THE DAILY BEE.

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CORRESPONDENCE:

All communications relating to news and editorial matters should be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.
E. 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 actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending May 28th, 1886, was as follows:

Saturday, 22d	12,750
Monday, 24th	13,000
Tuesday, 25th	12,250
Wednesday, 26th	12,190
Thursday, 27th	12,160
Friday, 28th	12,115
Average	12,411

N. P. FEIL.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 29th day of May, A. D. 1886.

SIMON J. FISHER,
Notary Public.

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, 11,537 copies; for April, 1886, 12,191 copies.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of May, A. D. 1886.

SIMON J. FISHER,
Notary Public.

A WHITE HOUSE wedding takes the cake.

THE BEE extends its congratulation to Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland.

MR. CLEVELAND'S mother-in-law will reside at the white house. The president will now for the first time fathom the chilling depths of a family veto.

KANSAS CITY is agitated over the growth of Omaha's stock yards interest. Kansas City is a good town but it can't file and hold a pre-emption on the entire west.

IT is a little early to start a Blaine boom for 1888. There are many thousand republicans who believe that 1888 will still be too early to place the plumed knight in nomination.

AFTER the honeymoon is over, it is hoped that Mr. Cleveland will find time to visit Omaha with his lovely bride and give orders for the improvement of the Folsom estate in this city.

AUDITOR BABCOCK pleads "precedent" for his official misconduct. It is an unfortunate plea. The auditor's predecessor was a fugitive from justice whose bondsmen were called upon to make good the deficiency in the state funds.

BY his marriage President Cleveland becomes an Omaha property owner, as his bride is one of the heirs of the Folsom estate in this city. Perhaps Mr. Cleveland could now be induced to reconsider his veto of that Omaha port of entry bill.

SENATOR DOLPH accuses Senator Van Wyck of being "monopoly-mad." As Mr. Dolph for years drew a regular salary from the Northern Pacific company for defending its interests, no one is likely to return the compliment which he paid to the senator from Nebraska.

THE loudest shriekers against tariff reform and for protection to infant industries are the steel monopolists, who are able to pay $5,000,000 a year from their profits to prevent competition. Such lusty infants do not require any further stimulation.

COMMISSIONER SPARKS' cancellation mill still grinds away amidst the heart rending shrieks of the land grabbers who are mutilated by its operations. During May 40,000 acres of proved up lands were restored to the public domain, the entries, numbering 120, cancelled and the disgusted preemptors refused patents. There is a prevailing impression that Mr. Sparks has come to stay. No honest settler need fear injustice at his hands.

OMAHA has doubled her population in five year's time. The city now contains between 75,000 and 80,000 population, and is increasing steadily and at a rapid pace. Our residences are pushing their way over the hills and up the highlands back from the river, and the cry for more grading and more pavements is urgent. It cannot be granted, because our low assessments prevents the issue of the needed bonds for the payment of the city's share, and keeps the amount in the general fund barely more than sufficient to pay the running expenses of the city.

THE railroad companies who own the state of New Jersey, through its legislature, have finally run against a snag in the court of highest resort. The New Jersey court of errors and appeals has reversed the judgment of the supreme court in the railroad tax cases and sustained the tax law of 1884. The court takes the ground that the taxing power of the legislature is limited only by constitutional provision and irrepealable legislative contracts. Aside from these the courts have nothing to do with the policy or justice of systems of taxation. It finds that the separate classification of railroads for the purpose of taxation is entirely proper, that assessment upon value rather than cost is legitimate, and that the apportionment of the tax for state and municipal purposes does not affect the validity of the law. It also holds that so long as the charters of railroads are subject to repeal or modification a provision in them determining the rate or method of taxation cannot constitute an irrepealable contract. Incidentally it is also decided that franchises are taxable. The broad principles laid down are important and of wide application. Of the seven judges only one dissented from the decision of the court as rendered by the chancellor.

The Auditor's Offense.

We have waited patiently for a denial from Auditor Babcock and his friends of the charge made in Monday's BEE concerning malfeasance in the office of the state auditor of public accounts. Up to the present time we have waited in vain. No denial has come because none can be made.

The persistent violation by Auditor Babcock of the constitutional proviso regarding the collection and retention of fees, makes it the duty of the governor to promptly suspend him from the office of trust which he has abused for personal ends. In retaining several thousands of dollars of the state funds, which ought long ago to have been covered into the treasury, Mr. Babcock has made himself liable to impeachment. When to this offense is added the unauthorized issue of warrants on the state treasury in advance of the levy, the case against the auditor becomes so serious that the governor cannot well afford to ignore it.

