THE DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS R. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, s. s. County of Douglas, s. s. N. P. Feil, cashier of the Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending May 21st, 1886, was as follows: Monday, 17th 12,900
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Friday, 21st 12,250 Sworn to and subscribed 22d day of May, A. D. 1886, SIMON J. FISHER. Notary Public. Sworn to and subscribed before me, this

N. P. Feil, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is cashier of the Bee Pub-lishing 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, 1886, 12,191 copies Sworn to and subscribed
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Sth day of May, A. D. 1886.
SIMON J. FISHER.
Notary Public. Sworn to and subscribed before me this

And still the wholesale houses come seeking locations in Omaha. There's millions in it.

DEMOCRATIC civil service reform at Pine Ridge agency is best seen through an inverted telescope.

THE tax shirkers must go. Douglas county and Omaha demand it. The men of moderate means who have been assessed on their real estate at high-water figures are tired of paying taxes for nabobs and millionaires whose property is assessed at from one-tenth to onetwentieth of its market value.

For news chestnuts commend us to the "Very Latest News" column of the BEE .-

The heading "Very Latest News" is mt over the afternoon associated press report of the evening edition of the BEE. This collection of "chestnuts" appears bodily in the Republican of the next mor-

THE Heratd in speaking of "our rotten land system," says that "there is pretty general conviction in the minds of the people of the United States that the whole land system of the country needs overhauling." That is what Mr. Sparks

SMITH, the man who introduced brass bands and excursion trains among the Qmaha dry goods patrons, now writes from Canada that he was badly swindled in his closing out "special sale." Let Smith come right back to Omaha. He can rest assured that the whole town will turn out to greet him. A delegation of our leading bankers and lawyers will meet him at the depot.

NEBRASKA has doubled in population since General Van Wyck was sent last to the senate. The old gang who have made it their business to throw mud at an honest and able representative of the interests of the west will play second fiddle in the coming campaign. The farmers and merchants of Nebraska who have watched only the splendid record which the senior senator has made at Washington will be found on hand when the time comes to work and vote for the man of their choice. The barnacles and shysters will be retired with a loud thud. The popular verdict is to win the day.

ONE of the railroad papers in this state published not many miles from Grand island has made the wonderful discovery that the BEE has turned a somersault on the railroad question. "While for years It has made strong opposition to railroad ubsidies, it is now the chief advocate of Van Wyck's scheme to give the Union Pacific \$5,000,000 from the government reasury to build branches. It is also a rigorous advocate for an appropriation to improve the Missouri river." An indietment of this nature coming from railroad quarters is within itself sufficient proof that we have not gone over to the golfar and subsidy brigade. the face of it the accusabears evidence of a deto mislead and distort facts. The BEE has not endorsed any scheme of subsidy to the Union Pacific and no such scheme has been introduced by Senator Van Wyck. The senator did introduce a a bill in February which meets our approval but does not satisfy the railroad managers. That bill does not propose to donate any money to the Union Pacific. It simply allows the company to invest money now to its credit in the sinking fund in the construction of its branches. The bill expressly provides that the government shall practically own and control the branches until the money is refunded; and it furthermore prohibits the issuance of any bonds or stock beyond the actual cost of the roads to be built. This bill was introduced as an effective answer to the cry that Van Wyek and the anti-monopolists were crippling the road in its effort to develop the state. It was a short and direct way out of the woods, and left no excuse for pushing the funding bill scheme which is calculated to cripple the state by legalzing fraudulent debts that will compel the company to maintain exorbitant rates. As to Missouri river improvement we plead guilty and will not dignify with an answer the hypocrites and pharisees who have raised this point. The people of Nebraska cannot be hoodwinked by them. The fact that this class of papers receive very little or no popular support in any locality shows that they are deneiving nobody by their masquerade as honest advocates of the public interest.

