THE DAILY BEE.

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shed every morning, except Sunday. The TERMS BY MAIL: THE WEEKLY BEE, Published Every Wednesday.

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E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, | 8, 8,

County of Douglas, (8, 8, N. P. Feil, cashler 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 Edition, Election. Date. Edition.
Saturday. 1st. 6,500
Monday. 3rd. 7,050
Tuesday. 4th. 6,300
Wednesday. 5th. 6,300
Thursday. 6th. 6,900 6,030 5,670 5,725 5,975 5,990 5,850 12,025 Thursday, 6th... Friday, 7th..... 12,450

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this Sth day of May, A. D. 1886.

N. P. Feil, 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, 11,597 copies; for April, 1886, 13,191 copies. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of May, A. D. 1886, Stylon J. Fisher. Simon J. Fisher. Notary Public.

THE board of trade proposes to see that the Arkansas editors are properly entertained when they visit this city next Friday. It will be money well invested.

THE Herald calls loudly upon the local democracy to "trust Mr. Cleveland." The trust which the west has reposed in the president has been rudely shaken by his blind disregard of western interests. New Yorkers can afford to "trust" Mr. Cleveland. He has shown no inclination to go back on his local obliga-

THE heart rending howls of the boodle gang of editors against Senator Van Wyck are not disturbing the sleep of the senator and his friends. He has already announced himself as a candidate for reelection on his record and can afford to patiently await the result. Nebraska and the producers of the state have had an able, fearless and active representative in the senate in the person of General Van Wyck, and they are not disposed to swap horses while crossing the political stream of the coming canvass.

PUBLIC works have begun at last. The sewer contractors have set their men at work, and repairing of the Sixteenthstreet pavement has commenced. From this time on there ought to be no lack of employment for Omaha's laboring men. The grading, curping and paving will begin in a few days and hundreds of workingmen will find places. When building starts up as it always does in Omaha several months later than in other cities, the cry of labor for work will be drowned by the calls of contractors for workingmen.

THE job to build a railroad into the Yellowstone park is still being vigorously pushed at Washington. A majority of the committee on public lands of the senate is said to favor it and a strong lobby is urging the measure. Those who know best from a personal survey of the ground are united in protesting against the desecration of the national park. They denounce the proposed railway as uncalled for by any public demand and as promoted purely for the private gain of the incorporators. The Yellowstone Park was reserved for a national pleasure ground. It should be kept for the purpose far which it was intended. Harpy speculators and sharks should be warned off the reserve. For years to come the interests of the country will be best subserved by improving the natural roadways and ps receiving the grand forests and scenery from vandal

THE senate has now been debating for more than a week the Cullom interstate commerce bill which was reported favorably from the committee some weeks ero. The chief feature of the measure and one of the worst features is the commissioner system which the bill proposes to introduce as a regulator of interstate commerce. The powers of the commission are to be limited to hearing complaints of shippers and making recommendations to the railroad managers. They are to have no power to enforce their decisions and will be in effect simply an advisory board. The bill forbids discrimination md extortion in general terms, but provides no cheap and effective remedy for the people. It was drafted by a friend of the railroad lobby and is supported by y bound hand and foot to the interests of re monopolists.

Ir is difficult to understand why the reiprecity treaty with the Sandwich Islands should stand any chance of being renewed. It was engineered through congress in the first place in the interest of Claus Spreckles and his sugar refineries, and every year of the operation has put hundeed of thousands of dollars into he pockets of the California monopolists. When the subject was first broached, the advocates of the treaty argued that the estimated loss of revenue to the United States would be about \$370,000, and as the total production of the islands could not be largely increased, and would not under any circumstances exceed 25,000,-900 pounds of sugar per annum, our inpreased exports to the islands would certainly offset that amount. But under he influence of the bounty which our treaty practically pays to the planters of those islands, the importations of Hawaiian sugar into the United States u 1883 amounted to 169,657,603 pounds. The loss of duties to the United States has amounted to \$23,325,608, and the total value of our exports to the linualian islands during the same period has been considerably less than the duties be have sacrificed.

