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#### THE REE PURI ISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS. R. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, | s. s. County of Douglas, | N. P. Feil, cashier of the Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the ac-tual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending May 7th, 1886, was as follows:

| Morning | May 7th, 1880, | Morning | Date, | Edition, | Edition, | Saturday, 1st. | 6,500 | Monday, 3rd. | 7,050 | Tuesday, 4th. | 6,300 | Wednesday, 5th. | 6,300 | Thursday, 6th. | 6,900 | Friday, 7th. | 6,600 | 6,030 5,670 5,725 5,975 5,890 5,850 19,277 19,790 12,450 Sworn to and subscribed before me, this subscribed before me, this

SIMON J. FISHER. Notary Public. N. P. Fell, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is cashier of the Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of January, 1886, was 10,378 copies; for February, 1886, 10,595 copies; for March, 1886, 11,537 copies; for April, 1888, 13,191 Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of May, A. D. 1883.

Simon J. Fisher. Notary Public. THE time for four story business blocks in the business center has passed away. Six story fronts are now coming into fashion.

Mr. CLEVELAND will be given a chance to put his ideas about home rule into operation in a few weeks. The wedding is to take place in June.

MR. HEWITT is ashamed of the record which his party has made in the way of retrenchment. Mr. Hewitt is not half as disgusted as the rank and file who have been squirming in dismay at the imbecility of the democratic leaders who have found themselves unable to lead the majority in congress during the past

THE iron industry attracts much attention on account of close relationship to the general progress of the country. Its prosperity is ordinarily the indication of general prosperity, and its decline evidence of depression. The just issued annual report of the American Iron and Steel association shows a slight diminution in the production of iron and steel in the United States in 1885 as compared with 1884. At the close of 1885 the prospects of an active trade in 1888 were very bright, but the report goes on to say that the display of is given to the streams and harbors of doubtful merit. the house of representatives early in 1886, as well as the manguration of strikes in many parts of the country, has interfered with business of all kinds. A table showing the range of prices for leading iron and steel products from July, 1884, to April, 1896, indicates that the depression reached its lowest point in the summer of 1885, when steel rails were down to 27, pig iron to \$17.75, and old iron rails to \$17.25. The present price of steel gails is \$34.50, and pig iron \$18.50.

THE treasury statement for April shows diminution of \$10,965,387.95 in the paional debt for the month and an inbrease of \$4,485,788 in the treasurer's old balance. But this gain in the gold balance is not due to an actual increase in the amount of coin and builion. In set, the total amount of gold coin and bullion in the treasury and sub-treasury vaults is smaller than on the 31st of larch; but the net balance has been ensenced by a diminution of outstanding gold certificates. Another fact which must not be lost sight of here is that, while the United States treasury has been strengthening its gold reserve during the onth, the New York banks have been tendily losing specie. The amount of and money held by national banks of low York fell off \$1,765,700 last week, and the total specie reserve shown by the saring house statement of that city at e close of business on Saturday was at \$74,742,300 against \$109,958,400 at the presponding date of 1885. The present posic reserve, however, is sufficient for all practical purposes, and is still \$16,-20,000 greater than was held at this time a 1884. The bond call of \$10,316,750, which matured in April, reduces the amount of the 3 per cent bonds outstand-

Ar the last meeting of the city council n ordinance was passed increasing the alary of the city attorney to \$3,000. This on was taken in view of the importnee of city litigation and the yearly inbreasing amount of work devolving upon he city attorney. For this reason it is fight and proper that the advance in salshould now be made. At the time he salary was fixed at \$2,000 the number was expected to defend, and the labor equired by the duties of his office, were not one fifth of what they are at the resent time. As shown by the recent report of Mr. Connell, there are now ding against the city, one hundred and fifty suits, involving an aggregate of of claims of \$273,423.01. It is of the utost importance to the city that it should e ably and faithfully represented in the lefense which its attorney will be called upon to make to his large aggregate of demands. The matter of \$1,000 a year difference in the salary of its logal representative is of small coasern when compared with he nature and amount of the services rendered. During his past term of official ervice the present city attorney has been markably successful in the matters persining to his department and is well entled to the increase of salary proposed. would be the poorest kind of economy or the city to secure the services of any orney merely because he would take other at its present salary. In the oyment of legal talent the cheapest senerally dear at any price.