Auditor Babcock is reported as saying that he is only following precedent. The precedent referred to can only mean that carried on by ex-Auditor Leidtke, whose defalcation in the office which Mr. Babcock now holds made him a fugitive from justice and his bondsmen several thousand dollars poorer. Such a precedent is not a safe one to follow.

Foolish Bravado.

The blood-thirsty defenders of the rights of the United States to tax Canadian fish landed in this country and of the right of American fishermen to have free use of Canadian fishing grounds and ports are talking some very arrant nonsense when they urge armed reprisals and forcible demonstrations against Great Britain because she chooses to dispute our position on the fishery question. Armed reprisals mean war, and a war on the waters between the wooden tubs which we dignify by the name of a navy and Great Britain's iron monsters would be concluded in short metre very much to our disadvantage. We would run about as much chance of success as Greece in a conflict with united Europe. No well regulated life insurance company would take a risk at any premium on the life of an American naval commander sailing the best vessel in our navy to engage the lowest classed English sloop-of-war. Compared with England's navy we are deficient in two all important particulars. We lack guns and we lack ships to carry them. We also need a few sea coast defenses to protect our ports. If we had all these, we might be able to carry a chip on our shoulder for other countries to knock off. But even then it would be poor policy on an issue of salt codfish, fresh bait and protection to New England fishmongers.

So far as the west is concerned she declines to boil over with indignation because the schooner "Sarah Jane" of Maine is denied fishing privileges and perquisites on the coast of a country which for more than a year has been patiently waiting for congress to renew the fishery treaty which we permitted to expire under President Arthur's administration. The New England representatives misjudge the temper of this section of the country if they imagine that sensible citizens will lash themselves into fury over the question whether the products of free ocean are to be taxed when brought into ports by friendly neighbors. When the protection idea is expanded so as to cover codfish, mackerel and herring it becomes very attenuated. A reciprocity treaty with Canada would have prevented the entire trouble which we have drawn down on ourselves. Now that Messrs. Frye and his New England comrades have precipitated this international dispute, they must not expect to precipitate war as the only settlement of the question. The game is not worth the ammunition. Besides, there is such a thing as starting out gunning and coming back seriously dismantled by the discharge of weapons in the hands of the hunted.

A Brave Fight.

Senator Dolph, of Oregon, has so far failed in his little scheme to pass a bill, forfeiting a small patch of the Northern Pacific land grant, which the company has no use for, and has never earned, in order to confirm the title to millions of other acres which that company now fraudulently holds. Senator Van Wyck promptly took the floor and exposed the true inwardness of this artfully drawn measure. He offered as an amendment a bill, reported in the house, restoring to the public domain for settlement all of the immense grant not earned at the time specified in the granting act. This raised such a tempest of opposition that the senator to test the sense of the senate substituted an amendment to which no reasonable and honest public representative could object. It was that all lands not earned at the date of passage of the pending bill should be declared forfeited. But even this fair proposition was vigorously denounced by such men as Edmunds, Cockrell, Dolph, Mitchell, and Platt, and its object will probably be defeated.

The limit of the Northern Pacific land grant expired on the 4th of July, 1879. On that date every acre of land not earned by construction should have passed into the hands of the government. Twenty millions of acres are now held illegally from settlement by this great corporation whose paid attorneys swarm in the senate chamber and succeed in obstructing all legislation which will loosen the clutch of the monopoly managers on their fraudulent possessions. In its last party platform, the republican party pledged itself to secure the forfeiture of all unearned railway grants. Senator Van Wyck for Nebraska at least has kept the party pledge. Day in and out he has labored to fulfil the promise made by his party at Chicago, demanded by the interests of a vast section of country, and supported by his own honest convictions. He has endured the abuse of the monopoly press, and the attacks of the railroad attorneys in the houses of congress. The sentiment of the country and the approval of his constituents is back of him in the manly fight which he is making to preserve the public domain from the greed of the railroad land sharks, and to restore to settlers the rich heritage of land which jobbery and the lobby are withholding from public settlement.