Mr. Gladstone's Second Speech. Mr. Gladstone's second speech in advocacay of his home rule measure was neither so long or as elaborate an argument as his first great effort. It was naturally devoted largely to answering the objections raised to the bill as introduced, and

to strengthening the position of the cabinet. In opening, the premier took occasion to deny the charge which has been bandied from mouth to mouth during the Easter recess, that he had ever denounced home rule as incompatible with imperial unity. On the contrary, he showed how more than fifteen years he had distinctly affirmed his favorable leanings towards self government for Ireland as soon as he became convinced that it was desired by the mass of the people and could be safely put into operation. Both conditions being in his judgment fulfilled, Mr. Gladstone announced himself as bound to further the wishes of the Irish people

and the interests of the empire by affording a just and necessary relief to Ireland. Mr. Gladstone professed himself willing to modify that clause of the measure excluding Irish members from Westminister by leaving the question open for debate, to be settled by the judgment of the house. He announced that the government would not press this point. In answer to other objections against the bill he called upon the opponents to suggest a better remedy for the abolishment of discontent and to restore social order in Ireland. He appealed to Lord Hartington to shape his situation of the Irish problem, if he had any. He charged the combined opposition with an obstruction based upon prejudice, and not upon considered judgment, and concluded amid prolonged cheering by urging the commons to close

the passage of the measure. The prospects of the home rule are brighter than they were before the Easter recess and Mr. Gladstone's second speech is believed to have driven back into the liberal fold several waverers who were ready to support Lord Hartington's motion for the six month's postponement of the consideration of the measure.

a long strife of seven hundred years by

The Answer of Experience.

Some of our ranchmen friends are inclined to take exception to the position of the BEE in encouraging settlemen: in what they call the desert portion of Nebraska. They shake their heads wisely and insist that two years of 'grangering" in the country west of North Platte will satisfy the most ardent farmer. They tell us that the elevation is too great and the rain fall too scanty in the section referred to for crop raising and persist that the immigration which is pouring into the range country will be proved to be a disastrous mis

·It would not be a sufficient answer to say that our stockmen friends are too interested in opposing the loss of their free ranges to give an unbiassed opinion on the question, but it is a good answer to reply that experience is opposed to their position. The same argument has been used for ten years in this state. The time is not long past when farming west of Grand Island was pronounced impracticable. Six years ago the Republican valley was to be the homesteader's grave. Two years since northwestern Nebraska was declared forever unfit for any purposes except grazing. But the range line, in spite of croaking alarmists, has been pushed steadily westward and farms and farmers have taken the place of grazing grounds and cow boys. The frontier of ten years ago is the corn belt of to-day. Whether the result is due to climatic changes, increased rainfall, or to the sufficiency of the old amount of rainfall under changed conditions of proken soil and increased vegitation, the facts are the same. They stand out in census reports, in the traffic returns of the railroads and the exhibits of county and state agricultural exhibitions. Success has followed the daring. The men who pushed over the frontier ten years ago were assailed with the same arguments as the pioneers who are tak-ing up range land to-day.

The Business Situation.

