THE DAILY BEE.

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BUSINESS LETTERS!

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. Geo, B. Tzschuck, sceretary of the Bee Pub-Ishing company, does sojemniy swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee or the week ending June 25th, 1886, was as

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28th day of June, 1886. N. P. FEIL. Notary Public. [SEAL.] Notary Public.
Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sword, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of January, 1885, was 10,378 copies; for February, 1886, 10,395 copies; for March, 1886, 11,537 copies; for April, 1880, 12,191 copies; for May, 1886, 12,439 copies.

Geo. B. Tzschuck.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 28th day of June, A. D. 1886.

Tax shirking must go.

ISEAL. !

THE cable road location is still a mystery, but there is no question on which street it ought to be laid if public interests are to be consulted.

Two thousand dollars seems to be about the limit of the personal wealth of Omaha's wealthiest citizens, if the returns of the assessors are to be believed

SAM RANDALL'S "noble tariff reform measure" reduces the tariff \$2,000,000. and knocks off \$26,000,000 annually from the internal revenue. Mr. Randall is a tariff reformer for monopolies only.

THE smoke of factories and forges and the whirr of mills are the atmosphere and music which every enterprising citizen of Omaha will welcome to our midst. Industrial activity means mercantile and domestic prosperity.

A BUZZ saw should be provided by the county commissioners for James Creighton to tackle the next time he flies into a rage over the impudence of any man in questioning his assessment. A new board of county commissioners should also be provided to protect citizens who are witnesses for the state from insult at the hands of the tax shirkers.

MR. GLADSTONE maintained remark able vigor during his Scotch campaigning tour, but the wear has finally proqueed a demand for rest and he will remain a week at Hawarden for needed recuperation, before meeting the electors of London. Every friend of Ireland will hope that he may in that time be thoroughly re-invigorated for the resumption of his great work.

SENATOR INGALLS, if he is not misrepresented by a Washington paper, is not a hidebound moralist. He is quoted as saying, in reference to the measure before congress prohibiting pool-selling and book-making at horse races in the astrict of Columbia, that such a law ought not to be enacted, for the reason that "everyhody knows that horse racing naturally encourages betting, and people have a right to do as they please with their money." Upon this theory of the right of the individual to employ his money at his pleasure, of course any form of gambling is defensible, and ought be tolerated without restraint or hindrance. But without discussing the moral feature of the matter, it may be observed that horseracing is a legitimate sport that may be properly encouraged, and the objection to pool-selling and book-making in connection with it is that they have a tendency to corrupt it as a sport and to turn the race-courses of the country into mere gambling avenues, with the inevitable effect that races are determined according to the interest of the parties to them in the pool-boxes. The best results have been obtained in courses where public betting was not permitted.

TEN years ago, the publication of an item announcing that a New York museum was about to send out a skilled bunter in search of a good specimen of a buffalo would have been received with shouts of laughter throughout the west. To-day it excites little comment. Then the country was swarming with herds of bison. Dakota and Montanz alone annually sent tens of thousands of robes to the eastern markets. Kansas, Indian territory and Texas furnished an ample supply for hunters. The Platte and Republican rivers of Nebraska still contained large herds. To-day it is stated on good authority that there are not now more than from lifty to one hundred buffaloes in the whole of Montana outside of the National Park, where there are probably from 200 to 300 head. Hunters lie in wait outside the limits of the National Park, waiting for the animals to cross the line, when they lose no time in dispatching them as soon as possible. A stampede may occur at any time, which may result in all the buffaloes now in the park leaving, and if such were the case, very few, if any, would escape. Skins of buffalo heads are now valued by taxi dermists in Dakota at \$50 each, from which it may be assumed that they have given up all hope of procuring any more.