The Issue at Pine Ridge. The true inwardness of Agent McGilli-

cuddy's departure from Pine Ridge is very clearly set forth in the letters published in this issue of the BEE. The issue was pointed. It was clearly defined in the letter of Dr. McGillieuddy to the commissioner of Indian affairs. The decision was left entirely in the hands of the Indian department, and the agent had nothing to do but to abide by the result. The manly and straightforward course which Dr. McGillieuddy has pursued during all his years of persecution at Pine Ridge was maintained to the end. He recognized that much of his usefulness had been due to the efficiency of his subordinates and when the issue came whether a faithful clerk should be summarily discharged because his place was needed by another to pay off the political debts of the administration, he promptly offered his own neck for the political guillotine. Dr. McGillicuddy indignantly denounces as transparent lies the telegraphed reports of the causes for the removal of Chief Clerk Brown and that pressure was brought upon him to sacrifice his clerk and by so doing to retain his position. He strips the issue of all concealing drapery and leaves it plain and bare. Are faithfulness and efficiency in the public service to count for nothing, and is civil service reform anything more than a sham and a pretense? The general interest which this section of the West has taken in the fights of knowledge of the remarkable executive ability of the doctor and the results which his firm and wise administration of affairs at Pine Ridge has accomplished in preserving peace among the discordant actions of the Ogallala Sioux. No agent has ever been so persistently investigated, abused and hampered in his work. He leaves Pine Ridge with a record which cannot be assailed, not as the result of the sneaking efforts of the frauds and cheats whom he has made his en mies. but through a conflict which he pushed to an issue, knowing well that the ending would be end of histwenty years service under the government.

An Uncalled for Assault.

Governor West, the newly appointed governor of Utah, is now being roundly bused by the rabid Gentiles of that territory, because he recently made a visit to the penitentiary and assured the imprisoned polygamists of a presidential pardon if they would admit their error and pledge themselves to future obedience to the laws of the United States.

This action of the new governor was a vise and a proper one. So far from being a fit subject for criticism, it is deserving of warm commendation. Governor West was sent to the territory to enforce the laws, not to persecute Mormons. The charge been continually made against the representatives of the government at Salt Lake by the Mormon leaders that the suppression of polygamy has been less the object of federal officials than the destruction of a religious sect. Governor West, as we know, has no sympathy with polygamy. But he has as little respect for oppression which masks itself behind federal authority, backed by the bayonets of the regular thinks, but the Herald has been all along feel that they are martyrs to a religious army. In visiting the deluded men who to know and serve them. I do not see why principle, and in endeavoring to show them that the new regime at Salt Lake would look only to upholding the by the punishment and not the persecution of fanatical law breakers, the governor did nothing of which he need feel in the least ashamed, or which reasonable men will be disposed to criticise. The howl of the rabid anti-Mormons was to be expected. A peaceful settlement of the troubles in Utah is the last thing they desire. The gang at the head of the Salt Lake Tribune, who have preached the gospel of hate for the past ten years, and who have made solid dollars by pandering to a contentious gentile element, would find their occupation gone if wise and judicious management should take the polygamy issue out of Utah polities.

MorepRevenue Needed.

Omaha has now become a city that requires increased revenue for the protection of life and property and the maintenance of good order. We must, at no distant day, double our police force, increase our fire department, build new engine houses and erect police stations in various parts of the city. We cannot do this with our present income without giving up the needed improvements which tax our treasury every year.

The trouble is that our assessments are levied only upon the property of the poor and the middle class, while the millionaires and big corporations compromise their assessments or, as in many cases, pay no taxes at all. To raise more revenue the county commissioners and the council need not make a general raise of the assessment roli. They simply must stop reducing assessments on the heavy real estate owners, and bring to time men and corporations that do not list their property. The way these big tax shirkers, who own large tracts of land in this city do, is to appear before the commissioners with a protest against the enormous increase of the assessment, when in fact the selling price of the property is from ten to fifteen times greater than the assessment. A few instances will illustrate.