With indications of closing labor troub-

les, trade is beginning to show signs of

recovery. The disturbing effect of the riotous outbreaks in Chicago and Milwaukee and of the labor agitation in all sections of the country has been felt in every branch of business during the week past. The movement of freight from Chicago and other western centers has been comparatively small, and shipments of manufactured goods have in many cases been held back from the fear of interrupted railroad facilities or from a desire to avoid additions to stocks pending a settlement of the labor troubles Operations in most departments reflect actual and immediate wants, and there is general reluctance to engage in new enterprises or to increase obligations the fulfillment of which may be retarded or made profitless by some new complication in the labor situation. Under existing conditions the business movement is as as it could be expected to be; but the improving tendencies noted at the outset of the spring season have been seriously checked by the developments of the past few weeks, and in view of the depressing influences at work the forecast of manufacturers and traders is naturally distrustful and uncertain. Business failures in the United States and Canada numbered 192 last week, as against 207 the week previous, and 194 the week before. There is little now to in the wholesale markets. note Wool is slightly firmer, with new opening about 3 cents wools higher than a year ago. This advance is likely to be temporarily sustained by the purchases for mills whose stocks are about exhausted. Eastern dealers look for a gradual settling of values to the basis of last year's opening quotations after this early demand has been satished, and they will be slow to take hold at higher rates unless some unexpected improvement in the general business outlook stimulates speculation. The dry goods distribution is moderate and confined to a supply of near requirements, Many of the woolen mills have orders covering production up to and in some eases beyond the 1st of July, but few new orders are being received for fall wants, owing to the uncertainties of the outlook. Speculation in grain has continued bearish

on account of the disturbance of confi-

dence by labor troubles and owing also

to the favorable crop outlook and the

lack of activity in foreign demand. On

the seaboard, rumors of bad grading in

corn recently received has failed to grade up to the contract standard, and as there are indications that a good deal of the corn now affoat on the lakes and canal is out of condition, and will not pass inspection on arrival at New York, the shorts in that market have been buying in their contracts at advancing prices. Export demand has been very moderate both for wheat and corn, and there has been very little animation in the speculative markets. The domestic visible supply statement at the close of the week shows a decrease of 1,291,000 bushels of wheat and 1,790,000 bushels of corn, while stocks affoat for Europe show a small and important increase in both items.

The Union Pacific Bill. Senator Van Wyck and Congressman Dorsey have promptly introduced in the senate and house the new bill to permit the Union Pacific to borrow money in the open market for the extension of feeders to its main system. The bill, as offered, differs somewhat from the one first drafted by the board of trade. One result of Senator Van Wyck's visit to Omaha was the amendment of the proproposed measure so as to absolutely protect the Union Pacific system from a repetition of the stockjobbing schemes which have brought it so nearly to bankruptey. The senator's objections to the original draft were freely discussed and met and the bill which he has now introduced and to which he will give his best support, carefully guards all the interests of the government and the Union Pacific stockholders in the matters which it is designed to cover. Neither the people of Nebraska nor of the country tributary to the road are interested in seeing the property crippled. In so far as the government has a lien upon the Union Pacific, it is national property. The stringent legislation of the past, which has tied its hands, was forced upon congress to protect the road from the thieves and tobbers who were sucking its hearts blood and wrecking the property to benefit inside rings in the management Now that the Union Pacific is surrounded on every side by powerful rivals, although largely through its own fault, there is every reason why congress should permit the company to protect its interests and those of the government by entering into active competition for the traffic which is being taken away from its control.

Nebraska, while remembering the past history of the corporation and its treatment of her people, is equally interested that the road should extend its branches and give the state the benefit of competition in competitive territory. The sentiment in favor of the new bill, for the relief of the Union Pacific, is general and strong. This is the case, not because Nebraskans or citizens of Omaha regret or recall for one moment their past opposition to the previous policy of the Union Pacific, but because they feel that, under the guarantees provided, the relief proposed will be for the common benefit, while it will in no way legalize or endorse the swindling operations of the Goulds and Dillons and other jobbers who so long fattened from tyrannical oppression of the people of the west.

THE sidewalks on our principal thoroughfares, especially on Farnam and Douglas streets, should be improved at grade and curb line, and be laid with | can police and militia are loaded. The indurable material. Among the first to move in this matter should be the owners of the Paxton house. The wooden sidewalk, which surrounds that structure, is above grade and does not come to the curb line. It is a disgrace to the elegant structure, and an eye-sore to the citizens generally.

Now that there has been a general settlement of labor troubles in Omaha and tears of a season of idleness have passed away, our people who had laid plans for building should go right on with the work. Omaha ought to double her building record this year.

