The creation of the office of building

inspector, as urged at the last board of

trade meeting, should be promptly made

THE DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.

The weather cleck is behaving himself very well and is turning out some faultless samples of weather these days.

Can the board of trade galvanize Mr. McShane's railroad proposition? Something ought to be done at once to make it show some signs of life. THE statement is made that the total

mated at 190,000. This evidently does not include the quacks, of whom there are millions. Wan in Burmah has begun and English steam launches have captured King

number of physicians in the world is esti-

Theebaw's war vessel. The Burmese navy now consists of a cat-boat and one four eared barge SAN FRANCISCO has 3,100 saloons. At Nebraska high license rates the annual revenue would be something over three

million dollars. Under the ordinances of

that city the revenue is \$208,000. THE New York Musical union is "boycotting" an oboe player in Theodore Thomas' orchestra. The great need of the rural regions just at present is a perpetual "boycott" of the bass drum.

MONTREAL has lost 2,500 lives from small pox since the beginning of the present epidemic, a number equal to the natural mortality of an entire year. Ignorance always pays a fearful price for experience.

Any day in the week is good enough for politicians to erect their lightning rods, but Sunday is the chosen day for telegraph companies to creet their poles in the streets without fear of interfering lawyers or enjoining courts.

EXUM SAINT, of Indiana, who was appointed pension agent a few months ago, has just been convicted of taking an illegal fee while acting as a pension attorney. He will be given a chance to reflect and reform behind the bars.

BEN HOGAN, the reformed pugilist, travels in company with such men as John V. Farwell and Mr. Hemingway, secretary of the Chicago Y. M. C. A. If we judge a man by the company he keeps, Mr. Hogan is doing quite well.

Those commissions for the big federal offices in Nebraska are still side-tracked and the candidates are still on the anxious seat. Patience is one of the greatest virtues, and the Great Father at Washington evidently wants his Nebraska children to learn that patience never ceases to be a virtue.

CONNECTICUT has long been considered the banner state for old people, but the recent showing made by lowa makes the Nutmeg state take second place. This year's census in Iowa, which has just been completed, shows that there are twenty centenarians in that state, the oldest person being 121 years of age.

BANK clearings continue heavy outside of the great commercial centers. This is a hopeful sign in the business situation as indicating an increase in the volume of legitimate trade transactions. In the large cities, especially in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago, a part of the improvement is doubtless due to increasing stock and grain speculation. This argument cannot be used in the case of the smaller cities, which are showing gains of 15 per cent and upwards in the amount of business trans-

SECRETARY ENDICOTT has ordered the inspector general to make a thorough investigation of the circumstances consected with the recent court martial proceedings at Fort Meyer. As Gen. Hazen gays he wants it, there is no reason why it should not be both searching and complete. Fort Meyer has long been a storm center, and Hazen is believed to have been largely responsible for the scandalous disturbances in the signal service atmosphere. He is becoming a national Buisance and ought to be abated.

The council should not fail to extend the fire limits at once. There are too many rookeries and fire traps going up and endangering the safety of the city. The lesson of Galveston in which fiftytwo blocks of frames were swept away in a few hours should not be lost on Quaha. We, too, are likely to have a gate here which will fan a spark into a conflagration and do irreparable damage to the city. It is the manifest duty of the city council to provide against such a contingency by protecting the business portion of our city with walls of solid

A DEFICIENCY of \$6,756,345 is reported from the postoffice department as the results of its operations during the last fiser year. A heavy deficiency was expected on account of the reduction in letter postage and on second-class mail matter, while additional mall facilities have assisted in increasing the excess of expenditures over receipts. The public not be inclined, however, to grieve much over the showing. It has gained decided advantages in the case, and are willing to overlook a deticioncy which represents only so much money expended by their personal profit and accommoda-

The Telephone Monopoly. The telephone hearing which is now in

progress in Washington before Secretary Lamar is attracting universal attention. The plaintiff. I was case are bringing strong rgan ents to prove that the Bell patent was ownned by frauds in the patent office and are supporting their assertion by an imposing array of affidavits and testimony. Prof. Gray swears that he filed his caveat for a telephone on February 14, 1876, and that on the same day Prof Bell put in his application for an improvement in "multiple telegraphy." It was not until Bell's patent had been granted that Prof. Gray ascertained that Bell made any claim to having in vented a telephone, and the professor avers that he believed fully in the honesty of Bell's discovery until hs learned subsequently that he had been given neeess to his (Gray's) invention and was allowed through official connivance to steal it and claim it as his own. This is a remarkable affidavit and fully warrants the investigation now in progress. The singularity of the case is increased by the admitted fact that one official in the patent office gaye Gray the priority of invention, while another gave Bell the

preference by two hours.