The Des Moines Lands Veto. Iowa is thoroughly indignant over the president's veto of the Des Moines lands

reported favorably to the house. In

the Forty-seventh congress it passed the

house and two years later it was

reported favorably to both houses.

The relief asked for was manifestly just.

The settlers have simply asked for a way

by which they can present their claims

in court. The previous action of the

government has so befogged the issue

that they cannot litigate themselves so as

to present the questions arising under

their claims. The charge that the su-

preme court has decided the points in-

volved is not true. The settlement made

was according to the committee on pub-

lie lands of the house, "a settlement made

in suits in which neither the general

government, the state of Iowa nor the per-

sons claiming title under the general land

laws were parties." The suits were

trumped-up and jug-handled affairs. The

No suit has yet been decided in which

either the state of lowa or the United States was a party, or in which the question of the

rights of either the state or the nation was di-

rectly presented. On the contrary, the suits

have in the main been collusive, and in all

but a single one the court proceeds upon the

basis of admission made in the record by the

parties, the facts of which if put in issue bona

fide might have made necessary an entirely

different decision from that rendered. The

title of the Navigation company has never

been attacked by anyone entitled to plead its

President Cleveland's veto of the bill

to relieve the settlers, was, to say, the

Washington do not hesitate to go further

and to hint that New York influences

closely connected with the Des Moines

Navigation company, assisted him ma-

terially in arriving at his conclusions, so

unjust and so unfavorable to western in-

The River and Harbor Bill.

The passage of the river and harbor

bill by the house of representatives is an

indication that congress is not yet ready

to give up the work of internal improve-

ments because the previous appropria-

tions for this purpose have been extrava-

gant or ill advised. About a third of the

entire sum of \$15,000,000 appropriated by

the present bill is allotted to the improve-

ment of the two great inland waterways

Missouri rivers, while of the remaining

The hue and cry raised against any

propriation for the improvement of our

national waterways is largely due to the

selfish efforts of the railroad lobby to

prevent water competition with railway

transportation. These gentlemen are

perfectly aware that if the Mississippi

and Missouri rivers were made available

for barges through the great agricultural

regions through which they pass, that

railroad rates would very promptly

tumble to a competitive basis. Every

raitroad between Chicago and the Mis-

souri is interested in defeating the Hen-

nepin canal, because every railroad man-

ager is perfectly aware that such a water-

way between the Mississippi and the

lakes would affect the trunk lines west

just as the Erie canal has the railroads

east. The issue of national aid to inter-

nal improvements was debated as long

ago as the time of James Monroe, and

the people of the United States have

ever since been heartily in favor of

appropriations for that purpos. The fact that many of the

measures passed have been log-rolled

through congress to savance the local

interests of congressmen and senators?

does not affect the justice of the principle

upon which such appropriations are

founded. Nor does extravagance in the

expenditure of the funds provided. Let

the government look to that. Its en-

gineers are paid to provide plans and to

The west, with the vast expanse of ter-

ritory, is a unit in demanding that

the facilities for its inland commerce,

in which the entire nation is interested,

shall be protected and fostered by the

government. These interests are para-

mount to those of any railroad line or

any railroad pool. Improving the great

waterways of the continent is the surest

method of protecting western farmers

and western shippers from the extortion

and discriminations of common carriers.