GLADSTONE and the liberal cabinet stand firm for home rule both in principle and in application. The prophets who predicted that the grand old man would retrace his steps when the home rule bill came up for its second reading mistook their reckoning.

WHENEVER the average editor runs short of subjects he falls back on oleomargarine. However, it is a subject upon which too much cannot be said, and the batteries of the press cannot be better employed than in hammering away at the fraud.

THE bill to put to put the United States court on wheels and make an annual tour of all the towns in the state is a measure that ought to receive no consideration. There are enough traveling shows without adding the United States court to the list.

Dozens of strikes are being declared failures in every section of the country. Spies' bomb, which the erazy fanatic pretended was thrown in the cause of labor, has done more to injure labor organizations than a hundred lockouts.

THE plano makers have been out on a strike for two weeks. This will, however, make no difference in the price of the instruments. Dealers will continue to sell at the old profit of 100 per cent clear of all commissions.

WHEN the Arkansas editors invade Omaha, our citizens should correctly pronounce the name of the state from which they hail. It is Arkansaw, although it is improper to pronounce Kansas as if spelled Kansaw.

SPARKS declines to go. On the contrary he asks for an increased force of special inspectors to investigate fraudulent land entries, and promises to make it still livelier for land grabbers and preemption syndicates.

BUILDING has begun, but there is as yet no building inspector to protect individual and public interests from faulty work. The council has done its duty in the matter, but the mayor has not yet seen fit to act.

WE hear very little of the removal of Fort Omaha nowadays. The nearest thing to it is the removal of the Fourth infantry from the post, which event is booked for the last of June.

A PROPOSITION has been made to put the Apaches on an island off the Pacific corn have advanced prices. Much of the | coast. This leads the Chicago Times to

suggest that the anarchists of that city | be similarly disposed of. We would suggest that the anarchists and the Apaches be put on the same island. It would be a case of survival of the fittest.

GREECE protests that she doesn't want to fight after all, and that somebody has made a bad mistake somewhere. A large fleet of modern men-of-war has had a soothing effect upon the refractory little kingdom.

KINGS AND QUEENS.

The queen dowager of Spain loves pickles. Reports that Emperor William is indiposed

are unfounded. The Prince of Wales firmly declines to edit

King Ludwig of Bayaria gets perfectly crazy when anybody calls him "Me Lud." The ameer of Bakhara is dead. His estate consists of a second hand umbrella and 250

the Life of John Brown.

wives.

The Emperor William paid 20,000 marks for the original manuscript of "The Watch on the Rhine."

The Empress of Germany is proud of her old man, although the two are very ceremonious when they meet on the stairs.

The empress of Austria is troubled with sore eyes, but this does not hinder her from taking a high board fence at a gallon. Queen Elizabeth ruffles will certainly come

into fashion again whenever the Princess of Wales finds that her neck is getting too thin. The empress of Russia is said to be really in love with her husband, which must be regarded as quite a remarkable phenomenon in these prosy days.

They have started a subscription in Paris to get a wedding present for the Princess Amelie d'Orleans, who is going to marry the crown prince of Portugal.

Queen Victoria has lost none of her royal dexterity in the art of opening exhibitions, but it takes H. R. H., the Prince of Wales, to open a bottle of Burgundy.

The kings of Wurtemberg and Bavaria

are said to be both seriously ill. King Karl I, of Wurtemberg, is suffering from spinal disease. He remains at Nice. A settlement of the financial troubles of King Ludwig has been planned by the Bava-

rian chambers, and it is stated that the suits against him will be postponed. Maria Christina, queen of Spain, has two lovely daughters who are still in ignorance of their father's death, and who write letters

to him begging him to return. The Empress Eugenle is to drink milk this summer at Abergeldie, Wales' old place near Balmoral. A greater man than Wales used to pass it by on his pony in the days of his dreamy youth, viz., George Gordon, Lord Byron.