The interest of the public in the case is

enhanced by the knowledge that if the Bell patents are declared illegal the great and the field thrown open for competition. The extent and value of the telephone business has been carefully concealed from the public. It remained for the Chicago Tribuse to publish the results of investigations made by its representatives in the thirty-three largest cities in the United States relative to the management and tariff of local telephone exchanges. From the table prepared, it appears that the entire number of instruments in use, in the territory covered by the reporters, is 41,967 with charges ranging from \$30 to \$75 a year in New Haven, to \$100 to \$160 in Chicago. The prices vary, supposably, in accordonce with the distance traversed by the wires; but the wide differences in rates for service show that the company has everywhere charged as much as the public will pay. The extent of this great monopoly is scarcely shown by this exhibit. The 41,967 telephones reported in the great cities with an average rate of \$30 a year, would realize for the company the stupendous income of of the high license ordinance wherever \$2,518,020. This vast sum is easily doubled by receipts from hundreds of local exchanges and thousands of private licensed lines No other monopoly in the land reaps such marvellous returns on so small an investment. What wonder is it that the stock has been watered again and again to make its interest returns seem more reasonable to a complaining public or that its alleged inventor is a millionaire with one of the

Washington. Previous investigations into the validity of the Bell patents have been warded off by jug-handled suits and purchase of rights for the use of the telephone company. The present case is being argued on its merits, and Prof. Bell will be forced to establish the validity of his patent, or the government will bring suit to vacate it as a fraud.

finest and costlicst establishments in

ervia and Bulgaria

The war between Servia and Bulgaria. which is now in progress, invites attention to the geography of these two countries, which are raised to an undue importance by the effects which their dispute may have upon the map of Europe. The Balkan mountains form the southern boundary of both countries, and the river Danube separates them on the north from Austrian Hungary and southeastern Russia. Until 1878 Servia was a Turkish principality, although anciently it was one of the most powerful kingdoms formed out of the wreck of the Byzantine empire. By the treaty of Berlin it became an independent kingdom, with its own ruler. Servia has an area of 16,817 square miles, and contains a population of 1,829,000. It is a mountainous and wooded country, with a people who have been at war with the Turks since the fifteenth century, and who are noted for their bravery and military prowess. Its army on a war footing amounts to 210,000 men, well armed and equipped. Bulgaria, which adjoins Servia on the east, is a principality paying tribute to Turkey, but protected in its political independence by the treaty of Berlin. It is a larger country than Servia, containing 28,000 square miles of territory, and 2,250,000 population. The people are largely of Turkish extraction, and do not compare in valor or daring with the hardy Servian mountaineers. One of its chief cities is Sophia, long since claimed by Servia as its ancient possession, but confirmed in 1878 by treaty to Bulgaria. The Serbs have invaded Bulgaria to recapture Sophia, and are now tighting for it. To Europe at large both Servia and Bulgaria have been for years past chiefly interesting as the border land between the Turk and the Slav, upon which many memorable battles have been fought, for and against Islam. To preserve their autonomy and to protect the countries from invasion and conquest by either Turkey or her adversaries has been the aim and end of continental diplomacy. which has seen in their destruction the removal of the fast barrier to the inevitable conflict for the dismemberment

THE administration is to be commended for its efforts to gather facts for an intelligent discussion of the silver question at the coming congress. Mr Marble's European mission and the reports of several of our foreign ministers and consuls will be valuable as supplementing the treasury reports of the past tiscal year in showing just what function silver is performing under present conditions, both at home and abroad. There is a general feeling that in the interests of both producer and consumer the continued coinage of the silver dollar must be suspended until an international agreement is arrived at which will force England and Germany to coin their own silver and not to depend as they now do upon our own country and France for their subsidiary coin. Aside from the ever, is still in the ring, and oan draw a

of the Turkish empire.