A party who sold a lot for \$1,500 in South Omaha last year, reserved a lot adjoining it which is now held for \$2,500. Both of these lots were assessed last year at \$120. The assessor has probably raised the assessment on these lots to \$250 this year, which is one-tenth of their market value, but Mr. Nabob will presently appear before the commissioners and complain that his assessment has been raised a hundred per cent when in fact the assessment at onefourth would be \$625, or 125 per cent more than it is assessed.

A prominent lumber man has just bought a line of lots for \$30,000. Last year they were assessed at \$85 each, or about \$1,000 for the entire number. This year these lots will probably be assessed at \$110 apiece, or about \$1,300 for lots that have sold for \$30,000. But if these lots had been held by twelve poor men with a cottage on each they would have been assessed at a third of their full cash

There are thousands of lots in this city that have been sold on contract. The purchasers pay the realty taxes and the owners the mortgage notes, but not a

dollar is returned on the personal property by the note holders.

There is not another city in the country with Omaha's pretensions which is burdened with the expenses of carrying on a city government with such a wretched revenue. All this comes from under valuation, and general tax shirk-

Outside of the city, matters are even worse. The assessors ignore entirely the enormous increase in values in the additions which border on the city limits. Lots held at \$1,090 apiece are assessed by the acre at from \$50 to \$75 for every four lots. Large tracts, divided and subdivided, pay farm land taxes. The commissioners to-day claim to be unable to make the most necessary improvements, and yet they allow speculators and syndicates to shirk their proper proportion of the taxes.

There must be an end put to this thing at once. No reasonable excuse can be given for this unjust system of making the poor bear the burdens of the rich, of making honest tax-payers pay the taxes due from dishonest tax

A Christian Socialist. The pastoral letter of Bishop Henry D. Potter, on the relations of rich and poor to the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of New York, is in effect a plea for Christian socialism, which is attracting the attention which such a timely and manly expression of modern thought deserves. The bishop draws attention to the early days of the church, when community of possessions was the rule among believers, and when "the multitude of them that believed were of one heart and one soul: neither said any of them that aught of the things which he possessed his own, but that they

had all things in common." He says: Let it be granted without reserve that such words describe an era of enthusiasm which, with its consequent community of possessions, could not last any more than it would have been for the greatest good of the greatest number that it should last. Still, the fact remains that Christianity brought into the world a new law of brotherhood, and both by precept and example taught men that they whose was the stewardship of exceptional gifts, whether of rank, wealth, learning or cleverness, were not to treat them as their own, but as a trust for the whole community.

What the laborer wants from his employer is fair and traternal dealing, not almsgiving, and a recognition of the manhood rather than a condescension to his inferiority. And it is at this point that the outlook is most discouraging. The growth of wealth among us has issued not in binding men together, but in driving them apart. The rich are further from the poor, the employer from his workmen, capital from labor, now than ever before. Too many know less and less how the poor live, and give little time or none at all to efforts to know. The wage of the laborer may be, doubtless in most cases it is, larger than it was thirty years ago; but his wants have grown more rapidly than his wages, and his opportunities for gratifying them are not more numerous, but less. He knows more about decent living, but his home is more costly. His mental horizon has been widened, but fit food for it is no more accessible. Instincts and aspirations have been awakened in him which are certainly as honorable in him as in those more favorably situated, but wealth does little either to direct or to satisfy them. The manners of the poor, it is said, are more insolent and ungracious than of old to the rich, and this discourages efforts poverty should cringe to wealth, which is as often as otherwise an accidental distinction. and quite as often a condition unadorned by any especial moral or intellectual excellence. But we may be sure that the manners of the poor, if they be insolent, are learned from those of people whose opportunities should at least have taught them that no arrogance is more insufferable or unwarrantable than that of mere wealth.