London Truth: I hear that Prince Alexander of Hesse really started for Sofia with the object of endeavoring to reform his son's domestic arrangements, which are not of a character calculated to increase his chances of making a good marriage, but while he was at Vienna dispatches arrived from Sofia which caused him to return home. The circumstances of the prince of Bulgaria's birth preclude the possibility of his marrying into any of the royal houses of Germany, Austria or Russia, and it is supposed that he will endeavor to form an alliance with

Wall Street Did It. Sutton (Nob.) Register.

The president vetoed the bill making Omaha a port of entry. Wall street objected, and the rowdy west has no claims anyway.

> Loaded. Oleveland Leader.

The bloody anarchists who have settled in once. They should all be brought to a this country have found out that the Ameriformation thus obtained is valuable.

No More Red Flags in Chicago, Chicago Herald. The determination of the police that the red flag shall never again be displayed in this city will find cordial indorsement among law-abiding citizens of every nationality and condition. The American flag has red enough in it for any man of good taste.

Tennyson Has Lost His Grip.

- Chicago Times.
Tennyson seems to have entirely lost his knack for poetry. His recent ode is pretty poor stuff. It seems impossible for a poet to see what is plain to everybody else-that his muse has gone back on him. When the muse of poetry has boycotted a poet, as in the case with Alfred, he should have sense enough to give up verse-making.

Advice to Jeff Davis.

Chicago Times.

As the friends of Jefferson Davis do not seem disposed to restrain him from making a ridiculous spectacle of himself, it would be quite in order for Attorney General Garland to convey to the aged but not venerable rebel, through the nearest United States marshall. an intimation that his speedy return to Beau-voir is desirable. There is no danger that the drivelings of the ex-chief of the slave-holders' rebellion will resurrect the "lost cause" for which he mourns; but there are cause" for which he mourns; but there are possibilities that make the continuance of the exhibition nearly as undersirable as would be a renewal of the lake-front gathering of the Chicago red-flags,

She Wanted Some Seed. Columbus Dispatch. "I have heard," said a mald, "of a wonderful

plant, But I know not in what soil it grows; And I know not the time of its beau I have not yet discovered. Who knows?

"That it grows and is something worth hav-ing I know, For I read of its value last night;

and a slip or some seed I must certainly have Of this plant of electrical light." Then she went to a dealer in flowers, and asked
For the seed. First he stood like a rock;
Then he said, just as well as he could between

That the plant grew direct from the stock. STATE AND TERRITORY.

The contract has been let for a roller mill at Neligh. The preliminary test of the Fairmont water-works indicated a successful plant.

Otoe county has completed a commodius infirmary on the poor farm at a cost of \$4,500. Rev. J. B. Murray, pastor of St. Mark's Episcopal church, Hastings, has re-

Coleridge is affected with a surplus of rats, and citizens are organizing to exterminate them. The Bay State Cattle company propose

to do some experimental farming near Kimball this year. Plattsmouth has 1,754 children ot school

age, with an insufficient number of teachers and schools.

The first school house built in Boone county was sold at anction the other day and was knocked down for \$102. It cost

Forty-seven dead horses and an equal number of dead hogs diversify the scenery and atmosphere in the suburbs of Hastings. The Tussler and Adams herds of cuttle were sold to the Ogallala Cattle company at Sidney last week. The two bunches

comprise about 8,000 head. George Washington Brewster, the publisher of two papers, "both weekly," is climbing to fame and glory with the rising tide of settlement in northwest Ne-braska. The new county of Blaine has

applied for organization, with the town of Brewster as county seat.

The town of Stockville, Frontier county, is almost depopulated. Twenty-one buildings and their occupants were moved last week to the new town of

A wagon and span of horses were stolen recently from Add Carr, a farmer near Ashland. Mr. Carr offers a reward of \$100 and gate receipts for one round with the thief.