The American buffalo is practically extinct. A few small herds are still roam. rng across the border in Canada, but of the hundreds of thousands which once held possession of our prairies and darkened our plains in their wild stampedes, scarcely a handful remain within the

Neglecting An Important Question. was point in the suggestion of Senator Hale, made in the course of a speech in the senate on Monday, that it would be well if the president were to devote less time to the consideration of certain comparatively minor matters and give more study to the great uncultivated commercial field that is open to the American people, but the president might very properly reply that there is little use in employing his time in such study, except as a matter of personal information, when the great majority of his party in congress care nothing about the sublect, and he would be powerless to awaken an interest in it. The democratic party is not weighed down by a profound solicitude regarding the commerce of the country. The elements that constitute a majority of that political organization neither comprehend nor care for the conditions and necessities of American commerce, while the leaders in congress are continually engaged in a "fight to the finish" to determine which one has the greater skill and shrewdness in tariff tinkering, with the sole object in view of personal political advancement. The average democratic congressman has no thought or interest beyond the boundaries of his district, and the statesmenship of the best of them is narrowed to the wishes of a constituency, or in its widest scope to the demands of a section. This has been largely true of the democracy for half a century, but it is more conspicnously the fact now than ever before in the history of the party that it has no great and trusted leader of broad national statesmanship. The contentions of Ran-Subscribed and sworn to before me this dall and Morrison, for example, are, in the most generous view that can be taken of them, nothing better than the battles of politicians struggling for personal supremacy. It is a brazen mockery for such men to prate of their devotion to the pledges of party or the welfare of the country, when every move they make is palpably designed for their individual advantage. Morrison being up, the one study and effort of Randall is to drag him down, and thus the party is continually in a state of warfare waged by self-

seeking factional leaders. Every intelligent manufacturer and merchant in the country knows that there is a vast and growing commerce in sthe southern half of the hemisphere of which in the very nature of things they ought to have a liberal share, but of which they get only a very small part. England, Germany and France command nearly the whole of it, and every year their grip upon this immense trade, which is growing with wonderful rapidity, become stronger and surer. Every year the difficuities and obstacles which shut out the American merchant and manufacturer from this commerce become more numerous and harder to surmount. Every year there is more urgent demand for the outlet which these great markets would afford for our surplus products. But the alleged statesmen of the country-conspicuously just now the democratic states men-utterly fail to comprehend the exigency or the possibilities, and go on in the same old beaten path with nothing before them but images of themselves, This matter, than which there can be none more important, has been dinged into the ears of congress for years, and always with the same result. The present congress will but follow in the tracks of its predecessors. Wherefore should the president give time to the study of a subject upon which in all likelihood he will never be called on to pass judgment? A new and a wiser generation, with the augmented pressure which a greatly increased demand for new markets will make upon it, may be expected to estimate this question at its full value and deal with it practically.

A Thin Mask.

Mr. Randall's tariff bill is a very thin mask behind which the democratic champion of the great industrial monopolies is trying to pass as a revenue reformer Having succeeded, with the aid of thirtyfour of his party, in defeating the effort of Morrison to reduce tariff taxation. Mr. Randall was forced to disclose his hand, and to suggest what, in his opinion would meet the pledges of his party and the requirements of an overtaxed people. The result is a bill which Pig Iron Kelly might have drafted with no inconsistency to his record as the father of protection It proposes to reduce the internal revenue \$26,000,000 in order to prevent that amount of reduction in tariff imports, to increase the free list to the extent of a million dollars and to reduce duties to an equal amount. Two millions of tariff reform and twenty-six millions lifted from tobacco and rum sums up Sam Randall's prescription for the decrease of overtaxation from which the country is suffering to the tune of \$85,000,000 a

Mr. Randall holds his seat in congress through the money and the votes of millionaire monopolists whose vast fortunes have been acquired by the stimulation of an exorbitant tariff and the indirect tax which it imposed upon the public. His personal and political interests are involved in preventing any legislation which will reduce the treasury surplus by reducing the duties on iron, salt, fish, lumber, blankets, tools, sugar, knit goods and other articles used by the farmers of the west. Those interests he proposes to further still more by reducing the revenue from tobacco and liquors and maintaining the tariff on food and clothing. It is a very thin mask which Randall is using-so thin that it conceats nothing. His tax reduction bill has unmasked him as a bogus reformer of the high tariff breed and the enemy of all genuine and equitable tariff reform.