dollar, and its certain decline in purchas ing power, if the volume of eighty cent dollars is increased, every intelligent bimetalist must see the necessity of stopping the coinage under present condioions if we are to hope for a stable double standard in the future. A canvass of the next house of representatives, shows that opinions will be very evenly divided and the question is disposed of . Estimates give 60 republicans and 4 democrats as favoring suspension of the coinage, 16 republicans and 49 demograts as opposing suspension and 15 repuls licans and 6 democrats as noncommital-

Hatching a Storm. If the saloon keepers in Omaha who are trying to prove that they are superior to the law are wise, they will stop at once their obstruction to the enforcement of the midnight ordinance. Their present course is arousing a sentiment in this community with which they will find it dangerous to come into conflict. They are causing a demand for a strict enforcement of the high license ordinance, not only as it affects midnigat closing, but in all its sections. Their shortsighted persistency in flaunting their repeated violations of the law in the face of a law-abiding community, will certainly react to their own disadvantage. telephone monopoly will be broken Nine-tenths of the saloon keepers of Omaha appreciate this fact, They complying with the midnight ordinance themselves and will not support the men who are doing their heat to damage the business of the entire saloon interest in this city. The whole trouble has been inspired and maintained by five or six parties who violate the high license ordinance in order to

bolster up their violation of the law

houses in Omaha. When the question of high license was first brought up the BEE was one of its earliest advocates It supported the Slocumb bill because it believed it to be a practical method of dealing with the iquor question. It warned the saloon keepers at that time that their attempted opposition was wise because it was an opposition to their own best interests. Our predictions were realized. The passage of the high license law took prohibition at once out of Nebraska polities. The operation it has been enforced has proved satisfacry to all concerned. The liquor selling interests are now ready to admit this. The question now being raised is whether the law shall be sustained in Omaha or declared a failure. Do the saloon keepers wish to place a club in the lands of their enemies to beat their own brains out with? Are they prepared, by boldfaced opposition to the enforcement of the midnight ordinance, to draw down on their heads a strict enforcement of both the letter and the spirit of the Slocumb law which has been stretched so far for their benefit? Are the men who are daily violating the gambling ordinance and whose occupation continues only by public sufera nee ready to force that question to an issue?

Omaha is practically a unit in supporting Marshal Cummings and his force in maintaining law and order in this community. The law abiding element cares nothing for the threats of the law break ers or the technicalities of police court juries. In the end it knows that it holds the remedy in its own hands. The ques tion is whether foolish violators of the midnight ordinance will insist upon its application.

THE latest method of dispersing a corporation meeting is for some inquisitive stockholder to put a question concerning the management. The last Western Union annual meeting was dispersed in this manner and the Manhattan Elevated railway was served last week with the same dish. The New York Times, com-

menting on the event, says: The Manhattan railway clique seems to be in even greater dread of questions than the Western Union telegraph clique. In fact, they won't listen to them at all or give any impertment stockholder outside of the Gould-Field combination a chance to ask them. At the meeting yesterday the mere presence of a person suspected to be loaded with questions resulted in the suppression of Mr. Field's congratulatory speech, the disappearance of a prepared set of resolutions. and a hasty adjournment in so nething like a panie. An interrogation point seems to be as dreadful an object to Gould, Field and their accomplices as Macbeth's air-drawn

THE favorable weather will enable us to complete a good many buildings now under way. The trouble now is that there is a scarcity of brick. Our brick makers are living on a hand to mouth policy of meeting the wants of contractors and any extraordinary demand throws them at once on their beam ends. As it is now, the yards are almost empty and when spring opens we shall probably find ourselves again delayed for want of building material. There is no reason why, in a city of Omaha's size, this state of affairs should continue. Our brick makers should lay up a supply of several million brick this winter to be readiness for the certian demands of next spring.

Accomping to the surgeon general of the army, during the past year 6,632 cases of wounds, accidents and injuries were reported from the army in a mean strength of 24,000 officers and men. These figures exceed the casualties of ordinary warfare. The beer bottle and broncho are evidently more deadly than the bulict.

Rosecrans is hard at work slinging ink in criticism of Gen. Grant's expose of his failure at Chattanooga. The only interest the public has in Rosecrans is an earnest desire to learn that he is attending to his duties as register of the treasury with more efficiency than he did to his duties as commander of the army of the Cumberland.