Four young toughs of Tecumseh have been arrested for carrying pistols and displaying them in school. The youthful terrors reversed the old custom and attempted to shoot "the idea."

The pushing capitalists of York rushed to the rescue of a Chicago railroad last week and helped it bridge the striking chasm by paying \$850 freight charges on four carloads of tin from Chicago.

The G. A. R. post of Fairmont offers a reward of \$200 for the apprehension of Earnest H. Myers, who is supposed to have killed Richard Bascombe, an old G. A. R. man, and his wife, and subsequently burned their home April 8, 1885. The land department of the Burlington and Missouri in Nebraska sold, net 36,903 acres of land in 1885, for \$301,310, an average price of \$8.11 per acre. In Iowa the department has \$573,789 in contracts, \$88,944 in interest, and 16,413 acres un-

old, valued at \$82,061. The editor of the Humboldt Sentinel cheerfully whispers to his less fortunate brethren that life at the scissors and glue pot is not a dreary, barren waste. The immediate cause of his happiness was the presentation of a mess of fish by a charitable subscribers. The monotonous wrinklers of the editorial waste band disappeared for a day.

A surveying corps filling five wagons sailed out of Chadron last week, bound for Central Wyoming, to put the finish-ing touches on the route of the Chicago & Northwestern. Inasmuch as the work is already surveyed between Fetterman and the Sweetwater, this season's work of the surveying and engineer corps wil settle the much mooted question of where the Northwestern is going to beyond Wyoming. That the stakes will be set through the mountains to Ogden, Utah before the 1st of next January is highly probable.

Iowa Items. Rand park, at Keokuk, is being stocked

up with prairie dogs. Justice Kramer, of Davenport, during his term of office, has officiated at 610 weddings.

The Whitebreast Coal and Mining company, of Ottumwa, has incorporated with capital of \$1,000,000

The Burlington plow factory was sold at sheriff's sale for \$9,500. The original cost of the plant was \$25,000.

There are 3,284 pupils enrolled in the Burlington public schools, and an average attendance during April of 2,915.

F. Dixon, of Riverton, who was sup posed to have made away with himself in Nebraska, turned up sound and serene after an absence of five days. A white headed eagle, measuring six feet and seven inches from tip to tip of its wings, was shot by John DeBruin.

near Orange City, one day recently. Mason Long, the reformed gambler, was egged by a lot of hoodlums at Sigourney, who took exceptions to his remarks about gambling and drinking.

Prohibition is in force in Fort Dodge. Sunday St. Mark's Episcopal church could procure no wine for communion services, although the celebration of communion had been announced the Sunday

At Preston, Jackson county, early Thursday morning, C. H. Riley went to his place of business, placed a coat on the floor, laid down, placed the muzzle of a revolver in his mouth, discharged it and blew the top of his head off. Twin lakes, four miles north of Rockwell City, in Calhoun county, are fast coming to the front as a pleasure resort.

These lakes cover an area of 1,700 acres and are well stocked with a number of varieties of fish, principally pickerel. D. L. McNeil, of Ottumwa, a brakeman of the Burlington road, has invented and applied for a patent for an instrument for the placing of torpedoes on the rai from the rear of a train running thirty miles an hour. Several successful experiments have been made with the in

in railroad devices. Dakota,

Huron's population is estimaced at A large colony of Russians has lo-cated in the Devil's lake region.

A paper is to be started at Battle River,

vention and it marks a big step ahead

new town between Buffalo Gap and Rapid City. A petrified human skeleton was found recently in limestone near Gordon City. The skull is said not to resemble that of

an Indian. Dr. F. W. Kordenat, a prominent physician of Watertown, was bitten on the hand by a rabid dog about two weeks ago, and fearing an attack of hydropho-bia has started for Paris for treatment by M. Louis Pasteur.

A Monopolist President.