The first of the English elections will be held on Saturday, but the number will be so small that no inferences can be drawn from the results. On Tuesday next the great boroughs will begin to east their votes on the momentous issue of Gladstone and home rule or Salisbury and coercion. By the end of the week the question will be decided. It is quite impossible in advance of the polling to predict the probable result of the great contest. Observers like Justin McCarthy contess themselves at sea and predict

and unionists are claiming the day but the most ardent friends of the premier admit that his cause is seriously handicapped by lack of funds and the opposition of the radical wing, led by John Bright and the traitorous Chamberlain. Mr. Gladstone has a task of giant proportions to perform in order to secure a of conducting the investigation, what did protecting lines of the Yellowstone Park | working majority in the next commons. | it proved in the first place that | ties of the present, leaving the differences

All the social forces are against him. The accumulated wealth of centuries opposes him. Religious liberty and national prejudices rise as barriers in his pathway. To win the day Parnell must carry his eighty-six nationalist seats, the ministry must secure eighty-eight seats in Wales and Scotland and in addition at least 162 out of the 465 English constituencies. The liberal victory of last fall outside of the Irish members was gained with an undivided party. In the coming election an equal number of liberals pledged to support Gladstone through thick and thin must be secured in the face of a party rent with division.

These are the cold facts which must be taken into consideration in estimating the chances for success. There is no denial that they are not encouraging to the friends of Ireland. But the votes of the English laborers and mechanics are an undetermined quantity and that Mr. Gladstone has the heart of the English people with him is beyond question. What the pulsations of that mighty engine may accomplish in the coming struggle no one can venture to predict. but the hopes of its powerful effect in overturning the cohorts of titled wealth and narrow minded insular bigotry are sustaining and cheering on the grand old man and his followers in the mighty struggle in which they engaged.

Indecent Advertising. Mention has heretofore been made of the fact that the New York Society for the Prevention of Vice had begun a crusade against the indecent advertisements of cigarette vendors, and the action has had its effect in inducing all reputable dealers to suppress the offensive pictures This sort of advertising has had a great growth in the past two or three years, and it was high time that long-offended decency should enter a forcible protest against its continuance.

Referring to this matter the New York Times observes that indecency in advertising is by no means confined to prurient tastes, and it notes that a clothier in Brooklyn "has discovered that an annonneement of sudden death startles people, and has made use of this discovery by employing death as an advertising This ingenious draper medium." sends about the city a wagon carrying in plain view a stuffed figure representing a corpse with the legend in large letters, "drop dead," followed by announcements relating to his business. This is altogether the most outrageous advertising expedient we have ever heard of, but in nearly all of the great eities of the country there are offensive methods employed by a class of merchants, showmen, and dealers of one kind and another, to attract attention to their business, which public sentiment ought to array itself against so strongly that the lawmakers would be forced to stamp them out by enactments carrying heavy penalties for their violation. No reputable and self-respecting business man will, of course, adopt such methods of advertising, and those who are capable of doing so are not entitled to any leniency or consideration. In the absence of laws for suppressing this objectionable advertising, popular reprobation can be shown by the refusal of selfrespecting people to patronize business man who employs it, whether he sells eigarettes, or clothing, or anything else.

There are legitimate ways of advertising which are far more serviceable in attracting people whose patronage is de sirable than the methods which are, in nearly all the large cities, an offensa to public decency and to cultivated taste, and the better class of merchants employ no other. For the most part, the columns of the widely circulated newspaper is the sufficient and the surest medium which the merchant can use for making known the attractions of his business, and this is no less the case with respect to all kinds of legitimate amusement, as most of the better class of managers admit. But, in any event, indecent advertising ought to be suppressed, and respectable people will wish that the crusade against it may become general and effective.

What Did It Prove?

While looking with contempt upon Read and his deportment the board felt that an investigation would relieve them of any possible charges of collusion and set at rest any doubts which might exist as to the justice of the assessment of the men who had been accused of tax evasion. The result of the meeting yesterday proved the wisdom of the board's decision. It proved conclusively and beyond the possibility of successful contradiction that the men named by Read had to an individual turned in a truthful assessment of the valuation of their personal property, and that in many instances they were assessed more than in common justice they should be taxed. More than this, the investigation showed further that the wealthlest class of citizens pay their full proportion of taxes.-Herald.

