THE DAILY 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, | S. S.
N. P. Feil, eashier of the Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending June 18th, 1886, was as follows: Monday, 14th. 12,770
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Friday, 18th. 12,100 Average..... 12,276

N. P. FEIL.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this
19th day of June, 1886. SIMON J. FISHER.
Notary Public.

N. P. Fell, being first duly swora, deposes and says that he is easilier 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, 10,596 copies; for March, 1886, 11,537 copies; for April, 1889, 13,37 1886, 11,537 copies; for April, 1886, 12,191 copies; for May, 1886, 12,439 copies.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 12th day of June, A. D. 1886. SIMON J. FISHER.

COUNCIL BLUFFS is temporarily without a mayor. What has become of Vaughan?

THE fare to Chicago is three dollars. Yet some persons would rather spend a whole week boring the life out of a railroad official for a pass than to pay out that small sum of money.

THERE is reason to expect that Mr. Beecher will do some very effective work for the Irish cause if he carries out his purpose of speaking in its behalf in England, and the liberal leaders will do well to encourage him in that purpose and give him the largest possible opportun-Ities.

The Denver Tribune-Republican is still engaged in moving the Union Pacific headquarters from Omaha to Denver. Meantime the Union Pacific headquarters' building is being enlarged and improved throughout, and when completed, as it will be in a few weeks, it will be a fivestory structure, 100x132 feet, and one of the largest, handsomest and most complete and convenient headquarters in the country.

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE will deliver an address at the commencement of the Pennsylvania Agricultural State college, July 1, on "The American's Heritage." The Philadelphia Record says that he need go no farther than his own book, Triumphant Democracy," for the subject matter of his theme. Any one who has read that volume, which is chock full of meat, will agree with the Record.

AGITATORS for the autonomy of Cuba have taken a "pointer" from the homerule efforts of Mr. Parnell, and are demanding of Spain a more liberal recognition of the right of the Cuban people to manage their own affairs. The effect of the agitation has been to secure promises of a fair and liberal policy of commercial and political reforms. Unquestionably Cuba can present a case hardly less worthy of consideration than

Why the manufacturers of eigars and eignrettes should desire to advertise their goods by means of flash pictures of an indecent character is something that the virtuous public cannot understand. Nearly every cigar is now "decorated" with pictures of this character which ought not to be tolerated. It is encouraging to know, however, that a movement against indecent advertising has at last been started, and the society for the suppression of vice, having its headquarters in New York, will probably inaugurate a vigorous warfare in every city of the country against such immoral advertising.

It was Marshal Cummings of Omaha who first inaugurated the warfare upon the "Mother Hubbard," which has since spread to nearly every city in the country. The last chief of police to distinguish himself in this way is Speers of Kansas City. He has issued an order that "Mother Hubbards" shall be kept off the streets. "It seems," says the Kansas City Times, "to have been tacitly understood all around that a belt or a close fitting waist should be an essential feature of the legal feminine apparel. Why the police should take this stand and not attack also the tell-tale pullback skirts is what the Kansas City social science club will shortly ask Chief Speers to explain. Merely as a single question it is not of such penetrating importance, but as leading up to the thrilling general issue of police regulation of womankind's ancies, it is well worth a few weeks of communion between Mr. Speers and the

THE York Times is authority for the statement that a load of corn was recently sold in that town for five cents a bushel, and that at present it takes 200 bushels of corn to buy a ton of hard coal in York. These figures are considerably larger than those of Senator Van Wyck, who, it will be remembered, was severely scored by the corporation cappers and papers because he dared to say that in certain parts of Nebraska it took 150 bushels of corn to pay for a ton of hard coal. The Times says: "It is not neces sary to ask why, when it takes the price of four bushels of eorn here to get the fifth bushel hauled to Chicago. The farmers of York county are toiling and savlag for the railroad, with not even enough to feed and clotne them. How long is this business to last? Will it let up bebre our beautiful county is a home of benurupts? Exorbitant freight, which amounts to robbery, is all that stands between our farmers and comparative realth."