Congress, early in March, passed a bill giving to certain farmers in Iowa the authority to appeal in court in defense of their rights to their farms, on which many of them have been settled since Their titles are attacked by the Des Moines Improvement comyany, which a great many years ago received a grant of lands to aid it in effecting an im-provement of a part of the Des Moines river. This corporation never effectually completed its promised improvement, but it set up a claim not only to the lands included in the original grant, which lay along the proposed route of its work but to a considerable tract lying else

Both houses of congress have seen fit to settle this dispute by allowing the farmers to go into court and have a final decision upon the question whether their farms shall belong to them or to a corporation which claims them for work not done, and claims, as those who know the ease assert, much more than it would be entitled to if it had done its work.

The president has chosen in his veto to deny the poor farmers their right to a day in court. He talks about the sacred-ness of "vested interests," and suggests that if any "meritorious" farmers suffer hardship and loss congress can make an appropriation of money for them. In efeffect he decides in his veto that the corporation's claims must not be disturbed and if the farmers suffea by that, so much the worse for them.

We trust congress will take a different

view of this dispute; that it will achere warmly to its opinion expressed in the bill Mr. Cleveland has vetoed that the farmers ought to have their day in court. Democratic congressmen are becoming darmed at the president's attitude to ward syndicates and corporations and the land question by his revocation of the Sparks order, and by this veto. No one wants to see injustice done to corpora-tions, but we advise the administration to stand by the people on this question of land reform. It is a very "live" ques-

\$500Ntot Called For.

It seems strange that it is necessary to persuade men that you can cure their diseases by offering a premium to the man who falls to receive benefit. And yet Dr. Sage undoubtedly cured thousands of cases of obstinate catarrh with his "Catarrh Remedy," who would never have applied to him, if it had not been for his offer of the above sum for an infor his offer of the above sum for an in-curable case. Who is the next bidder for cure or cash?

The President's Marriage.

Chicago Herald.

The limits of legitimate comment on the approaching marriage of the president appear to have been transgressed when the newspapers fell to speculating on the identity of the person who is to pay the expenses of Miss Folsom's European trip and to foot the bills for her trousseau. There is an insatiate demand for gossip nowadays which may be harmlessly gratified, but there is a little be yond which it is impertment and inde-cent to go. Miss Folsom is entitled to chivalrous treatment at the hands of the American people whether she is to marry the president or not. She is represented as a most amiable young lady, with many graces of mind and person. She is not a pauper. She has many relatives who are respectable people. She is trav-eling in company with her mother, and it is nobody's business who is paying the expenses. It is to be inferred that her own family, probably her mother, is looking out for this part of the enterprise and there is no reason to suppose that anybody else has anything to do with it

In other respects the comments that have been made on the approaching white house marriage have been respect ful and proper. It would be idle to sup pose that the president of the United States, who is nothing more than one of the people selected for a fixed term to act as their chief magistrate, could be mar-ried during his term of office without exciting more or less gossip. The village bridegroom who is known to all does not escape the good-natured bandinage of his fellows, and the president who is quite as conspicuous a target for the en-tire nation, cannot under the same circumstances expect to dodge the witti cisms, the conjectures, and the gossip of the people, who feel that they have a pro-

prietary interest in him If these comments are annoying to Mr. Cleveland it is because he has postponed for so long a time a duty which should have been attended to early in life, when, with younger blood and more buoyant spirits, he would have cared little for the nevitable chatter. As a matter of fact, the White house is a poor place for a man to marry his first wife. The average citizen of the United States should be married long before he reaches that man-sion. Mr. Cleveland's long neglect of this important business is responsible for whatever annoyance he now suffers.

Actors Who Can Address an Audience. Chicago News.