Improvement by Ordinance.

erty owners and wealthy tax-payers who

are clogs upon the progress of the com-

munity. These mossbacks and skinflints

are always willing to reap the benefit of

any improvements made by others, but

decline to contribute by making such

improvements themselves. As long as

their rickety shanties and tumble-down

stores pay them handsome returns on the

actual investment they are satisfied to

have others build brick blocks and raise

the value of the adjacent property. It

makes no difference to this class of citi-

zens whether streets are paved or side-

walks made passable. They laugh at

enterprise as extravagance, and make no

move themselves in that direction until

Much of Omaha's improvement in the

way of building, paving and grading has

been improvement by ordinance. Every

extension of the fire limits has rendered it

impossible for the moss-backs and pull-

backs to retain a permanent hold on the

ramshackle shells which line our streets.

skindint property owners has in a score of instances doubled the value of their

property in spite of themselves. With

the rapid advance in the value of real es-

tate on our leading thoroughfares, due to

forced to do so by the city council.

Every city contains a number of prop-

supervise their execution.

sum a much smaller portion than usual

of the country, the Mississippi and the

least ill advised. Prominent senators at

committee says:

terests.

sequence they are rapidly making way for a fine class of business houses. Individual enterprise has not been bill, and an earnest effort is being made lacking in Omaha, but there has been by her congressional delegation to seless of it than in most cities of our size. cure the passage of the measure over the president's veto. The opponents of the Enforced enterprise has been more genbill call attention to the unfavorable reeral. The improvements which in six years have changed Omaha from a mudports of the senate judiciary committee in 1881 upon the bill, and that Mr. Gardy town, whose streets were lined with land, the present attorney general, was buildings searcely creditable to a country village, have been due not to the individone of the committee who opposed the ual property owners immediately afmeasure. This is a trifling objection when examined by feeted, but to the general sense of the record. The dispute is already community voicing itself at the polls and thirty years old and the legislature of enforcing its decrees through the city Iowa has time and again memorialized council. congress for the passage of a bill which would give the settlers on the Des Moines river lands a chance to have their wrongs righted. A bill indemnifying the settlers passed the house of the Forty-third congress, and was reported favorably by the senate committee of the Forty-fifth congress. In the succeeding congress it was

The good work should go on without intermission. The business part of Omaha is now substantially paved. The improvements made have doubled and quadrupled the value of property adjoining and in turn have forced improvements in the buildings erected or in course of erection. Let the council now take up the question of sidewalks. The time has come when the business center of Omaha should be forced to discard the wretched planks and to lay down permanent walks from lot line to Individual enterprise cannot be curb. depended upon to bring about this result. The improvement must be enforced by ordinance. Of all the cities in the west of her size, Umaha has the best paved streets and the poorest sidewalks lining them. The wooden sidewalks must go, and their going should be materially assisted by the action of the city council.

A Safe Investment.

The recent visit of the Union Pacific railroad directors to Omaha has borne substantial fruit. The union depot, the further enlargement of the headquarters and a frank and full discussion of existing and past differences between the people of Omaha and the road were some of the results which ensued. Another bit of news, which is the fruit of the same tree, is the announcement that Mr. F. L. Ames has made a heavy purchase of Omaha business property and will erect this summer a six-story block on Douglas and Thirteenth streets, on the sixty-six feet of which a portion is now occupied by the Omaha Savings bank. This means an investment of more than \$150,000 by Mr. Ames in Omaha property, and is gratifying as evidencing the confidence which wealthy eastern capitalists are showing in Omaha's present and future. It is also a pleasant evidence that heavy owners of Union Pacific stock in the east are beginning to put money in Omaha. For years they strained every effort to take money out of this city for investment elsewhere. Level headed investors everywhere are beginning to recognize Omaha's advantages for planting money with the assurance of reaping remunerative crops in return. A wide awake. growing, progressive city with an imperial state behind it and the whole trans-Missouri country in its rear is practically independent of eastern depression in real estate and trade. Fortunes have been made in Omaha real estate during the past five years, but there are still other fortunes to be accumulated through the steady and sound advance in values which is yet in progress. Mr. Ames knows enough to know that city lots in Omaha substantially improved, are the safest and surest investment in the west. His judgment should have due weight on the local property owners who have not been able "to see

### The New Bridge,

structures.

their way clear," to replace two story frame buildings with substantial business

Work on the new bridge across the Missouri at Omaha has been temporarily suspended during high water but will be shortly resumed and pushed as rapidly as is consistent with the substantial erection of such a structure. In this connection, there is a paragraph of interest to Omaha in the report of the Union Pacific directors just published:

"It has been determined by the directors to reconstruct the bridge crossing the Missouri river at Omaha. Accord ingly work was begun in November. The present bridge is a single track, and affords no facilities for street travel. The new bridge will have a double track, rogdways and footways. It will be superior to any bridge crossing the Missouri and will accommodate an almost unlimited traffic between Council Bluffs and Omaha."