The English Campaign, The progress thus far of the political campaign in England, so far as relates to the spirit manifested by the opposing forces and the character of their utter-

ances, is most decidedly in favor of the liberals. No unprejudiced person who has read attentively the manifestoes and speeches of Mr. Giadstone and of the leaders of the opposition can have failed to be impressed by the very striking contrast there is in their tone and temper-a contrast not less marked and conspicuous than the superior verbal purity and rhetorical finish which so pre-eminently distinguish the productions of the great liberal leader as to entitle them to a place among English classics.

Every utterance of Mr. Gladstone is characterized by that calmness, moderation and dignity which should mark the discussion of a great national question that appeals to the reason and the sense of justice of the people Presenting in his manifesto, with plain and simple directness, the merits of the issue, and making the alternatives involved so clear to the apprehension that the least intelligent among the voters of Great Britian could not fail to understand them, in nothing that he has since said has he in the slightest degree departed from the simple and explicit text which he sent out ten days ago to his Midlothian constituents. He has been most careful not to allow the clearly defined issue of the campaign to be hidden or befogged for a moment by any discussion of details, holding the popular mind up to the contemplation solely of the question whether imperial power shall continue to exact a coerced obedience from Ireland, with all that such a condition implies of oppression, hatred, lawlessness and the perpetuation of deadly fends, or the Irish people shall be permitted to manage their own affairs and be as justly and fairly dealt with as are the people of the other dependencies of the nation, with the assurance of results politically, morally and materially advantageous to the empire. Nothing could be more admirable than the spirit and the sentiment which distinguish the arguments of Mr. Gladstone in support of his great cause.

Very different are the appeals of the leaders of the opposition, from Salisbury to Churchill. The distinguished leader of the tories has essayed both ridicule and abuse, and having set the example has been surpassed in both by his apt and ready satellite. The manifesto of Churchill is an almost brutal piece of vituperation, and if there is any sense of fairness left among Englishmen ought to drive thousands of them from the support of a cause that requires such a defense and is championed by such an advocate. But if Churchill has gone a little beyond all the other leaders of the opposition to home rule in abuse of Mr. Gladstone and in appealing to the passions and the fears of the people, it is simply because he is more bold and reckless than any of his colleagues, and not because he feels any more strongly than they the sentiments he utters. Salisbury is not less bitter than Churchill, but he is far less cour-

ageous. It is impossible that Englishmen who are not hopelessly fettered by traditional prejudice or strong personal interests can fail to be impressed by the wide difference there is in the elevated character of Mr. Gladstone's advocacy of his cause and the bad temper of the appeals of the tory leaders, nor can it be doubtful what the effect of such an impression must be in determining the action of those voters who are accessible to its in-

Private Pension Bills.

The president has just been making liberal, and for the most part entirely commendable, use of the veto power. He returned to congress Monday, with his disapproval, fifteen bills, thirteen of which were private pension bills. In relation to these pension measures, the president observes that he is so thoroughly tired of disapproving gifts of public money to individuals who, in his opinion, have no right or claim to it, that he interposes with a feeling of relief in cases where he finds it unnecessary to determine the merits of the application. He also states a fact not generally known to the country, that a large proportion of the bills making promiseuous and ill-advised grants of pensions had never been submitted to a majority of either branch of congress, "but are the result of nominal sessions, held for the express purpose of their consideration and attended by a small majority of the members of the respective houses of the legislative branch of the government." In other words the practice inferentially is for those congressmen who are interested in these private pension bills to muster as occasion may require in sufficient force to pass them, the mutual understanding being to dispense with inquiry and discussion as to their merits.

Looking easually over a late issue of the Congressional Record we noted no fewer than thirty-eight bills introduced in a single day providing for the granting of pensions or increase of pensions. Perhaps this may have been an exceptional day in the introduction of this class of measures, but no day of the session passes without the presentation of bills of this character, many of which have not the slightest foundation of right or just claim to rest upon. For obvious reasons a great number of these grants have in the past been allowed almost without a question, and now constitute a very considerable part of the heavy annual charge which the pension bureau makes upon the government-a charge which any other people than those of the United States would regard as a very serious burden, and the increase of which even this most generous people will no longer