That was a very neat speech Modjeska made last Monday night in response to the Elks' presentation. I do not know whether it was impromptu, but doubtless it was, for the lady is very fluent and quick-witted. It is astonishing, however, to note how few people of her profession are apt speakers under like circumstances. At this moment Barrest is the only only one I can remember, besides Mod jeska, who can step out of his part and address an audience in improvised and well-chosen language. This arises largely from their constant habit of only speaking in public the words which some one else has put into their mouths. The continued use of one function of the brain is only made at the expense of others. There are very few actors who can speak correctly on the spur of the moment half as much matter as is contained in this paragraph. I have heard Irving stutter like a schoolboy over two consecutive sentences, and Bartley Campbell does not even seem able to re peat the speeches he writes in advance and has himself called out to speak.

Hot Springs Gamblers. A Hot Springs, Ark., correspondent of the St Louis Globe-Democrat writes: There has been recently in the circuit court, now in session here, a profusion of gaming cases, and quite a number of gamblers have been muleted. Upon in-formation coming to the knowledge of the court, Judge Wood this afternoon issued an order to the sheriff directing him to search the establishment of E. B. Smith, get out all gaming devices contained therein and destroy the same. The order was promptly carried out, and the tables and implements were dumped in a pile on Central avenue, the main street n the city, and burned. The burning pile was viewed calmly by sports. The late grand jury paid especial attention to infringements of the gaming law, and found a number of indictments. Wood had particularly charged the grand jurors regarding the law, and laid stress on the point that the payment of periodical fines, which was virtually a license, could not condone the offense which the statutes prohibit. One of the strictest provisions regarding gaming is that which causes the forfeiture of the license of any saloon where gambling is per-mitted. The knights of the green cloth are reading the lesson of the times, and gambling is now defunct at this resort. The cessation, however, may be only

temporary. Advice to Take the Elevator. Dealer—"You vant to puy a goat? Very well. What price you vant to pay?" Customer—"What are the prices of your coats?" Dealer—"Here is a goat for ten dol-

Customer—"Oh: That's too cheap. I want something better than that."
Dealer—"Vell, how high you vant to

Customer—"Oh, way up!"
Dealer—"Vay up! Take de elevator."

LITTLE SUFFERER

Cleaned, Purified, and Beautified by the Cutiucra Remedies.

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It affords me pleasure to give you this ceport of the cure of little grandson by your Cuticura Remedies. When six months old his left hand began to swell and had every appearance of a large boil. We poulticed it, but all to no purpose. About live months after it became a running sore. Soon other sores formed. He then had two of them on each hand, and as his blood became more and more impure it look less if ne for them to break out. A sore came on the chin, beneath the under lip, which was very offensive. His head was sold scab, discharging a great deal. This was his condition at twenty two months old, when I underlook the care of him, his mother having died when he was a little more than a year old, of consumption (sorofula of course). He could walk a little, but could not get up if he fell down, and could not move when in bed, having no use of his hands. I immediately commenced with Cuticura Remediately commenced with Cuticura Remediately commenced with Cuticura Remediately cured, and he was improved in overy way. We were very much encouraged, and continued the use of the licincher healed, a hony matter forming in each one of these they deep ones just before healing, which would finally grow loose and were taken out; then they would heal rapidly. One of these strong though we formations I preserved. After taking a dozen and a half bottles he was completely cured, and is now, at the age of six years, a strong and healthy child. The scars on his hands must always remain: his hands are strong, though we fourard once he would nove be able to use them. All that physicians did for him did no good. All who saw the child before using the Cuticura Remedies for use them. Mes. E. S. Diff GS.

May b. 1885. 612 E. Clay St., Bloomington, Hi.

The child was really in a worse condition than he appeared to his grandmother, who, being with him expections he was condition than he appeared to his grandmother, who, being with him expections and see the child heapon to him of the condition of the condition than

The child was really in a worse condition than he appeared to his grandmother, who, being with him overy day, became accustomed to the discuss. MAGGIE HOPPING

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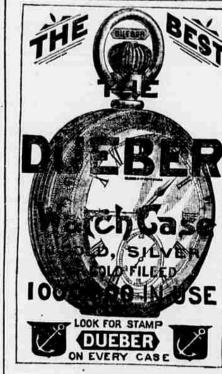
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