The new bridge is to be of the greatest benefit both to Omaha and to Council Bluffs. Its completion will join the two cities by a bond of travel and rapid transit. Property in Council Bluffs will promptly feel the effect of the change, in increased values of real estate. Omaha will benefit in being brought into close communication with the markets and farms of western Iowa, and especially in being able to travel beyond the river without the annoying delays of transfer The new bridge means a new union depot and trains from all points centering in this city.

THE Chicago Herald yesterday celebrated its fifth anniversary by issuing an interesting supplement containing a fac simile of the first number of the Chi cago Daily American, established in April, 1889, and which was the first daily paper ever published at Chicago. Much interesting information concerning the early days is given, and also the names of over 1,600 persons from the city directory of 1839. For a five-year old the Herald is a very clean and healthy looking sheet. It deserves the prosperity that has rewarded the efforts to make it

a first-class newspaper. GOVERNOR LARRABEE, of Iowa, is yet uncertain as to the effects of his recent proclamation, and it is still an open question whether prohibition prohibits in that state. It certainly does not in Sioux City, where the authorities a few days ago, in spite of the governor's proclamation, fixed a saloon license.

OMAHA last week led all other cities in the percentage of merease of her clearances over the corresponding week of last year. Her increase was 51.8 per cent. Her clearances for the week were \$8,252,089.

OMARA's plank sidewalks must go. The paving ordered against the groams of | They are a disgrace to a city of her size and pretensions.

ANOTHER big six-story building, in addition to the Ames block, is going up in Omaha this season. It will be 182 feet public improvements, poor buildings square, and will be occupied as an agri- and calmly kept on eating.

cultural implement warehouse. The have become poor investments. In conbuilding boom, which was staggered for awhile by the unsettled condition of affairs, seems to be reviving very rapidly

> CLEAN the streets and alleys. Warm suns and bad smells are the doctors' bonanzas.

SENATORS AND CONGRESSMEN Senator Palmer, of Michigan, has a weak-

ness for tiny terrier dogs. Congressman Ranney, of Massachusetts, declines to be a candidate for re-election. Senator Jones of Florida is still away from his post, but the senate has two Jonese. left.

Senator Hearst, of California, is giving Washingtonians lessons in "how to paint the town red.' It is rumored in Washington that Senator Allison is about to marry a beautiful young

lady of that city. It is reported that nearly all the New England congressmen will vote against the river and harbor bill. Senator Ingails is passionately fond of

flowers and Senator Plumb has a strong liking for hard work. Congressman Ranney from Massachusetts hreatens to retire from congress at the close

ot the present term. The biggest man in congress is Hon. Geo Taliafero Barnes of Georgia. He weights

more than 300 pounds. Representative Louis St. Martin, of New Orleans, is the only Creole in congress. He is quite a credit to his race.

Congressman Oates of Alabama thinks the speaker of the house should be a partisan leader and not a judicial officer.

Senator Dawes saves he would rather see his Indian land bill defeated than passed as it was fixed up by the house committee. Senator Evarts has been beaten to longitu dinality of sentence by Senator Call of Flor-

ida. Call has a record of 356 words. Evarts must brace up. Evarts and Morgan are said to be the only senators who did not take the trouble to have

printed in pamphlet form their speeches on the presidential prerogative. Congressman Reagan is now said to be an accomplished ventriloquist. This is a great advantage in politics, but it must be embar rassing to the congressional reporters.