regard with complacency or indifference. No citizen will demur to making just and generous provision for the defenders of the union and their posterity, but as the president justly says, "Heedlessness and disregard of the principle which underlies the granting of pensions is unfair to the wounded, crippled soldier who is honored in just recognition by his government," and who should never find himself side by side on the pension roll "with those who have been tempted to attribute the natural ills to which humanity is heir to service in the army." It is manifestly time that greater care and a closer inquiry were exercised with respect to alleged claims for pensions, to the end that this enormous draft upon the public treasury shall not be enlarged by nuwarranted demands. There is need that a vigorous check be put upon the

industry of claim agents and

individuals who can make out, with the help of an astute attorney, a plausible case. There is a popular belief, evidently shared by the president, that there are few of the defenders of the union or their heirs who could present a just claim upon the beneficence of the nation that have not been provided for, and the people will approve the action of the president in vetoing the private pension bills which he had reason to believe were not supported by a just claim to favorable consideration, thus notifying congress that its loose practice in this direction could no longer be assured of executive countenance.

EDWIN P. WHIPPLE, the well known essayist, is dead. For many years he had held a prominent position in Boston literary circles. His brilliant essay upon Macaulay in 1843 first brought him into general public notice. This review was highly complimented by Macaulay on account of its high literary style. His other essays and contributions to literature generally attracted general attention apon their appearance, and many of them still hold high place in the esteem of careful and thoughtful readers. In speaking of Mr. Whipple the Springfield (Mass.) Republican says: "It is honor enough to say that in his prime Mr. Whipple was in good demand before the audiences which listened to Emerson and to Dr. Holmes. He was contemporary with the remarkable group of literateurs now falling by the way, knew them all, and enjoyed and contributed to their society. His talent was not equal to theirs. but it was his own, gave him a respectable place in their midst, and was exercised like theirs to lift the people up to the great moral and political evolution which the last half of his life has witnessed. Never did a school of essayists. lecturers, poets, novelists and preachers turn the earth upon a revolution so mightily as did these men, and to the great end of freedom Mr. Whipple also labored. Achievement of that end, and the rise of a new school of literature, with different moral purposes, if any at all, has hurried the world along, and it is doubtful if Mr. Whipple will leave much which will be read in the future.'

Among the immigrants which come to the United States there is no classs more acceptable, and none which contributes more by its industry and thrift to the general prosperity, than the sturdy people from the north of Europe included in the generic name of Scandinavians. It is stated that for a number of years past the annual flow of these people to America has reached from 40,000 to 60,000, nearly all of whom have found homes in the northwestern states. Minnesota has received a liberal share of these people, as have also Iowa, Kansas and Dakota while according to the census of 1880 Nebraska had 10,164 Swedes, 2,010 Norwegians, and 4,511 Danes. During the past six years the population of Nebraska has been very largely augmented from this source, probably no other city in the country of no greater population having at present so many Scandinavians among its residents as Omaha has. These people are in every respect a most desirable and worthy element of the population, being not only industrious, prudent and law-respecting, but having an intuitive love of free institutions which renders them politically the best of citizens. Accretions to our population from thi source are always safe and to be heartily

THE United States senate has given very positive notification to the democratic opponents of civil service reform that they may as well abandon for the present all hope of destroying the law, whatever they may be able to accomplish by way of crippling or embarrassing its operation. When the bill of Senator Vance, to repeal the civil service act, came up a few days ago a motion for its indefinite postponement prevailed by a heavy majority, including eight democrats. It may be noted also in this connection that a report from Washington states that since his return from Indiana Mr. Holman, who joined with Randall in an effort to nullify the civil service law by putting a rider on the legislative appropriation bill, has experienced a change of heart on this subject and will probably desert the anti-reform element. The unhappy condition of the democracy regarding this and other reforms is an interesting spectacle, if not an edifying

study. It is understood that the annual fight on the Fitz John Porter bill will be renewed in the senate on next Thursday, and accompanying the announcement is the quite comforting assurance that Mr. Logan has "boiled down" his usual three days' speech into one that will consume only a few hours, while other senators having exhausted themselves on the subject will have nothing to say. Congress, in common with the people of the country, is heartily tired of the controvesy, and there is most favorable promise that it will be finally disposed of at the present session by restoring Porter to the army, an act of justice that has been most unwarrantably delayed.