WILL the fool friends of General Miles in their business to denounce Crook's methods of Apache warfare, give us their honest opinion of results since Miles took his seat in the saddle along the Mexican border? There have been hurrying and scouting and high-sounding reports of what was and what was not to be done, but Geronimo still skips from canyon to mountain top leaving a trail of blood in his wake with the blue coats miles away. Time will prove the value of Crook's method of warfare with the Apaches, which of necessity differed widely from the means used to subdue the hostiles of the plains.

Resurrecting Adam.

The Presbyterian general assembly of the south has been recently holding a kind of post mortem examination on the remains of Adam. The controversy arose over the question of creation by evolution or by special acts. The general assembly was divided into two hostile camps, each sworn to annihilate the other in the cause of truth. A committee report in due course of business came before the assembly, declaring that Adam's body was directly fashioned by Almighty God without any natural animal parentage of any kind and of matter previously created of nothing," and that any other belief will lead to the "denial of doctrines fundamental to the faith." The anti-evolutionists in the southern assembly propose, in a word, to keep science away from religion, while the other side answer with a proposition to keep religion out of the field of science. A German thinker once remarked that the Bible tells how to go to heaven and not how the heavens go, and this is the position of Professor Woodrow, of Columbia theological seminary, whom the anti-evolutionists are determined to drive out the Presbyterian ministry. "The scriptures," said Dr. Woodrow, in his speech before the assembly, "teach only two things—what man is to believe concerning God, and what duty God requires of man. . . . Has not the church always been in error where it has undertaken to deny scientific truth? Would it not be an error now to make such absolute deliverances about the creation of man?" Notwithstanding Dr. Woodrow's eloquent speech, the assembly settled the matter by a vote of 137 to 13 that Adam was born without any animal parentage, and that the act of creation did not take any perceptible time. Then Adam's body was once more buried, and the assembly turned its attention to burying Woodrow by declaring his theological school closed. Dr. Woodrow is now enjoying a sort of religious martyrdom which has become both popular and profitable of late years, and may be said to be on the high road to fortune. A large church in a large city will be all that is needed to secure him fame. He will accomplish as much good in such a position as in a theological seminary, says the Springfield *Republican*, "by liberalizing the views of southern men who believe that science is attempting to put a jack screw under the portals of everlasting truth and to dislodge the universe."

Cornell's Victory.

Cornell university has not been winning many races, or base ball and foot ball contests recently, but she scored a victory last week which is worth several championships in the athletic arena. The decision of Judge Lyon in the Fiske-McGraw will case secures to the university a magnificent endowment, amounting, it is estimated, to $1,500,000. The case was a very singular and disagreeable one. The daughter of a wealthy benefactor of the institution, who was plainly on her deathbed from consumption, was married to Professor Fiske, then the librarian of the university. By the marriage contract the husband relinquished all right to dispose of his wife's property. After her death, however, he set up the claim that the will she had made giving the bulk of her property to Cornell could not stand because of a provision in the charter of the university that limited its possessions to $3,000,000.

He contended, therefore, that the will should be set aside, the effect of which would have been to give him a larger share of his dead wife's fortune. The large amount of money involved, the circumstances of the marriage, and the relations of the parties in the case to the university, invested the trial with extraordinary interest, and the outcome has been awaited with great anxiety by all the friends of Cornell. Naturally, few took Professor Fiske's side, though before his marriage he had been popular among the students. But the marriage was regarded as a mercenary speculation on his part, and when it appeared that he was attempting to divert his wife's bequest from the university to himself, the hostility became very bitter. Nor has it been lessened by the continued absence in Europe of Fiske, as if unwilling to face his former associates. In any case he was to have $300,000 by the will, and the general feeling was that this large sum was quite sufficient. This splendid endowment added to Cornell's present substantial foundation will make the university next to Columbia the richest of American colleges. Plans have already been made for the expenditure of the money. They provide for notable additions to the buildings for library and general uses, for the strengthening of the teaching force and for the development of the university in various important directions.

THE newspapers are already beginning to give Mrs. Cleveland some good advice. The Chicago *Times* says: "If the president's wife is a careful housekeeper, her first business will be to clean off the dust that seems to have settled down upon the reform cabinet." It is hoped that Dan Lamont will paste this in his scrap-book and call Mrs. Cleveland's attention to it as soon as possible after the honeymoon is over.

SOME of our citizens are not waiting for official orders to replace their wooden sidewalks with durable stone or granolithic slabs. They have business sense enough to see that a good walk in front of their store attracts travel and trade. Others, however, will never move until tickled with a crowbar. The crowbar should be made to vibrate.