Congressman Willis of Kentucky is said to be very anxious for the passage of Senator Hampton's bill forbidding any member of congress to recommend anyone for office.

The illness of Senator Mitchell, of Penn sylvania, is a nervous disorder complicated with an affection or the eyes. He denies that he does not expect to be able to resume his official duties.

Congressman Small of South Carolina was a slave before the war. He assisted in capturing a confederate vessel, received a share of prize money, bought cotton land at tax sale and is now a wealthy man. A New England paper feels certain that

Senator Blair would never have thought of his wild educational scheme had there not been a great surplus in the treasury, drawn there by unpecessary taxation. Senator Collum of Illinois avers that the relation between himself and General Logan are now as cordial as they have been for the past fifteen years. This expression is called

out by a published report that he was trying

to undermine Logan's Influence. Representative Morrison, it is whispered when he wants to keep his temper, dresses in black. In his semi-elerical garb he never swears. This is probably when he has no tariff bill on hand and Mr. Randall is not

found in his neighborhood. 1 About thirty congressmen attended a base ball match in Washington the other day, and the correspondent says: A curious fact noticed during the game was that the congressen sided with the visiting club, cheere when its members made fine plays, and looked glum when the tide turned against the strangers. The feeling exhibited partook nucle of that existing in every college village between town and gown. The struggle on tha field was between Philadelphia and Washington, but on the grand stand it was the capital city against the nation. How natural it is to gonor centralization.

Hint to Miss Anderson.

Oshkouli Times. Mary Anderson ought to get married. Many actresses less successful than herself are supporting husbands.

The Dead Past. Louisville Courier-Journal.

Neither the south nor the democratic part s responsible for any utterance or action o Mr. Davis. He suggests no policy which any party is likely to follow. He lives in the past; he talks of the past; he utters the thoughts, the hopes, the aspirations of his

Great Feast of Reason Coming.

Less than two hundred tariff speeches wi not satisfy the country. There is nothing that the average citizen so much enjoys as the perusal of a speech showing that a spe clific duty on hoop iron brings in more reve-nue than an ad valorem duty on epsom sait.

No Jeff Davis Nonsense in Texas.

Galveston News.

Texas belongs to the United States and not to any confederacy. If Mr. Jefferson Davis or anybody else should attempt to tempt Texas from the Union now, he or they would have a mighty interesting time. Texas is the biggest state in the Union and is going to continue so. Uncle Sam can borrow a shirt from any man in Texas.

Ana's Cork Leg.

New York Journal.
It is extremely gratifying to learn that the cork leg worn by Santa Ana at the battle of Cerro Gordo has been presented to the state of Illinois. The governor of Illinois has not been so strong in the pins tately as he might be, and a cork leg is a handy thing tohave in the house. If another cork leg could only have been presented to the mayor of Chicago the safety of both gentlemen would have been assured.

Keep out of Debt. H. C. Dodge in Detroit Free Press.
[With the usual intricacles of English or

A man in debt
No rest will gebt;
Until he's in the tomb.
His cares will weigh
So heavy theigh.
Will shroud his life glomb.

man in gebt

He'il practice gulle; And never smulle, His head with pain will ache He'll grieve and sigh And want to digh And thus his troubles shache. But owing none!
He'll have more fone
Than any king that reigns;
He'll feel benign
His health is fign
And he long life atteigns.

Without a doubt Of debt if only they Will never buy
To please the euy
And cash down always pey.

There is a trotting horse in North Chatham, N. Y., that catches rats. The other day his owner saw a dead rat in the manger, and when he fed his horse again he kept watch and soon saw a rat slowly making his way to the manger. As soon as he began to eat his meal the horse laid back his cars and made a dive for the rat, caught him in his teeth, gave

PEARMAN'S PRE-EMPTION.

Seizes a Corner of Kansas. EUSTIS, Kansas, May 6, 1896.-To the Editor: A few notes from the banner county, Sherman, and its future great town may not go amiss when so many are looking Kansasward for homes in a rich, fertile soil, and towns that afford the business man a chance to locate and make himself and business known and

The Squatter Governor of Nebrasks

appreciated. Last October when I first traveled over this county looking for a homestead upon Uncle Sam's public domain, scarcely a house could be found in which to remain over night, or a meal's victuals had to appease the hungry man's appetite.