ALTHOUGH George Washington Childs has declined to be a candidate for the presidency, there will be no scarcity of presidential timber. The woods are full of it. Mr. Childs says he cares not who is president, so long as he can write the obituary poetry of his country.

Or course it was to be expected that the Herala would sustain the Fort Omaha job. Seymour park is located in the neighborhood of the ten mile farm which that syndicate wants to unload on Uncle Sam.

COMPLAINTS come to us from every quarter about the water supply. We do not know whether the June rise or direct pressure is responsible, but we do know that people prefer less mud and more water to the gallon.

THE valuation of real and personal property of Douglas county has been raised to \$15,158,444. This is an increase of \$3,331,478 over 1885. Thanks for small

THE Omaha freight bureau should look into the systematic bull-dozing of shippers along the Elkhorn Valley road who desire to supply the Omaha hog market. Only last week a prominent packer in this city was informed by a party who

the willingness of congressmen railroad managers threatened to break to vote away the public money to up his business unless he would ship direct to Chicago. Now, when a railroad company attempts to divert traffic by such methods, it is high time something should be done to put a stop to it.

> THE council should raise the circus license to \$500. Every circus exhibiting in Omaha carries off from \$5,000 to \$10,000. They can well afford to paya big license.

That plank and mud sidewalk still adorns the southwest corner of Farnam and Fifteenth streets. Will some one please pass the hat.

democratic party in Nebraska. It is the harmony of the lion after he has swallowed the lamb.

HARMONY is still the watchword in the

Parties who propose erecting build ings of any description must procure a permit from the building inspector?

THERE is a big scare in the packinghouse about Gardner. In these hot days it is best to take it very cool.

THE next boom in outside property will take place near LaPlatte.

WHAT has become of the Omaha & Northern railroad project?

SENATORS AND CONGRESSMEN. Senator Eustis has bought a \$30,000 resi-

dence in Washington. General Bragg, like Holman, refuses to sit

or a photograph. Senator J. D. Cameron will presently re turn to his ranch in Arizona.

Congressman Dingley, Milliken and Boutelle of Maine, have been renominated. Gossip has it that Congressman Lefevre, of

Ohio, has captured the heart of Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland. Senator Evarts is to deliver an address on the occasion of the inauguration of President

Dwight, of Yale college, Senator Gorman usually carries an un ighted eigar in his mouth, but is said not to have smoked one for years.

Congressman Stephenson, of Wisconsin, says the butter furnished in the house res taurant is all bogus and badly bogus.

It is again affirmed that Congressman Scott, of Pennsylvania, has been tendered the secretaryship of the treasury and given two weeks to consider the matter. Senator Vance served two terms in con

gress before the war and has been three times elected senator. He has retained his hold upon his people in a manner rarely enjoyed by any other public man. Congressman Dunn, of the First Arkansas

district, has notified his constituents that he wants a re-election but that he shall continue at his post in the house and trust to their 'chivalric sense of justice and fair play" to keep his fences in order. Senator Hawley claims that the senate has

initiated all the important legislation this session, and that the house does not even attend to the business sent from the senate. This important legislation which the senate has originated must be the Blair educational and pension schemes designed to bankrupt the treasury.

According to the Washington Hatchet, it is the habit of congressmen to get up a reputation for vast information by stealing table and extracts by the yard. There is very lit tle original ability in either body. It may be seriously doubted whether one-tenth of the members have a clear understanding of even the most frequently discussed issues of political economy which occur before that body.

A gentleman who has investigated subject gives some figures relative to the religious complexion of the present congress. which he says are reliable. Of the 408 senators, members and territorial delegates who compose congress 73 are Methodists, 63 Baptists, 41 Episcopallans, 37 Presbyterians, 36 Catholics, 15 Unitarians, 8 Lutherans, 10 Christians (Campbellites) and 2 Quakers, making a total of 283 who are actively connected with some church organization. This leaves 125 who either never belonged to any church or have drifted out of such associations. It would appear from these figures that congress s a pretty good missionary ground.