Language such as this from a clergyman whose life has been principally passed among the wealthy in the most fashionable church in New York, is remarkable. But it comes with all the more force from a man whose position has given him the best opportunity for studying the attitude of the rich towards the poor in the largest organized community of American society. Bishop Potter sees clearly that what is needed is not so much laws regulating strikes and inflicting penalties on those who organize resistance to individual liberty, drilling regiments and perfecting police. These are temporary remedies to check outbreaks of disease which cannot eradieate the evil itself. He urges, and rightly urges, that such steps do not make the state secure. Its safety and welfare are not in these things, "it is the contentment and loyalty of its people," and these must come by a far different path. A new gospel must be preached, and this is the message which the bishop desires that his clergy shall bring to their

When capitalists and employers of labor have forever dismissed the fallacy, which may be true enough in the domain of political economy, but is essentially false in the domain of religion, that labor and laborer are alike a commodity, to be bought and sold, employed or dismissed, paid or underpaid as the market shall decree; when the interest of workmen and master shall have been owned by both as one, and the share of the laboring man shall be something more than a mere wage; when the principle of a joint interest in what is produced of all the brains and hands that go to produce it is wisely and generously recognized; when the well-being of our fellow men, their homes and food, their pleasures and their higher moral and spiritual necessities, shall be seen to be mat-ters concerning which we may not dare to say, "Am I my brother's keeper?" then, but not till then, may we hope to heal those grave social divisions concerning which there need to be among us all, as with Israel of old, "great searchings of heart." No Christian man can innocently be indifferent to the interests of working men and women; wealth brings with it a definite responsibility, first to know how best to use it to serve others as well as ourselves, and then resolutely to set about doing it; luxury has its decent limits, and we in this land are in danger in many directions of overstepping those limits; class churches and class distinctions of kindred kinds have nearly destroyed in the hearts of many of the poor all faith in the genuineness of a religion whose founder declared: "All ye are brethren, but whose disciples more often seem by their acts to say: "Stand thou there," "Trouble me not," when their brethren remind them not merely of their manifold needs, but of

their just rights. ARCHBISHOP COKE of Cashel has put a portrait of Mr. Gladstone in the private gallery of the archi-episcopal residence. The great premier is the first Englishman to be so honored.

GEORGE GOULD, the crown prince of the railroad monarch, has been in Omaha iuspecting the possessions of his imperial

father. The Court Gazette Herald's his advent with becoming humility. When George the First ascends the throne of Jay the Great, George L. will don his court costume and pay homage at the first levee. _

An interesting article from the of pen General O. J. S. Brisbin appears in this issue of the BEE. General Brisbin is one of the most entertaining writers in the west, and he has been engaged to regularly contribute to the columns of the BEE. Our readers no doubt will be pleased to learn this fact. They can always expect something readable from General Brisbin.

PROMINENT PERSONS.

Roscoe Conkling's fee in the Broadway case was \$30,000. Bernhardt is industriously studying the

English language. J. T. Trowbridge is in California gather-

ing points for a story. Gen. Phil Sheridan is going to Lake E rie to try to wear out the malaria in his system. The Williams family, descendants of Roger Williams, will hold a reunion at Providence,

Millaud, who is to marry the charming Judic, proposes to write a play for her as a

W. A. Croffut, the well-known New York correspondent, has joined the editorial staff of the Washington Post.

Sir Bache Cunard, one of the directors of the Cunard line of sream ers, is now in this country on a pleasure trip.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox says it is like waiting for one's epitaph to wait for accepted articles to be published by magazines. Mr. Powderly, the labor leader, has been

copied in waxf or a New York show. Fame

is fame, and by his side stands Jay Gould. Miss Folsom, the president's fiancee, is one of the American ladies who will be presented to Queen Victoria at the next draw-

Joseph Williams, described as a London scribbler, is detected and denounced as the writer of the alleged Hugh Conway story, "Living or Dead."