MR. TALMAGE has been striking some very hard blows from the pulpit at Prof. John L. Sullivan. Mr. Sullivan, hosquestion of the depreciation of the silver | bigger crowd than the pulpit pounder.

Building Inspection.

by city ordinance. The accessity of this action has been urged for the past three years in these columns, and the sentiment of our business interests now voices the demand through its trade organization. that a hard battle will be fought before | The new office can be gondacted without additional expense to the city treasury through a system of graduated fees to be paid by the constructors of new buildngs. Every proposed building should be taxed according to its cost. For structures whose estimated value is less than \$300 a registration fee of fifty cents and an inspection fee of a dollar could be charged. For buildings costing not more than \$1,000 the fees could be increased to \$1.50; over \$1,000 and less than \$5,000 the fees should advance proportionately to \$5; while the limit of \$10 should be reached in structures above the last named amount. In all buildings valued at over \$1,000, plans and specifications should be required to be placed on file and approved by the inspector, the width of foundations examined, the strength of walls and joists tested and the position of flues investigated. A proper building ordimance regulating such matters should be drawn up and passed by the council, and architects and contractors should be forced to comply rigidly with its requirements under proper penalties for infractions of the law. The salary of the inspector should come out of his fees. No licenses can be issued under that name, because under the constitutional provision all license money must be passed to the credit of the school fund. But the emoluments of the office as "fees" can legally go to the inspector which forbids the running of gambling just as much as the fees of a city weigher, or of a clerk of court, make up the salary

of these officials. Omaha needs a bureau of building permits which will exercise a proper supervision of building construction in this city. As matters are now there is nothing to prevent a false economy and greed from creeting shells and dangerous structures on our best streets, provided they are built of brick, iron or stone. In addition, we have no reliable statistics of the value of our private improvements, except such necessarily incomplete reports as newspaper enterprise collects at the close of each year.

Mania for Office.

Kansas City Journal: This mania for office is not only injurious to the individual, sacrificing, his money and man-bood in making a mendicant of him, but it is harmful to the people.

Eminently Correct.

Chicago Herald: A good deal of money is involved in the dispute as to who invented the telephone, and in their eagerness to secure it the various claimants seem to forget that there are men in this country who would like to interview the guilty party with a shotgun as soon as the verdict is rendered.

How the Boy Preacher Struggles Along.

Milwaukee Evening Journal: Mr. Harrison draws a salary of \$160 a week during his stay in Milwaukee, and boards at the Plankinton house, at the expense of the church people. He sells the hymn books used in the services, and pockets the profits. He also sells his own photographs, the proceeds of which go to his own purse.

A Presidential Bee in the Bonnet. Chicago Tribune: A Cincinnati woman is suffering great agony from a bug which has crawled into her ear. A woman can or linarily endure more than a man; but there are a number of men of some prominence in Ohio each of whom has had a bee in his head for a long time and never whimpered.

Mad Democrats.

Chicago Tribune: Damperats are mad enough already over the order which keeps them from asking the president personally for place, and what will they not say next week when straw is laid in the street in front of the white house that the noise of passing vehicles may not break the flow of thought while their one-time iool is engaged upon his message.

Why They Will Give Thanks.

Chicago Herald: On being asked why he left the name of God out of his Thanksgiving proclamation Governor Hoadiy said that he had no right to command people to give thanks to God for mything, and that all his proclamations were purposely so worded as to include Jew and Gentile, Christian and intidel. Nevertheless, a good many people are thanking Gol that Mr. Hoadly is about to retire to private life.

"Boycott." Denver Tribune-Republican: The word 'boycott' was coined during the Land eague troubles in Ireland in the year 1830. Captain Boycott was the agent of an English landlord, and for some reason he became very obnoxious to the labor, ing classes in the vicinity of the estate of which he was in charge. They combined in relising to assist bim in harvesting is crop, and the success which attended this scheme made it a popular method of bringing objectionable landlords to terms. It was adopted in other cases, and the name of the man against whom this kind of war was originally made followed the practice, and thus became in corporated into the language.

MEN AND WOMEN.

Evangelist Moody decounces church fairs as an abomination. Hospitless he thinks one oyster is not enough for a stew.

Delinonico has named a soup after Jenny June. It is supposed to be made of spring bonnets and tresh society articles.