Regarding Senator Kenna's reluctant acceptance of the championship of the democratic congressional campaign committee, the New York Sun says: Senator Kenna is a capable and shrewd politician; and, moreover, his ideas are thoroughty democratic, There is no civil-service reform nonsense about him, and he believes in giving the offices to democrates only. Perhaps he would have been more willing to act as chairman of the congress committee if he felt that the democratic workers in the various congress districts were likely to work in the next congress elections with as much vigor as if their efforts were sure of appreciation and reward by the administration.

The Baggage Smasher. It is in these days that the baggage smasher supplants the cyclone as an object of terror to a thousand households.

A Ballad for Keely. There is a new song. It is dedicated to

Mr. Keely. It is entitled, "Let Me Kill Him for His Motor,"

Civil Service. Civil service reform is anything but a hum bug and a sham. It is a strong and vital

principle of good government. Bogus Reform.

Philadelphia Press. The first fifteen months of the first demo-cratic administration since the war for the union will be famous for having produced

the biggest crop of bogus reform on record. Holman's Top Rail Gone. Chicago News. The top rail is reported gone all along the length of Objector Holman's fences. A mod-

erately agile republican, it is believed, can

leap over them anywhere. He Used to Write Poetry. St. Louis Globe-Democr The popular American poet, Dr. Holmes is being treated with marked favor in England, particularly by Affred Tennyson. Mr

Tennyson used to write poetry himself, it

will be remembered. da mor Local Option. Coleman, Tex., Voice. Local option in Ballinger means that it is optional with the customer to drink out of a bottle, a tumbler, or a tin cup, according to

fancy.

Decline of the Mugwump. New York Sun. The mugwump influence in politics is minus quantity. It counts for the other side. Mugwump alliance is a thing to be dreaded. Any politician, any candidate for office who modifies his course in the slightest degree

to avoid its anger or to court its favor, is a Hell. New York World.

with reference to the mugwump vote, either

has received strange applause from this generation of schelars and readers. It is curious that the age which doubts the existence of hell enjoys so much the poet who describes the boundaries, streets, alleys, and torments of the place of punishment. Why is it that that both Dante and Ingersoll gain large audiences in these latter days?

The Poet.

Tid-Bits.

The orthodox poet and slinger of metre should be a sound sleeper and vigorous eater, Join the learning of Paul to the fervor of Peter, know the balancing rhymes and the rhythmical teeter Of lilacs and smilax, Of zephyrs and heifers, Of ballades and salades,

Of over arched bowers or greenery and And work upon one rhyme for hours and

Know the whole range of history from Cleve-land to Priam, and the thought of all lands from New Brunswick to Siam, and work like a drudge at a dollar per diem, love all lovely objects with no cash to buy

Such as rosies and posies,
And mountains and fountains,
And pictures and fixtures,
And a gorgeous pavilions for Lauras and

And a large bank deposit far up in the mil-

His lines should be full of nabobs and Emirs, of glaours, and Khans, and Orient dreamers, of cymbals, and shawms, and victor ious streamers, and end in a climax of glory and screamers, With clashing and slashing!

With roaring and pouring!
With longing and plunging!
And burst in a chasm of blank protoplasm

In a gunpowder chaos and dynamite spasm!

The Tariff Question. OMAHA, June 20 .- To the Editor of the BEE: Last Saturday your deservedly popular paper published a letter on the tariff question by Mr. J. Morton. I presume he is a deciple of the apostle of free trade, Sterling Morton. His ideas as to what he thinks is an obstruction to the growth of Omaha has one feature about them of being the imaginings of his versatile genius. He commences by stating that we want manufacturing industry to insure us against reaction and check the growth of Omaha. On that every thinking person in this community

agrees and recognizes its necessity. His opinion that high tariff against foreign imports is one of the causes that operates against local enterprise, he also states is the cause of us being shut up in the home market. How he arrives at such conclusion that lowering the tariff would enable us to sell our products in foreign markets and make our manufacures independent of the home market. fail to see. Does he mean by that to allow foreign imports to glut the home market and our manufacturers in order to meet that competition to reduce American labor below the price paid by European manufacturers? That must be his idea as there is no other way by which we can compete, then he goes off and says why not experiment on wholesale tariff reform. Permit me to inform Mr. Morton that

democrats have experimented in the past as I will prove to the vast injury of the country. Experience seems to have no effect on them; to-day as in the past they are trying to tinker with legislation on Pitt the English premier in 1783 boasted

that he had reconquered the colonies as commercial dependencies, contributing more absolutely and in a larger degree to England's prosperity than before the political connection was severed.