To look back six months, and remember what Sherman county, Kansas, was then, with only a few scattering settlers here and there, and large herds of wild horses, antelope and texan steers, and behold it now, it doesn't seem possible that such a change could have taken place in so short a space of time. But it is a fact never-the-less, and instead of looking at a few dug outs as was the case last fall, you may look where you will and witness a vast army of actual settlers, building homes, fences, digging wells, breaking the sod, prepara-tory to making the land "blossom as the

Then turn the eye either to the north, south and east and hundreds upon hundreds of freight wagons may be seen slowly but surely wending their way TO EUSTIS loaded with merchandise for the busi-

ness men of the place. And while the busy farmer is seen planting his corn, and his better half churning butter, setting hens and performing other work about the house, the mechanic is not idle by any means, or the merchant, lawyer and real estate

men sound asleep.

Sherman county people, like all settlers in a new country, want towns cities, postoflices and in fact all the conveniences their limited means will supply, and to that end town sites have been surveyed and staked in many localities and post-

offices established in many of them. Counties, like states, must have one good town or trade center where all can come and purchase what they need or dispose of their surplus produce and mechanical arts, and where to locate the future city of Sherman county has for some time puzzled the brains of many financiers who wish to earn an honest penny by the sweat of other men's brows. No one one was able to solve the ques-tion until such men as P. S. Eustis, general passenger and ticket agent of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad company, J. W. Allen & Son of Oberlin, A. L. Tomblin and W. H. Copeland of Valley and Mr. Werner of Ohio surveyed, staked and platted the town of Eastis on section 16 and 17, in the center of the county, where every citizen can point with pride to the magic city of the west.

Eustis is destined to become the Gate City of the northwest through which will pass the corn, beef and pork of Kansas to the Rockies and Pacific states, and through which the gold, silver, copper and other precious metals of the far west must flow to the money centers of the east. The town is named in honor of Mr. Eustis, and, knowing the pluck and indomnitable energy he is possessed of, as well as those who are associated with him in this work, the writer predicts that in less than six months Eustis will be a town none will be ashamed of; and the mud slingers become aware of the fact

that while gnats can annihillate a man-ure heap they cannot check the progress of an elephant in his onward march The town is located in or near the geo graphical center of Sherman county and, surrounded as it is with as fine agricultural and stock growing country as the sun ever shone upon, cannot fail, in the opinion of unprejudiced minds, to make city in the near future second to none n Kansas.

A glance over the map will convince the most skeptical that the location of Eustis is a good one, and the fact of its being the gate city to western Kansas is a self evident reason why it is destined to become the commercial center of western Kansas and Nebraska as well as that of eastern Colorado.

RAIL NOTES. The preliminary surveys of several railroads through the county has set people wild on that subject and there is few settlements but what expect a railroad within their midst

I have every reason to believe that the B. & M., whose line is now completed to Oberlin in Decatur county, will in the course of time build into Sherman coun-ty and through to some point in Colo-rodo. Should this be the case Eustis would stand a better chance for railway facilities than any other point in that vicinity, or at least I think so, and there are others better capable of judging than myself, who share the same opinion.

In my next will have something more of Sherman county, and the coal fields of Cheyenne county next Wano.

J. W. Pearman.

Character in Hands. Cassell's Family Magazine for May: Our oriental friends, who are of a more slow and dignified character, disapprove of the western custom of taking hold of of the western custom of taking hold of the precious person of an acquaintance and shaking him for welcome. It may be more dignified to bow, but if frank-ness and activity be our characteristics, we like the trustful mystery of a hand clasp. It is an index in itself. The for-mal and cold character offers straight mai and cold character offers straight tingers for an instant; the dull and apathetic let us take hold of a hand like a dead fish; the energetic business man meets an old friend with a grip that brings the water into his eyes; the warm hearted takes our haud and holds

it. The nervous hand, with an effec-tionate swiftness, comes out most readily and longingly. And is there anything more natural to a reverent love then the tiful in love to us? See how far we have

tiful in love to us? See how far we have gone among mysteries?