Miss Anna Dickinson is rapidly recovering from a serious iffne con several months. She is a woman of indominable energy and power Gen. Sheridan is Add to contemplate writing a book this winter. It will probably prove as popular as the poem "Sheridan's Itide."

Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague is living in one of the most elegant residences in Paris, where she is giving a series of receptions and dinner parties.

London Truth advises Mr. Mapleson to resign his commission of licutement colonel of the Tower Hamlets voluntiers if he intends to reside in the United States. Editor Pulitzer, of the New York World, was so busy for some weeks preceding the recent election, that he did not get three hours' sleep a day. This accounts for the World's eccentricities.

Mr. Brain Stoker proposes to lecture in London on what he knows about A usricans and this country. It is so little however, that the announcement excites little in-terest.

THE UTOPIA OF ENTHUSIASTS

Leveling the Heights of Brains and Boodle by a Sweep of a Pen.

COMMUNAL PLANS DISCUSSED.

Two Thousand Vears of Trial Fails to Bring About the Millennium -Suggestions to the Million aires of the Country.

WRITTEN FOR THE BELL!

The views of some congressmen recent ly expressed in favor of putting the Indians on lands set apart for them separately, teaching them the process of farming and compelling them to earn their own living, or starve, brings up the land tenure question again. Your correspondent, "W.," and the writer had some discussion of that question some weeks ago. I did not then reply to his last communication, as my thoughts were turned in a different channel, but faid it aside for future reference.

Our friend 'W.," whoever he may be thinks he has the true remedy for all the evils which prev unpon human kind, and that remedy is the ownership of land in common, or rather, the ownership of all the lands by the state, and the latter leasing them to the individual occupants. Every one who sets out as a reformer has his hobby, in which he believes as much as does the inventor believe in his discovery, who claims to have solved the problem of perpetual motion if be can only remove one little obstruction. They have found what the wise of all the ages have failed to find, and their only surprise is that people are so stupid that they cannot appreciate the remedies and inventions which they offer to the public. There are quacks in medicine, there are fanaties in religion, and there are cranks in reform. Now, I do not mean to be understood as placing "W" among either of these classes, for his communications were couched in a courteous tone and tolerant spirit and they invite respectful consideration. His idea seems to be that all efforts to improve the condition of the buman race are barren of results, that poverty and misery cannot be lessened or removed till we overturn and root out the sole cause of all the poverty and wretchedness which exist, and that is, the present system of opening land in "W" wrote this in his last letter: "We

believe the state should own all the land eithin its bounds, and that the citizens thereof should pay a certain rent for such lands as they use," also, "the land tenure reformers are laboring to secure such a change in the use and holding of land, as they believe will go very far to wards ameliorating the condition of society. They believe that the adoption of the measures they advocate would banish poverty, destroy selfishness, enthrone the beatitudes in the hearts of men, enoble and elevate mankind and introduce the millennial day upon the earth. Thus will be achieved that which the wisdom of Moses and the prophets, of David, and Solomon, and Isaiah, and all the sages and teachers of the olden times; that which the sublime doctrines of the sermon on the mount, and the in-spiring teachings of Him who came to proclaim the everlasting gospel, could not accomplish. Pity this marvelous discovery could not have been made two thousand years ago. Then, the cross need not have been erected on Calvary Hill; the sufferings of the Saviour, that the race might not perish, need not have been endured, for that, which would usher in the millennia! time, had been discovered and all misery would cease to affect the human family. But my faith does not enable me to grasp this ques-tio) with the confidence which my fr end possesses. I have little hope of beholding the millernium on earth till the paritying inducate of God Almighty's grace small renovate all hearts and make

il men and women pure, as He is pure. Ownership in common does not seem to have been a success, where it has been Committees founded upon this principle have generally broken up as unsuccessful and unsatisfactory. Adam and Eve managed to get into trouble in ne very beginning of their starting out in life, by attempting to have everything in common on which they could lay their hands, taking fruit which had been for-bidden to them, and misery has been a portion of the lot of the human family