Gov. Jeremiah M. Rusk, of Wisconsin, is a self-made model American, who began life as a stage driver and has driven up hill to the executive chair .

Patti was enthusiastically received on her recent return to Craig-y-Nos. Triumphal arenes were erected and the entire population turned out to greet her. Allen Thorndyke Rice, of the North

American Review, is the only American possessing the social distinction of belonging to the French Jockey Club at Paris. Prince Bismarck sent autograph letters of

hanks-reproduced in fac-simile by the hektograph-to all persons who congratulated him upon his recent birthday anniversary. The Jersey Lily has been wearing of the green, which might have Indicated that she

favored an Irish parliament had she not mixed it up with red. The Lily is on the R. M. T. Hunter, ex-member of ex-Jefferson Davis' ex-cabinet, is very old and said to

be very poor, and his southern friends propose a subscription to supplement the little \$700 office which President Cleveland gave

Rand in Hand. Chicago Herald.

The eight-hour day promises to go on the

shelf with the twenty-four hour clock. It Looks That Way. New York Sun. Millions for jobs, but not a cent for na-

tional defense; is that to be the motto and

epitaph of the Forty-ninth congress? Sizing Itself Up St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The little finger of Jay Gould is bigger than

the whole body of the Merchants' Ex-

Must Have a More Direct Cut. Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette To down socialism in this country something more efficient is demanded, it seems,

than printing the leaders' portraits in news-A Relief When it is Over. Chicago Mail.

It will be a great relief when the president's marriage is over. The preliminary gos sip passed the limits of good taste long ago,

and it is now become very tiresome.

An Expert Required. St. Louis Republican.

Anybody can buy a railroad if he has money enough, but it takes an expert to buy for nothing and make the act of purchase

pay all the dabilities of the road. A Suspicious Character.

Chicago Herald. The only important item of news from the Russo-Afghan frontier is that the Englishman who is making a tour of the world on a blevele has been stopped there by the authorities as a suspicious character. An Englishman moving toward Russia in that quarter would be a strange spectacle, for

An Active and Able Exponent, Humphrey Independent

The producers of the state have had in Senator Van Wyck an active and able exponent, and his record is credentials to your continned confidence and political support. Farmers, by that record do you find that he has given you only a secondary consideration? It so, lay him on the political shelf of obscurity as an example of political ingratitude and treason, for this is a producing and an agricultural state and your interests should be paramount. But, on the other hand, it you find him to be an active, alert, fearless and faithful worker in your behalf, will you subscribe to, endorse and assist in the creat ing of votes that are only secondary and cowardly endorsements. He is either worthy of re-election or deserves defeat. The bone and sinew of this young commonwealth will decide the question to their own interests and to the credit of the state, the senseless and cowardly attacks of the monopoly press, or the scheming combinations of opposing poli-ticians to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Bore. Lynn Union.

He was positive and emphatic, and could talk a man rheumatic, for his thoughts were quite insufferably unique;

He would spout forth like a geyser, or a cir-cus advertiser with his vast untraveled solitudes of cheek.

He would yank into the sanctum, where so many cranks had yanked 'em. and pro-pound his wealth of proud preposterous lore. While the editor and devil lost their perpen-dicular level and rolled in writhing tor-

ment on the floor! would go and bore his grocer, who couldn't answer "yes" nor "no, sir,' for he gave no time for parley or reply And sinner, saint and deacon, when he came at once would weaken, and extend their folded white wings and sail away to

* * Secret, involuntary drains upon the system promptly cured. Large book giving particulars, 10 cents in stamps. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffal N. V.

The Rev. John Lewis, chaplain at Fort Niobrara, preached two able sermons at Trinity cathedral yesterday.

VALENTINE.

Iwo Chapters from the West Point Statesman's Career.

A Weeping Water correspondent asks the Republican to publish the facts concerning the course of Van Wyck in the Valentine campaign in the Third district some years ago, as well as his record in other contests between the republicans and democrats in this state. The correspondent is a late arrival in this state and is not acquainted with the history of our politics.