Character, habits, and age are the three things that are told by the hands. When we draw the character of Heep, the hypocrite—and, as schoolboys would say, the "sneak"—Dickens did not neglect this tell-tale: "O what a clammy hand his was! as ghastly to the touch as to the sight; I rubbed mine afterward to warm it, and to rub his off. It was such an uncomfortable hand that when I went to comfortable hand that when I went to my room it was still cold and wet upon my memory." Even if it be not that of Heep, the hypocritically humble band is apt to writhe and squeeze its bending fingers together.

The hand that little Jack Horner made

sticky with his own pie in his own corner undoubtedly became with big Jack Horner a thick-lingered, puffy index of his partiality for pies and plums.

Little does the swaggerer who chinks his small change and cocks his thumbs

out of his pockets imagine that his hands are as much his condemnation as the bragging seals and the chain that would anchor a ship.

anchor a ship.

The stingy man has a tight hand; his fingers keep fast hold of a sixpence, and his palm makes a careful hollow out of which it can not roll, until he is quite sure he is obliged to part with it.

The rough and the refined hand are different with a difference like that of education in the man. The lowest extremity of roughness is the hand of bruie violence—a colossal paw, of iron strength, hage with muscle, vein, and sinew, but

huge with muscle, vein, and sinew, bu lacking all sensitiveness and flexibilitydefiant in its attitudes—a haman tool that has been turned into a weapon. There are refined hands

criminal also, but their character is the

hateful because no trace is made upon outward perfection, and their beauty is a lie. One reads in the well-cared for, or, as we might say, the educated hand, not only its own refinement, but that of other generations—the ancestors who lived at leisure from bodily toil, whose muscles were not stretched by labor, whose fingers, little used, went slender to the tips, whose very finger-nails revealed easy times, by their oval shape, not pressed and worn into hard-worked diminutive half-circles.

Yet one likes the strong hand—morally

strong even if it has never been tasked with physical labor; the man's hand that is not effeminate, the girl's hand that is not a pretty waxwork, but a part of a helpful someone, who would be sweetly willing to do something for somebody else. Unless it be the weak hand of sickness, which is a most piteous sight, the hand of the weak character is not what anyone cares to clasp. More and more in this world we want the hands that can do something. As Carlyle says, the first litalic would be for many a

A Ride on the Plains.

R. F. Zogobaum, in Harper's Magazine

for May: Down the river, not slowly and cautiously scraping over the wide sand bars, now swittly gliding along, aided by the rapid flowing current; down the river through the Country of Hell, with its broad desert plains and barren brown hills, inky black where the moving clouds east their shadows; down the river past old abandoned Indian trad-ing posts fast crumbling into runs, past the lonely military telegraph station, where we learn of the passage of a "dug-out," with its crew of fugitive desperadoes flying from the wrath of the cow-boys; down the river between perpendicular sand banks, crumbling away at the touch of the "rollers" caused by the passage of our boat, scaring up flocks of wild goese and swift-flying, blue-winged beron; down the river through lovely prairies covered with waving grasses and gayly colored wild flowers, into the Indian country, until, looking across one of the long, flat, outrunning points of land that mark the constantly recurring curves of the river, there, shining in the morning sun, the distant buildings of the military post, our destant buildings of the military post, our destination, gleam bright under the blue, white, and searlet folds of the national standard floating gracefully out from its tall pole against the deep warm purple of the sky beyond. Hundreds of Indian tepees are scattered over the wide plain, and at our approach we can see the inmates hurrying to the banks to watch the arrival of the great steamer. Wild-looking savages, their faces smeared with streaks of bright vermillion or orange, are watering their horses, their gaudily clothed forms reflecting straight down in the mirror-like surface of the water; some half-clad lads, who, lying prone upon their bellies, and leaning far over the high banks, have been fishing in the stream, pull in their lines and race along the shore, their coars, black hair floating out behind, and their bronze-colored naked limbs moving with untrammelled ease, as they bucks mounted on half-tamed ponies gallop along and mingle with the throng; the white sombreros and light blue uniforms of the Indian police contrast strangely with the party-colored rags of their fellow-savages. As we slowly paddle up to the landing we make our preparations to land, recognizing our acquaintances in the little group of shoulder-strapped bluecoats near the ambulance, which has just been drawn up to the bank by its team of four strong mules, and are soon exchanging gree-ings with our friends, who receive us with the frank, kindly, ready hospitality