But how is the remedy of land tenure

by the state to be prought about? The number of the population of this country is fast approaching sixty millions, if not already that. The lands of all these states are owned by individuals. hold their titles under the laws of thirty eight different states and of the United States. How are those titles to be ex-tinguished, or cancelled? What com-pensation is to be made to the holders of the lands taken from them, or is there to be none? Is this change to be made against the coasent of the owners? the legislature of a state by one sweeping act to wipe out titles by which billions of property are now held? If lands are to be owned by the state, why not every other species of property, catale, horses, sheep, and all personal property: Are people to be compelled by law to transfor their property to the state? The United States, and all state constitutions, declare that the rights of property shall be held sacred, and contracts shall not be impaired. But under this proposed reform, all existing ownership of properly is overthrown, and is vested in the state. "W" kindly tells us "such a pol-icy respecting land need not interfere with the existing order of things further than to abolish land speculation and monopoly. The citizen who has his home, the farmer who cultivates his farm, the merchant who owns his ware house, and the manufacturer who has his own shop, will not be injudiously at ected, but ultimately greatly benefitted. And the millennial day will then have teen ushered in! And this vast change, in regard to which, and its consequences, the human mind is lost in the contemplation of immensity is to be brought about as easily and quietly as a man moves his family from the old house into the new one he has build-How nice things look on paper, and how easily reforms can be accomplished there. One has only to say it, and the thing is done, and then the reformers are amazed at the stupidity of manhind be-

If attempts should be made to effect this radical and universal change as to the ownership of hand, I should predict social and political eartrquakes and tornadoes, upheavids and convulsions of society and government, such as the world has nover witnessed; uphenvals and convulsions that would surpass the horrors of the French revolution of '89-'93, when reason was overthrown and men became demons. Overturn society, repeal the laws which have protected property, and it seems but natural that chaos should follow. Then we may expect to saw it flag of the commune, as the world saw it in Paris in '89-'53 and in '71-72. Then will be the harvest time for the Herr Mosts, the Schwabs, and the other pestifcrous cranks, who, for some inscrutable reason, are p rmitted to infest the land. Every good extizen, every lov-er of peace and order, cannot too strongly set himself against any tendency to-wards communism, socialism, or agrari-

cause they cannot see things as they see

anism, in any form. In my humble judg ment, such a remedy, or any attempts to establish the common ownership of prop-erty, would result in passettling the fonadations of social order, and would en-hance the evils that exist a thousand Attempt to take away men's propetty to put it in a common pool, or turn it over to the state, and they will fight for it, law or no law, and who would

not propose a practical remedy, and I shall not undertake to, only saying the power of a united public opinion, can do much towards removing them. one of the most serious signs of the times is the aggregation of vast wealth in the hands of a few individuals, making them thirty, fifty, a hear two hundred times hundred two hundred times uni-tices. A half dozen moneyed men lionaires. A half dozen moneyed men men in New York can be named, who, if so disposed, might embarrass the financial affairs of the government, and erip-ple the business of the country. Another evil sign of the times is the rapid ac-cumulations of immense fortunes, makthe owners ten, twenty, thirty or eighty times, millionaires in ten or fifteen years Whose was that enormous wealth be fore, and how came it that it changed bands so suddenly, and is concentrated in the hands of so few? There is a vast disparity of wealth which ought not to be. These be serious signs. They give coloring of ground for the communistand upon. The very rich afford the very means to the socialists for their agitations. There are strikes in many parts of the country. The fendencies towards conflicts between capitol and labor do not diminish; more than once is the last year or two have millionaires sought a place to sleep other than in their own houses for fear the excited erond might call for them. There are splendid palaces in 5th Avenue, and rickety dwellings of guant povery. misery and erime, fifteen min-ntes walk away. Wall street should be christened, Gambling avenue, for it is one vast system of swindling, operators there lay awake nights, concouting schemes by which they can sweep our from under their victims, their maneial all, on the morrow; they deliberately than to wrock and ruin their associates and may be send them to the madhouse. Christ thrust the money changers out of the temple; would that there was a Christ on earth now who would kick the money changers out of Wali street. Money kings and corporations had best take heed. There may come a conflict between capital and labor which they will dread to face. They can do much to prevent it Those who are blest with millions should give millions away. Let them establish reformatory schools, homes for the friendless, hospitals, and charitable institutions; gather up the gamins of the streets, the dwellers in the slums, future candidates for the penitentiaries, school them, send them west and give them lands to cultivate. There are hundreds of ways in which these many times millionaires can make a noble use of their extraordinary gains They can help to elevate their race and make men and women better. Senator Palmer has lately completed a \$100,000