"POSTMASTER GENERAL VILAS is a classic orator, but he doesn't make postoffice changes in Nebraska as often as he might."—C. V. GALLAGHER.

THE Portland *Press* shrieks, "Shall we permit American schooners to be seized?" That depends upon the location. In Maine and Iowa, which are both prohibition states, American beer "schooners" have been seized with alarming rapidity during the recent warm spell.

J. STERLING MORTON is still in Washington lobbying in the interests of bogus butter. It's bread and butter for him.

TOBE CASTOR is shying around in Washington. He is looking for "the one thing needful"—an office.

MR. BURCHARD was not called on, after all, to perform the ceremony.

PROMINENT PERSONS.

Maud Granger first earned her livlihood by running a sewing machine.

Sara Jewett, the favorite Boston actress, was at one time a treasury girl at Washington.

Henry Irving, accompanied by Miss Terry and her daughter, will visit the United States in July for recreation.

Clara Morris began her theatrical life as an extra ballet girl. She had thin, long legs, and was not much of a success.

Chief Justice Waite hopes to be able to pass his summer vacation in Alaska—the coolest corner of the country.

W. M. Laffan, who succeeded Isaac W. England as publisher of the New York Sun, receives a salary of $16,000 per year.

Miss Lillian Whiting, the literary editor of the Boston Traveler, first began her struggle for bread and fame in a St. Louis newspaper office.

Christine Nilsson's parents were poor Swedish peasants, and the noted songstress was compelled to go barefoot during her childhood.

Johnny Walsh, the banjoist, whose performances delighted minstrel audiences fifteen years ago, is now a captain in the salvation army.

Joe Craig, the heavy oil speculator, who recently failed at Pittsburg, is principal owner of the latest gusher. His income from it is $2,000 a day.

The belle of the south to-day, according to a correspondent, is Miss Gordon, the daughter of General Gordon. She is described as a dream of feminine loveliness.

Lew Wallace says that during the four years he was at Constantinople he saw the American flag in port only twice—once on a man-of-war and once on James Gordon Bennett's yacht.

Mary Anderson is computed to be worth $500,000, which is invested in real estate, gas stocks and railway shares. She is now negotiating for a large stock ranch near North Platte, Neb.

Mr. Berg, the Danish democrat, now in a Copenhagen cell, is to be honored at the approaching silver anniversary of his wedding with a good big bag of silver—40,000 crowns—the gift of friends and political sympathizers.

Our Praying Reporter.

Elkhorn Valley News.

The Omaha Bee lays claim to having a reporter who "can make as good a prayer or preach as good a sermon as Rev. Mr. Bitler any day in the week." Yes, but is he in good practice all the time?

Would Not Affect Its Circulation.

Fairmont Signal.

The Omaha Republican asks Nebraska people to boycott newspapers that refuse to support its favorites for office. The most successful boycott on earth couldn't affect the circulation of the Republican to any great extent.

May be Made Interesting.

Chicago Herald.

The conviction of Herr Johann Most of inciting riot shows how things may be made very interesting for the anarchists. It is some trouble to haul these fellows in every time they deliver an oration, but the police will not begrudge the time.

Will Support Van Wyck.

Dawson County Herald.

Van Wyck will receive the unanimous indorsement of the Knights of Labor in Nebraska for his return to the senate. If the working classes shall repudiate their champion at the dictation of the monopoly press, there will be no further use of trying to lift up the toilers of the state.

The Reasons Why.

Fairmont Signal.

And now the State Journal is fighting the Union Pacific bill which would permit branch roads to this and adjoining counties—First, because Van Wyck introduced the bill; second, because it would benefit Omaha; third, because Lincoln has nothing to gain by it; and fourth, because there is no "subsidy" connected with it.

Van Wyck Corners Stanford.

Johnson County Journal.

Senator Van Wyck cornered the millionaire Stanford, in a debate in the senate last week, and wrung from him some interesting confessions concerning "ruinous competition" and combinations of railroads to beat the public. Van played a full hand as usual, and when he allowed the wealthy Californian to sit down the great monopolist heaved a sigh as long as a flag pole.

Democratic Tactics.

Custer Leader.

Just now the democratic press of Nebraska is taking an abnormal interest in Senator Van Wyck and his prospects. They recognize that our senior senator is the most popular man in Nebraska among republican voters, and that if the ring influence can be overcome he will succeed himself. The bourbons are, therefore, turning their mud batteries against him, hoping by that means to render his election more difficult by creating division among his supporters.