The warfare of the Van Wyck faction upon Valentine began many years ago, springing from the refusal of Valentine, then newly elected to congress, to submit to the dictation of Rosewater in the matter of appointments. After the election of Van Wyck to the senate, Valentine became more than ever opposed to the ends and aims of the Van Wyck faction, and, being very popular in Washington with the administration and the department, generally succeeded in earrying his points. As a consequence of the contention thus formed and carried on, the Van Wyck faction in the spring of 1882 began the public fight against Valentine which ended in a so-called "bolt" in his district and in the nomination of Turner as a professedly republican candidate. - Omaha Republican.

I am not in the habit of running away from a fight when it is forced upon me. This attempt on the part of Mr. Valentine's fool friend to hold me personally responsible for the warfare upon Valentine, as he is pleased to call it, compels me to meet the issue squarely over my own name. I do this not only for the benefit of the imaginary Weeping Water patriot, but for the republicans who have come to this state within, the past five years. These newcomers might be misled by the twaddle of Mr. Valentine's former clerk, who can only see in him a great and good man, who deserves the highest honors within the gift of the people of Nebraska. For the present I will confine myself to the points at issue, leaving an outline history of Valentine's career for some other day.

First and foremost, I most emphatically deny that E. K. Valentine has ever had a chance to refuse me a favor, politically or otherwise. I challenge him to produce a scrap of paper with my signature or a credible witness to sustain even the shadow of a pretense that ever I applied to him for political favors for anybody, least of all myself. I deny most emphatically that he has ever been in a position to do me such favors or to prevent favors from any administration to my friends. His advent in congress was during the term of Hayes, who never was disposed to cater to Valentine. President Arthur, time and time again, snubbed him by appointing Van Wyck republicans in the face of his protests. But I am putting the cart before the Valentine's candidacy for congress

was brought about by the polical mana-gers of the Union Pacific, who were then taking more interest in Nebraska conventions than they were in running a railroad. Two years before, in 1876, Jay Gould and Sidney Dillon were in Omaha in person to bulldoze a republican convention into nominating their preferred candidate for congress. After a four days' struggle with their benchmen the convention surrendered and a ticket, dictated by the Union Pacific bosses, was nominated. Against this outrage a very loud remonmonstrance went up from the republican masses. The ticket received general sup-port under protest. When Congressman Welsh died in the fall of 1878, the Union Pacific managers naturally picked out Valentine as the most available man for their purposes. Before his candidacy was made public, Valentine called upon me and incidentally, as it were, mentioned that his friends were urging him to become a candidate for congress. "I hardly know what to do," he said, "I am afraid that the Union Pacific and Hitch-Valentine did not cock will fight me." deceive me, however. I had confidentially learned, before he called, that Mr. S. H H. Clark, then general manager of the Union Pacific, was making a still hunt for Valentine. If necessary I can name the informant.

When the convention met at Lincoln it became manifest that the Union Pacine faction was in the minority, Judge Crounse had a clear field to the nomination had it not been for Jay Gould's cor-ruption fund, and the little job put up by George W. Post, who held back his delegation from Crounse until the rail-

roads had got their work in. The day after the convention my first caller was Albinus Nance, who had been nominated for governor with Valentine. Mr. Nance called to urge upon me the advantage and propriety of supporting Mr. Valentine. "The BEE will support the whole ticket," said I, "although I don't approve of the methods by which Valentine was nominated. I have al-ready written my editorial and have it in type." Mr. Nance had hardly left the office when Senator Paddock put in an appearance. "I hope you will not go back on Valentine," said the senator, "we want harmony in the party. I am sure Valentine will treat you and all republicans fairly." "Well, senator," said publicans fairly." "Well, senator," said I, "my editorial in support of the whole ticket is in type. You can look at the proof." The senator expressed himself gratified. He had not been gone thirty minutes, when Valentine appeared. He took special pains assure me that as con-gressman he would know no faction—all republicans should receive fair treatment