and endow it with enough to sus-Another evil sign of the times is the tendency to extravagance, to the vain display and pomp of wealth, and women come in for their share of censure. Many of them cannot find anything in this country good enough for them to wear, but they must send neross the sea to Worth's for their wardrobe, Magniti-cant entertainments must be given; al-though there will be those who will shiver with cold this coming winter, and stomachs will crave food. I clipped the tollowing in the summer:

mansion in Washington; new let him build a \$100,000 charitable institution at

ome point in Michigan where it is need

When Mrs. George M. Pullman left. Chicago for Long Branch, her special train was drawn up almost at the foot of her lawn. With her were her children and about eight attendants. Her boudoir car was beautifully decorated with ex-eyed daisies, geraniums, heliotrope, pausies and other favorite blooms taken from her own flower beds and the bits of Parisian draperies, water colors, prints, periodicals and new books about the couch

gave it a homelike yet elegant aspect. One car was devoted to her horses and another to the carriages of herself and children. How did Pallman make the fortune that enables him to taget such expenditures; how but by extertionate for what he has to selly While thousands of railroad men are idle for want work, and thousands more are working on half time, such a display was un-

And another: "The sapphires worn by Mrs. Mackay at the last Maribo house ball celipsed anything of the kind ever before seen in England. In some of the dingy back streets of New York, emaciated women are making

shirts at two and one-half cents apiece In agony they repeat the song of the

"Work, work, work, Till the brain begins to swim." It is stitch, stitch, stitch, till they stitch themselves into early graves.

Yes, there are evils which should be removed. The very rich should sean the signs of the times, -these are muttering warnings. I am no alarmist, but I can not fail to observe those signs. The Knights of Labor are being recruited with wonderful rapidity. Their organi-zations are now ramified into every city and county in the land. What means it There will be a vast army of Knights and the cry with many may be, money or bread. Let no one pool hook at the warning—the conflict may come men may be shot—blood may flow—buildings may be burned-the clash will be short but terrible-law and order will triumph but no well wisher wants it to come The very rich can prevent it. Charles Crocker, vice president of the Southern Pacific company, has donated \$31,000 to the boys' and girls' aid society of San Francisco, for the con-traction of their building Good so far: that is most equal to most people in Nebraska giving five dollars Let him duplicate it ten, twenty and thirty times. Let other great capitalists throughout the country do likewise—let the large employers look out more for the welfare of the employed—seek to pro-mote their well-being narrow the gulf between them, make the employed feet that their employers are their friends, and there will be less strikes, and the Knights of Lator will be out of business. Let not the lesson of the conflict of '76 be forgotten. It may occur again. A united, powerful public opinion. rightly directed, will do much to avert it. JOHN M. THAYER. GRAND ISLAND, NOV. 18th.

Working the Detective Dodge. "That's a detective talking to a New York Herald reporter," remarked .

pleasant-faced man to David Reynolds, r Newark painter, in the rennsylvania rail way depot at Jersey City.

"You don't say so." ejacolated Reynolds, eagerly. "Guess I'll watch him.
He's got his eye on some New York bunco-steerer, no doubt. They say these Jersey City detectives are chain light.

ning on skates. I'll keep myself awake and see how it's done." The Newark painter watched the detective like a hawk. Presently he turned to speak to the stranger, but the man was gone. Ten minutes later Reynolds discovered that his watch was missing.

He spoke to the detective about it.

"That chap you were talking with must have packed your pockets," replied the pleasant faced officer. Then chicaks of old-fashioned New Jersey daylight burst in upon the Newark mind, and its owner took the first train for home.

He Guessed He'd Fight. Politeness was born in him, and houldn't help it. He drifted into a promi nent town in the south soon after Johnston's surrender, and before any-tody's temper had cooled down. He was after cotton, and he let the fact be known. He was from Connecticut, and ne did not try to conceal it. He hadn't

been in the town two hours before an "unregenerated" pulled his nose.
"Ab-yes!" said the man from Con-ectiont. "Was that accidental?" Having written thus much against com munism and agrarianism, I join "W" in asserting that serious evils do exist, which ought to be removed, but he does rectient. No, sir! No, sir!" was the fierce re