So would the Cobden club of to-day exult in the reduction of the tariff, so

that this country could be flooded with cheap labor products of Europe. To-day the republican party, true to the traditions handed down to posterity by the fathers of the republic, from the time of the immortal Washington to that of slaine, the statesman still uphold the principles of protection to American in-dustry. What is wanted now is not a eduction of tariff, but protection to American labor. Henceforth strictly prohibit the im-

foreign labor; cause a tax to be levied upon all labor coming into the United States, also that all persons coming into this country shall have as much money as will support them for six months That would protect us against the governments of Europe sending their paupers here to glut the labor market.

Our men here in such organizations as the K. of L. have advocated the reduction of the hours of labor so as to give em-ployment to some of the thousands of industrious men of work, but what will their sacrifice avail them if foreign governments are allowed to dump their surplus population on our shores? It cannot go on. We must protect home labor. It must not be a one-sided protection any longer. Labor is entitled to the same

ortation by any methods of cheap

protection given to capital. In every period of our country's history, when protection principles were departed from depression and general bankruptey followed.

Permit me to refer Mr. Morton to the compromise act of 1833, which was in reality an abandonment of the principle of protection, which brought in its wake commercial disaster from 1837 to 1849, when the country had to return to nigh protection principles, which restored prosperity to the people. History proves that protection fills the coffers of the treasury. Democrats, when in power, always advocated a policy of free trade, which has been, as it would be now, de-

structive of the prosperity we now enjoy.
In the past their reason was as it is
to-day, that the revenue is in excess of government expenses; in other words, a tariff for revenue only. The experience of the past seems of no benefit to the party; they would allow the specie to be given in exchange for foreign manufactured goods, which would result in leaving our citizens without employment.

Manufacturing competition and the rivalry of traders will secure to the consuming masses goods as cheap as it is possible to produce them. It seems to me that Mr. Morton falls into the popular error that it is only the manufacturers that are protected. He

seems to think that farmers have no pro-Mr. Editor, although I have extended this letter longer than a intended, allow me to state, for the information of the gentleman who thinks that the agricultural west has no protection against for-eign competition, to quote a few of the

import duties on agricultural products: Timber, spars and piles, 20 per cent; oranges, per box, 25 cents; tobaccos, per pound, 32c to \$1; flour, 20 per cent; tim-ber, square and sided, per 1,000 feet, \$10; wool, per pound, 6 cents; live animals, 20 per cent; hay, per ton, \$2; honey, per gallon, 20 cents; butter and cheese, cents per pound; corn, 21 per cent; milk, 20 per cent; oats, 25 per cent; potatoes. per bushel, 15 cents; wheat, 21 per cent; other vegetables, 30 per cent; butter 20 per cent; cheese, 40 per cent; hops, 80 per

From the above the experimental tariff reformers will find out that our farmers will not allow a reduction of tariff that would allow the farm products of Rus-sia and India to compete, duty free, with American produce in our home markets. Thinking Mr. Morton might go unan-swered, I have hastily collected a few facts that may entighten some of our citizens who have not studied the question from a practical standpoint. Dreamy theorists, we want none of your

experimental legislation. STEPHEN J. BRODERICK.

wished to take advantage of this market
that he did not dare to do so, because the cuss Dante and his work this summer. Dante
just received at Edholm & Erickson's.

Free Wool and Wool Growers.

The true interests of the wool growers and the woolen manufacturers are not opposed and are not so considered by those manufacturers who advocate free

If the growers were really benefited by the duty and obtained the 10 cents per pound themselves, there would not be so much objection to the tax; but they do not get the 10 cents. It is doubtful if, in the long run, they get even so much as I cent. It is something like some of the money raised in the name of charity, that is only sufficient to pay the agents and other expenses

In the opinion of those best conversant with the trade, wool has not rule higher the past years, and is not so would have been free duty. The demand, would, undoubtedly have been much greater by having the proper qualities for making all classes of goods, the manufacturers' consumption home-grown wool would only be

limited by the supply.