Growing Sentiment in Favor of Van Wyck.

Elkhorn Valley News.

We do not know how it may be in other portions of Nebraska but we know that in this portion of the state there is a strong and growing sentiment in favor of the re-election of Senator Van Wyck. This sentiment is not only exceptionally strong among the farmers and laboring men, but among business and professional men and the general rule of citizens of the towns it is also strong, if we are to judge other towns by Norfolk. In this city the senator has half a dozen supporters now where he had one three years ago.

Death.

Daniel E. O'Sullivan, of Southern Bivouac.

Two travel worn and weary feet at rest,
From paths of pain now shrouded in the past;
Two cold hands folded on a colder breast,
From which the soul has taken flight at last;
Two eyes from whose dark vacant cell the glow
Of sunlight seems forever to have fled;
Two mute lips meeting like an unstrung bow
From which the final arrow, speech, has fled.

This is the subtlest of all mysteries:
Some call it death, and others call it peace.

They Want Butter all the Same.

Fremont Tribune.

The Omaha board of trade has been discussing the oleomarzarine question. Colonel Chase, who made some startling statements about Nebraska's great corn crop at the St. Paul waterways convention a year ago, was emphatic in denouncing the compound, and said that the cow was a long ways ahead of the bull for butter, and he thought the male cow should be shut out from competing with the female cow. But in view of the fact that Omaha has several pork and beef packing institutions the board of trade objects to congress levying a tax of 10 cents a pound on the product, and passed resolutions to that effect which will be forwarded to Nebraska's members of congress. But all the same every member of the Omaha board of trade turns up his nose at butterine and demands that nothing but cow's butter come onto his table.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

Max Uhtig, of Holdrege, has been enlivened with $12,000, his share of an estate in Germany.

The new grain elevator at Fremont will be a large structure, 100x200, and 120 feet high, and will cost $50,000.

Lightning killed six head of stock on the farm of E. A. Abbott, near Fremont, Sunday. The fatal bolt slid on an iron fence and hit every head near it.

Three doctors operated for three hours on the neck of Miss Ella Brown, in Fremont, Saturday, and successfully removed a number of distressing tumors.

A six-year-old kid in Holdrege killed a large rat and tried to sell the carcass to the boss mangler in a Chinese laundry. The b. m. waxed hot and danced a celestial hornpipe on the shoulders of the youth's pants.

Perry Leighton, a Grand Island bum, started a discussion with Will Nordway in a saloon and pulled a gun to emphasize his periods. The ball grazed Nordway's shoulder. Perry was disarmed and hustled to jail.

Iowa Items.

Boot-leg saloons are thriving in Iowa Falls.

The Northwestern depot at Dow City was struck by lightning Friday night and entirely destroyed, including contents.

There are 185,000 farms in Iowa, and their average size is 142 acres. The average value of cleared land per acre is $27.50.

The sand-bagger is loose in Burlington. F. E. Thompson, a tailor, was knocked down and held up for $3 and a gold watch Sunday evening.

The death roll of the Masonic order in Iowa for the year just past numbers 195. There are 469 chartered lodges in the state with a membership of about 25,000.

At Keokuk, on Friday, a five-year-old boy named Hiteman picked up a railroad torpedo and pounded it on a rock to find out what it was. He found out, but he will have the use of only one hand during the remainder of his life.

Cedar Rapids is to vote on the question of issuing $100,000 of twenty year bonds for the construction of sewers, June 7. The plan proposes a tax of 50 cents per lineal foot, to be assessed to the property adjoining where the sewers may be laid, the balance to be paid from the general fund.

One day last week ten horses and mules being shipped over the Northwestern road from Muchachinock were burned in a shocking manner at What Cheer, by the straw in the car being ignited by a spark from the engine. The hair was all burned off their bodies and their lips and ears were burned to a crisp and their eyes burned out. They were killed to put them out of their misery.

Dakota.

Rapid City has started committee work on a programme to properly celebrate the arrival of the railroad in a few weeks.

A company has been organized at Fargo to manufacture a chemical compound that will save 26 per cent in the use of coal.

Tree claims in the Watertown land district are receiving more attention this spring than ever before, as people have learned that they will lose them unless the law is complied with.