> A Drawing Attraction. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

of the American soldier.

Mr. Jefferson Davis will probably be a drawing attraction for monumental unveilings and county fairs in the south as long as he lives, but it is fortunate for him that his huge two-volume "History of the Rise and Fall of the Southern Confederacy" has remained unread. A search through the pages of this ponderous work fails to disclose the name of one southern military leader to whom Mr. Davis gave proper credit for what was actually accomplished in the field. By hints and innuendoes he belittles the success of those who were fortunate, and exaggerates the disasters of those who failed. The vol-umes appear to have been written for the purpose of creating the impression that purpose of creating the impression that there was but one man in the confederacy, and his name was Jefferson Davis. The seceding states furnished many men who will, for generations to come, be mistakenly regarded by the people of their respective locatities as heroes, and when it finally dawns upon the southern people that Mr. Davis has written a book which does not compliment these men, the Davis reputation will suffer.

> He's Ours. Chicago Herald.

the Davis reputation will suffer.

At the close of the war, when on some festive occasions objection was made in Mr. Lincoln's presence to the playing of "Dixio" by a band, the president said the selection was all right. We had captured the tune as well as the whole confederacy, and we could play it all that we wanted to.

The same thing is true of Jeff Davis. We captured him, too. He belongs to us. He has lasted longer than anybody expected that he would, but we own him, and as long as we keep him on hand we must expect to hear from him once in awhile. The union which he sought to destroy is stronger by which he sought to destroy is stronger by reason of his attempt than it would have been if it had never been made. Having saved him at a time when he might profitably have been hanged, the country is experiencing pothing more serious from its possession of him than might have been anticipated.

Complexion Powder is an absolute necessity of the refined toilet in this climate. Pozzoni's combines every element of beauty and purity.

How Martin Irons Wrote His Article. St. Louis Special to the New York Tri St. Louis Special to the New York Tribune: It is generally known that Martin Irons has been engaged to write an article for the June number of Lippincott's Magazine on "What I Know About Strikers." A few days ago he received a note from the publishers requesting him to forward his copy as soon as possible. That night the labor leader sat down, sharpened his pencil, took out a plethoriroil of paper and perfected all arrange ments for beginning his literary task. His unoccupied hand went to his head and he scratched and scratched. As he continued to sye the paper a sort of terror seized to sye the paper a sort of terror seized him and he called to A. C. Coughian:

"Hero, Coughlan, you are more used to this business than I. You write the article and I'll give you one-half of the \$100 they promised me."
"All right," said Coughlan, who is an

"All right," said Coughlan, who is an ex-Methodist preacher and the scribe of District Assembly 93, "I'll fix it up for you. Now, then," said Coughlan, "go nhead. Tell me what to put down. What do you know about strikes, anyway?"

Irons again scratched his head long and meditatively and said: "See here, Coughlan, 've got to go to Sedula in the morning, and I don't want to stay up all night telling you what you know yourself. You just write that article yourself and sign my name to it and it will be all right."
Mr. Coughlan instantly set to work.

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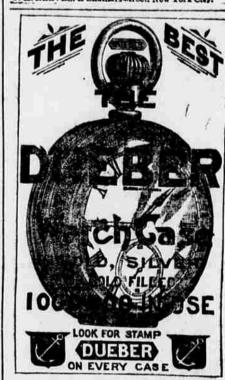
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