Not more than half enough clothing wool is grown in this county for making all the so-called woolen goods in con-sumes. The remaindet is supplied by importations, mostly in the manufactured state, which do not take an ounce of American wool, and by various substi tutes, which the manufacturers are obliged to use to make up the deficit, and to enable them to compete in price with the foreign manufacturers.

The effect of our duty has been only to depress prices abroad to a point where the untaxed manufacturers of Europe could make it into yarns, fabrics, or clothing, and under-sell American manufacturers in our own markets after pay-ing the smaller rate of duty on the wool this manufactured form

With free wool and a moderate duty on goods, we should immediately commence upon an export trade, transfer to our country some of the man-ufactures of Europe. The consumption of wool would be greatly increased, and the home grown would have the first attention. Importatious would only used so far as required to make up the qualities or quantity that the home

growth could not supply.

With prices equal in both countries, there is no doubt that the English manufacturers would compete with with ours for the best grades of Ohio and Pennsylvania, and perhaps, too, for some of the soft wools of the far west for making certain fabrics. There is very little woo grown in the world of the character of the best Ohio. Unfortunately, the high tax has failed to increase this, and, in part, do doubt, because the grower has rarely had any portion of it in his own pocket. If it could be paid direct to him, the situation would soon be very different.

> Prohibition in Maine. New York Times.

Has the republican party in Maine ceased to be a prohibition party? Some of the prohibitionists seem to think so, and have set about organizing a party of their own. They held a convention at Portland yesterday made up of 193 dele gates representing 66 cities and towns and 14 counties, and declared that both old parties "contain a new element which will not allow the enforcement of the prohibitory law," and that "the republi-can party is afraid to enforce the law." This is a sufficient admission that the law is not in fact enforced, though the plat form mildly states that "in the principal cities of the state there is no impartial enforcement of the law." It is a notoririous fact that the enforcement is very partial indeed, but if the sentiment of th people in favor of it is not strong enough to induce either of the parties into which they are divided politically to enforce prohibition, how is it to be done by a mere handful of prohibitionists acting independently and with no chance of controlling the machinery of the law?

Twelve Years for Stealing His Own Horse.

Special dispatch to the Globe-Democraf from Fort Worth: A judge and jury in a Texas district court have found : man guilty of stealing his own horse, and sent him to the penitentiary for twelve years. It is a most remarkable case. L. W. Owens is a wealthy citizen of Erath county. He has a spledid reputation for integrity in his community. In 1855 he branded a mare colt out of a mare belonging to human and control of the control of the control of the case of the cas mare belonging to him and turned it out on the range. Owens came to Fort Worth and remained for some time here on business. While away one W. H. Bosey saw the colt and took it up as his property. Owens returned, and finding his colt in Bosey's hands, demanded possession of the animal. Bosey refused to give it up, saying the animal was his. The case got in the justice's court on a writ of sequestration and the colt was writ of sequestration, and the colt was awarded to Owens, who thereupon took it from Bosev's domain. Bosev went before the grand jury, indicted Owens for theft, and the grand jury trying the case found Owens guilty, giving him twelve years, and he is in jail. As far as is known, this is the first case where a man stole his own horse.

In London steps have been taken to procure a convalescent home for horses The object of the home, as set forth at a meeting of those interested, is to enable the poorer classes—cabmen, tradesmen and others-to procure, on mederate terms, rest and treatment for horses that are failing from overwork or accidental causes, and which are likely to be bene fited by a few weeks' rest and care.

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beautifier, externally. SCROFULOUS ULCERS. James E. Richardson, custom house, New Orleans, on oath, says: "In 1570 serofulous ulcers broke out on my body, until I was a mass of corruption. Everything known to the medical faculty was tried in vain. I became a mere wreck. At times could not lift my hands to my head, could not turn in bed; was in constant pain, and looked upon life as a curse. No relief or cure in ten years. In 1880 I heard of the Cuticura Hemedies, used them and was perfectly cured." Sworn to before U.S. Com. J. D. Chawford.

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