and due recognition. When the campaign was over and the ticket had been elected by the usual majority, the duplicity and treachery of Valentine soon became manifest. Before he had taken his seat in congress he commenced a bushwacking campaign against every republican who did not train with the Union Pacific gang. When Judge Crounse was urged for collector of inter-nal revenue Valentine made desperate efforts to defeat his appointment. No valid reason could be advanced against him. His competency, integrity and republicanism were unquestioned. In spite of Valentine Judge Crounse was ap-pointed. Then Valentine tried to obstruct and defeat his confirmation, but failed signally. Other reputable republicans received similar treatment. When Hon. Bruno Tszchuck was appointed supervisor of the federal census in Nebraska in 1880 Valentine bitterly opposed him. The only possible charge which could be made was that Mr. Tszchuck had twice been nominated over Valentine for secretary of state. No charge that he was dis honest, incompetent or disloyal to the party could be brought against him. This is the way that Valentine kept his pledge to treat all republicans fairly.

That Valentine was fraudulently and

corruptly nominated for the first term had been well established. Only a few days ago, in looking through some political scraps, I found the following memoran-

Pat O. Hawes paid Fitch, of Florence, \$100 at the convention of 1878 for his vote for Valentine, \$50 in advance and \$50 after Valentine's nomination. The money was paid Hawes by John M. Thurston. Houck was offered \$300 for his vote for Valentine.

Florence is in this county and Fitch was a delegate elected in opposition to the Union Pacific faction. This little memorandum was some months after Fitch's election, and I presume only re-fers to a small part of the boodle which Thurston disbursed at Lincoln to beat When Valentine came up for a second

term I would hardly have been justified in supporting hm, but I did support him under protest—at least I made no fight on

im, because it was feared that the republicans might lose the presidency by losing the house. The revolt against Valentine in 1882 was very general. His record had been anything but reputable. His relations to monopoles and jobbers were notorious, and his appointments were generally disapproved. The fact that over 7,000 republicans in the district refused to support Valentine shows how wides provided was the disaffection. widespread was the disaffection. For this neither Senator Van Wyck nor my-self can be held responsible. It is hardly worth while for me to refute all the bare faced misstatements of Mr. Valentine's champion. His attempt to represent Valentine as a great power at Washington is supremely ridiculous. Was he very popular or influential with Hayes or any of his cabinet officers? Everybody knows better. All he could do under Hayes was to carry on little intrigues in the postal route service. Was he a great power under Arthur? If so, why did he

and other positions which were equally ob-noxious to him? But what does Valentine want now Hasn't the party done enough for him? Do the people owe him a living, or is his corrupt and demoralizing leadership in such demand as to make him a neccessary factor in the party's advancement? In conclusion let me say that I have nothing to take back about Valentine. opposed him for a third term because knew him to be unworthy to represent the state and party. I should oppose him just as vigorously in the future for any other office within the gift of the party or people.

E. ROSEWATER.

not prevent the appointment of Tszchuck to Vera Cruz, which Mr. Arthur told me

personally was made in spite of Valen-tine's protests? Why did he not prevent

half a dozen appointments to land offices

AFFAIRS AT YORK.

A Brilliant Wedding-Improvements -Miscellaneous Notes of Interest. YORK, Neb., May 22,--[Correspondence of the BEE. |- The most brilliant event of the week was the marriage of J. F. Me-Connaughy, a prominent dry goods merchant of this place, to Miss Nellie Woods, daughter of Hon. George W. Woods. The ceremony was performed in the Methodist Episcopal church and conducted by the pastor, Rev. V. T. Davis. Relatives of the contracting parties were here from Illinois, Kansas, and Pennsylvania. The church was nearly filled with invited guests who came to witness the happy event and tender congratulations The bride was elegantly dressed in cream satin with elaborate train, and the general expression was: Who ever saw lovelier bride?