Dr. Carroll Corson and Joseph Hulsey, the former a prominent physician, well connected and having a large circle of friends, have been arrested, charged with the attempted burning of the Sheridan house at Bismarck, Friday night. The evidence against them is said to be damaging.

Sam Wunder, a farmer living a few miles north of Ipswich, lost his house and contents by fire one day last week. His wife and child were in the house at the time, and in trying to save it the flames caught their dresses, nearly burning Mrs. Wunder's clothes from her body before she could extinguish them. Both of her hands were burned to the bone.

The Eight-hour Movement.

The Current.

The eight-hour movement failed. No man really knows why. Possibly its defeat was due to the throwing of the Chicago bomb. Certainly that crime made a resumption of work at any price almost a public necessity. Men were in no mood to discuss the right and wrong of any question, much less one that touched their pockets. With the going back to work, which was necessary, of course, the workingman abandoned his cause. If eight hours eventuated, the concession came voluntarily from the employer, and could not last in the face of overwhelming competition by more greedy or less capable manufacturers. The dyed-in-the-wool "boss" or man-driver, whether rich or poor, has chuckled his voice register down an octave in celebrating the surrender of Labor, and the peaceable philosopher has been equally glad when he has reckoned the blessings of peace. Why did not the men ask for nine hours at nine hours' pay? That is a mystery the Current has tried in vain to solve. Probably they reserved nine hours for a hoped-for compromise. The eight-hour movement came on blindly. It was like a tidal-wave; it was from the bottom upward; it roiled the waters so that no man could see clearly; no prophet could forecast its length, strength or duration. It has ended as do nine out of ten movements that originate the same way, for they may succeed only by revolution. Against the success of the eight-hour idea was ranged phalanx after phalanx of the upper classes of society. Nearly every man in America who works less than ten hours a day vowed that the principle was wrong. In fact, we remember that the eight-hour attempt of twenty years ago came nearer success—did not so soil itself with the odium of the classes that work short hours. Now labor has gone back; he has signed a pledge to rat his union, and he half believes he has done wrong in the past. With this penitent attitude good capital is half-pleased, though still very angry, and a working arrangement is effected only through the escape-valve of a right valiant pursuit of the anarchists. Let the bomb-thrower reap his whirlwind! The very ones he helped so much will blot him out if that shall be possible. Meanwhile the good and the bad of Europe flow in, an uninterrupted stream, and the reason why wages were so high twenty years ago is because since that time seven million laboring pair of hard hands have come from the Old World, helping to do the work of this nation.

Declared for Van Wyck.

Fremont Tribune.

The Tribune herewith furnishes the Journal a list of republican papers, selected simply from among those which come weekly to our table, which have already declared for Van Wyck, and be it remembered that there are scores of Nebraska papers which we never see, and hence the list here furnished must be much smaller than really exists:

Besides the Blair Pilot there are the Blair Republican, Omaha BEE, Nebraska City Press, Plattsmouth Herald, Ulysses Dispatch, Arlington Defender, Tekamah Burtonian, Oakland Independent, Lyons Mirror, Fremont Tribune, Columbus Journal, Grand Island Independent, North Platte Tribune, Madison Chronicle, Doniphan Index, Fullerton Telescope, Norfolk News, Creighton Pioneer, Creighton Transcript, Ainsworth Journal, Blaine County News, Chadron Journal, Crete Globe, Lincoln News, Nebraska Farmer.

Here are twenty-six newspapers selected from our exchanges which have already declared for Van Wyck—making quite a respectable list, thank you. Furthermore, we assert that these same newspapers have more than twice as large a circulation as an equal number anti-Van Wyck republican (if there are so many of them) or democratic papers publsihed in Nebraska.

He who imagines Van Wyck has no following in this state is a sadly-deluded mortal.

Too Much Taxation.

The Current.

The idea of increasing the national taxes when there is a whole year's surplus on hand now must strike any thinker as peculiarly characteristic of an assemblage of three hundred and twenty-five congressional hypocrites, dodgers, and demagogues who have been able to sit stupidly during one of the greatest peaceful social upheavals of recent decades. What caused the upheaval? Hard times. What intensified the hard times? Lack of currency. Why did not these mis-representatives empty that treasury by paying debt? Because they were derelict, stolid, ignorant—everything! Now they talk about increasing the internal revenue tax by putting a charge on imitation butter. Nothing could be more insenate. America is going to the bad if any such legislation as that even receive debate in congress. We are sick of bogus butter. We have all paid our good money for it when money would not have hired us to eat it knowingly. But we do not tax cholera patients. We do not tax a man who has trichiniasis. Why should we tax a man who has bogus butter in his larder? The trade is immense. Imagine a butterine-guager—an oleomargerine civil service—a second batch of lardine suspects! Is not the whisky and tobacco tyranny enough for us? Are we drifting into imperialism so fast as all that?