"Did it a purpose, eh?" -

"Well I shouldn't a thought it of you! Il pass it over as a case of temporary

An hour later, as he sat in the hotel, a fire-eater approached him and spit on his boots and stood and glared at him. "You must have a wobble to your tongue if you can't spit straighter than

" said the man from Connecticut. I mount so sir mount so "Wanted to get me mad, ch?" #

"Yes, sir! Yes, sir!"
"You shouldn't do so. When I'm oused I'm a hard man to handle. excuse this on the grounds that you don't In the afternoon he was given a hint

hat he had better leave town at once, and when he demurred a lawyer sent im a challenge.
"What ait furn" asked the Yankee as

e read the intssive.
"You insulted him, and he demands atisfaction," explained the messenger. Can't Largy the case with him?'

Speec'n I give him five dollars to "He wants to tight you, sir. And you must either light or he will horsewhip

Warm me up with a rawhide, ch?"

"Shoo' but who'd a thought it! Say, I'll gin him ten dollars."
"Sir! You likewise insult me!" "Do, chi I swan I didn't mean to!

Then I've got to light?' "May get killed, or kill the other fel-

"Well, I'm kinder sorry. I never had but one light in my lite, and then I got licked. I don't want to be hurt, and I don't want to injure anybody else You'll wait to be horsewhipped!"

"I rayther guess not. I guess I'll fight. I'll choose rines at twenty paces, and you kin pick out your own ground. et me know when it's to come off, and I'll try and be thar'.

It came of next morning. He was They offered hem an opportunity to apologize, but he wouldn't touch it. He stood up as stiff as a new barn door and bored a bullet through his man's houlder, and came off without a scratch

"Bein' as I'm out here now, and bein' as somebody else may want to hosswhip me tomorrer, wouldn't this be a good ime for him to show up and save time?" se asked, as he leaned on his ritle and ooked around him

No one showed up. The Yankee liked the town and sent for his fam ly. The people liked the Yankee and made him Postmuster, and he stuck there until five

Questions Answered!!!!

Ask the most eminent physician Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for allowing all irritation of the nerves and curing all forms of nervous complaints, iving natural, childlike refreshing sleep al-And they will telt you unhesitatingly

"Some form of Hops !!!"

Ask any or all of the most eminent physi-

Ask any or an of the nose that can be recians:

"What is the only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; Bright's diseases, diabetes, retention, or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and aliments peculiar to Women—"

"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically "Buchuttt"

Ask the same physicians
"What is the most reliable and surest cure

for all liver diseases or dyspepsia, constipa-tion, indigestion, hillousness, malarm, fever, agne, &c., and they will tell you Mandrake! or Dandellon!!!! Hence, when these remedies are combined

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable.

And compounded mo Hep Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is dividended, which is so varied in its operatiolest that ne disease or ill health can possibly exist; our resist its power, and yet it is Harnless for the most frail woman, weakest in raid or smallest end to use.

CHAPTER 11.

"Almost dead or nearly dying"

For years, and given up by physicians, of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver coupplaints, severe coughs, called consumption

plaints, severe coughs, called consumption

Women gone nearly grazy !!!!!

From agony of neuralgla, nervousnesso vakefulness, and various diseases peculiar o women.

Propie drawn out of shape from exernelating spaces of rheumatism, incapanatory and to women. dronic, or suffering from scrotula, Erysipeins:
"salirheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indi-

Sattrician, thool possoning, tyspepsia, mag gestion, and, in fact, almost all diseases frait." Nature is heir to Have been cured by Hop Inters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world. Prosecute the Swindler!!!

If when you can for Hop Buters, isee green cluster of Hops on the white label the druggish hands out any other stuff called C. D. Warner! German Hop Buters or with other 'Hop' name, refuse it and shun that druggist as you would a viper, and if he has taken your money for the stuff indet him for the fraud and sue him for he damages for the swindle and we will reward

he damages for the swindle and we will reward ou liberally for the conviction

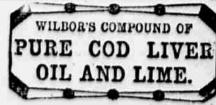


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J. & T. COUSINS, NEW YORK.



To Covernment of Many days mess marry to sice their testiment in fever of the use of "William's Press Cat Layer Oil and I has." Except one has proved it to be a valuable remedy for consequation as the a dishiber a sol all diseases of the threat and thus. Manufectured only by all dynamics, chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.