The building boom has started. number of private residences are being erected in different parts of the town. Several of the oldest frame buildings in and near the public square have lately been put on wheels to make room for the new brick structures demanded by the increasing business of various firms. Captain N. P. Lundeen has just re-ceived from his mother country a meerschaum pipe that has been handed down in his family for about a hundred

years. The new cornet band will give a con cert in the opera house on the 28th. They are doing some nice playing for the time that they have been in practice, and wil make for themselves a state reputation. Hon. L. G. Gandy, one of citizens of York county, and for three successive terms the treasurer of the county, removed his family this week to Sherman county, where he expects to make his permanent home.

The board of trustees of the college met one morning of this week and requested Dr. Thomson to remain at the head of the institution for at least three years to He took the matter under advisement till June 1.

A normal will be held in the college buildings during the four weeks begin-ning June 21. It will be conducted by some of the best teachers of the faculty -Professors Smith, Nicholson and Andrus.

The Building Boom at Creighton. CREIGHTON, Neb, May 22 .- [Correspondence of the BEE.]-The building boom begun in early spring in Creighton is assuming proportions of considerable magnitude. Preparations are being made for the erection of Colonel Cheeny's bank building. This will be built of brick, two stories, and when completed will be as neat and substantial a building as can be found north of Omaha. Next in order will be a large frame building by A. McGill for a drug store. The popular firm of J. Weigle & Son have enlarged their store building and increased their stock. As an indication of our growth we will say that our saloons have in creased their number to three. The last one, just completed, is a building 22x80, built by Schmidt from prohibition Iowa Another of the business enterprises is neat jewelry store built by J. B. Kent. Last but not least, our popular and enter-prising harness man, E. Pennell, has en-larged his business by adding quite a large room to his already large estab-lisment. In this new addition he keeps his sewing machines, and does all kinds of plain and fancy sewing for his manufactory. Many dwellings are being built, and the population of Creighton will number easily 1,000 by October 1 next.

How a Man Does Shopping.

New York Sun: "You had better put them down on a piece of paper," said Mrs. S. on giving her tirst order. "Oh, no," said Mr. S., "my memory is good." "Well, then, a spool of 60 Coates" black thread." "Yes." "A yard of not too light and not too dark calico." "Yes." "A small hammer, a can of peaches of the Passadena brand, a dozen small pearl buttons, two yards of cardinal ribbon, silk on one side, satin on the other." "Yes," said Mr. S., thoughtfully. "A pair of slippers for baby, a dozen lemons, a good toothbrush, a pineapple, two ounces of sky-blue German yarn, an ounce phail of homeopathic nux yomica How a Man Does Shopping. ounce phail of homeopathic nux vomice pellets, a.—," "Wait a second," said Mr. S., counting on his fingers. "And bottle of vanilia extract and a yard of triple box-plaited crepe lisse ruching and three yards of small checked nainsook and—" But Mr. S. had seized his hat and was running for the station. What the poor man brought home was a yard of bedticking, three yards of black crepe; a bottle of vinegar, eight yards of nankeen, a scrub brush, a pound of green yarn, sixty spools of coat thread, a yard of very black calico and a pint bottle of homeopathic pills. "There, my dear," throwing down his package triumphantly." "I don't think you'll find a thing missing. Who says a man can't do shop-

Martin Irons in Trouble. KANSAS CITY, May 22.-The Times Sed: lia, (Mo.) special says: The accounts of Dis trict Assembly 101 Knights of Labor, have been found to be correct. There had been reports of misappropriation of some money sent here in aid of the strike. The labor union has demanded Martin Irons' resigna tion. He is now in hiding from the wrath of the strikers, having left here, it is supposed,

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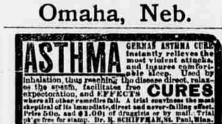
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