BEATS FOLLOWING A CIRCUS.

The Indian "Medicine Men's Fake" Which is About to Take in Country Towns.

A New York Special says: The secretary of the New York medical society has been instructed to formulate a denunciation of those pretended Indian doctors who, during the last few summer seasons have so multiplied throughout the country. They travel from place to place, setting up an imitation of an Indian camp in each, drawing crowds by means of a crude variety show of singing, dancing and athletic feats, and then selling medicines composed of a stew of herbs made in a kettle over a fire in the presence of the spectators. Sometimes mystic rites or savage incantations accompany the manufacture of the cure-all, and the superstitious and ignorant are so impressed that they part with their dollars freely. The Medical Society will direct the attention of all the county medical associations of the United States to the fact that, although these quacks are careful not to formally announce themselves as physicians, they do usually figure as "medicine men," and are in effect medical practitioners in the eye of the law. In some instances the adventurer is a degenerate physician, entitled by diploma to practice, but that is unusual, and the societies will be urged to prosecute all the rest. The assertion will be made that great harm and small good are done to their patients, because the stuff sold is almost invariably a simple cathartic, likelier than not unsuited to the disease.

Full a dozen tent concerns of this sort are being fitted out now in this city for the season. One venture of uncommon elaborateness is in preparation at one of the worst of the Chatman square concert halls. The boss is Henry Doadens, alias "the Pawnee," a big man with a swathy complexion and abundant long hair. He made a tour last year with an Indian medicine camp under the name of "Big Wonder," and his pecuniary success led him into the present extension of his business. He has hired ten persons, consisting of five young women who will perform in Indian dances; one very old and ugly one for a witch and fortune teller; two male athletes will appear in the more acrobatic feats of the mummeries, and two comic vocalists. All the women and some of the men will be stained a copper color and pass for Indians. There will also be half-a-dozen real Indians from Canada, who will make and sell baskets and bead work. The viciousness of the place where this party is being formed led your correspondent to learn that more direct methods than medical quackery are to be resorted to in swindling the people. He applied for the exclusive three-card-monte privilege along with the camp, doing so by proxy, and Doadens said: "There is going to be a card racket, and I'm talking with a sharper for the biz; but my price is $50 a week, which he is willing to give. But he ain't got no boodle to nut up for security, and I ain't giving that privilege away for an uncertainty. A clever man can scoop in a hundred a week, over expenses, and it beats following a circus. The chumps just wander round our camp with their pocketbooks open and all you've got to do is help yourself."

Who Gave Her Away?

At a large and would-be fashionable wedding recently in a Massachusetts town the solemnity was rudely disturbed by a rather unexpected answer. The bride had entered on her uncle's arm, and was met by the groom at the chancel. The uncle then retired and took a seat in the body of the house. All went well until the clergyman asked the question: "Who giveth this woman to be wedded to this man?" He paused for an answer, and the uncle rose and, placing his hands on the pew in front of him, said, in accents louder than are common at weddings, "Me!"

Constitutional Catarrh.

No single disease has entailed more suffering or hastened the breaking up of the constitution than catarrh. The sense of smell, of taste, of sight, of hearing, the human voice, the mind—one or more, and sometimes all, yield to its destructive influence. The poison it distributes throughout the system attacks every vital force and breaks up the most robust of constitutions. Ignored, because but little understood, by most physicians, impotently assailed by quacks and charlatans, those suffering from it have little hope to be relieved of it this side of the grave. It is time, then, that the popular treatment of this terrible disease by remedies within the reach of all passed into hands at once competent and trustworthy. The new and hitherto untried method adopted by Dr. Sanford in the preparation of his RADICAL CURE has won the hearty approval of thousands. It is instantaneous in affording relief in all head colds, an easing, snuffling and obstructed breathing, and rapidly removes the most oppressive symptoms, clearing the head, sweetening the breath, restoring the senses of smell, taste and hearing, and neutralizing the constitutional tendency of the disease towards the lungs, liver and kidneys.

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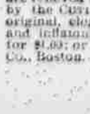

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