The only scintilla of truth in this com ment is that the commissioners looked with contempt upon Read. It is also true that the board is anxious to make the middle class of taxpayers, and especially the Knights of Labor, believe that they were honest in acting as equalizers of taxation. The remainder of the statement is an insult to common intelligence. The whole proceeding was a huge farce from beginning to end. The conduct of the commissioners shows them to be incompetent or dishonest, either Most people who have watched their performances of late will conclude that both will fit them best. From the outset they never intended to equalize the taxes except to reduce them for some of their own favorites. Read's personal conduct cannot be considered in connection with this important question of tax-shirking. He may be a very bad man and a tax-shirker himself, but that does not justify men who count their wealth by the hundreds of thousands in evading their taxes by making ridiculously low returns. The 'contempt," which we are told the commissioners had for Read, does not justify the disgraceful browbeating and bulldozing to which he was subjected in their presence. They were sitting in the capacity of a court of inquiry. It was their manifest duty to cite the parties against whom complaints were made, and not sneak behind Read and pretend a close election. Both Gladstonians | that he was the person at whose orders merchants and taxpayers were called to dance attendance upon them. It was their duty to conduct the inquiry themselves or through the county attorney. Read was not in the position of a prosecutor, but only a witness for the state. Barring this pecular method

most of the merchants and jobbers of and bitterness of the past to die out as speed-Omaha have made full returns of their merchandise and are bearing an undue proportion of personal taxes as compared with the returns made by capitalists and land speculators. It proved beyond a reasonable doubt that millions of mortgages now on record under the very noses of the commissioners are not taxed for a dollar. It proves that April Fool's day is a very convenient time for men to transform their moneys and securities into government bonds which become the property of other parties on the 2d of April. It proves that our whole system of taxation is rotten to the core and that the men who built up Omaha in the shape of homes, factories and stores bear an undue proportion of the burdens of taxation. It has also proved that any attempt to obtain relief from the favoritism or dishonesty of assessors through the county commissioners is bound to fall until the people decree a change of methods and of

An Officer, Not a Gentleman.

There is a tendency on the part of the army to resent civilian criticism of military courts of justice. The court martial, they claim, is a peculiar institution and its methods and results cannot be fairly judged from the standard set by the civil courts. But occasionally cases arise where the miscarriage of justice by court martial is so manifest that even military defenders of the workings of the court are forced into silence. Such a one has recently come into public notice at Fort Meade, Dak., where Lieutenant Charles A. Varnum, of the Seventh cavalry, was arraigned before a court of his brother officers on the double charge of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman" and "conduct prejudicial to military discipline and good order.' Lieutenant Varnum's offense consisted in arresting the wife of a sergeant of his regiment who was creating a disturbance in the quarters, having her forcibly held face downwards on a table in the mess hall and there beaten by a couple of soldiers with barrel stayes. The offense was admitted and the court sat in solemn judgment on the evidence. Their verdict is a blot on the service and a lasting disgrace to the members of the court. Lieutenant Varnum was acquitted of 'conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." but was found guilty of the second charge and awarded a trivial

It is to the credit of General Ruger, the reviewing authority, that he denounced in unmeasured terms the finding of the court and disapproved both the findings and the sentence. The department commander administered a just rebuke to the court for its refusal to eashier an officer unfit to associate with gentlemen and for its decision that such barbaric brutality was not inconsistent with the deas of honor and conduct required by the United States service. If Varnum had been a civilian in the Black Hills where his brutal orfense was committed, that frontier society would very promptly have passed sentence upon him by suspending him from the nearest telegraph pole. Therein seems to constitute the difference in opinion between Deadwood and Fort Meade as to what constitutes a gentleman, which by law all officers are sup-

THE Stinking Water statesman who employed a number of Plastings roustabouts to take up claims in southwestern Nebraska for a stock company in which he was interested now throws the whole blame for the questionable transaction on his dead brother Alonzo. Alonzo never had a hundred dollars in his pocket in his life, never carried a B. & M. book of passes which were freely distributed to the Stinking Water pre-emptors, and certainly had no influence with the land office sufficient to secure fraudulently the claims belonging to honest settlers which the Hastings brigade jumped on that memorable morning at McCook.

Congress will not adjourn just at present. Mr. Cleveland intimates that it will take several weeks for the executive to consider, as carefully as he wishes, the various bills which will be passed to him for signature. This is bad news for the

CABINET PUDDING.

Secretary Manning is reported to be much improved in health since his arrival at Hot

Secretary Bayard requests a \$10,000 approoriation to procure evidence relating to the French spoliation claims.

Secretary Bayard is one of the best horsemen at the capital. He is frequently seen mounted upon a fine Kentucky thoroughbred.

Secretary Lamar has accepted an invitation to deliver the memorial address at the unveiling of the Calhoun monument at Charleston, S. C., next November.

When Secretary Bayard sees a Maine fisherman approaching his mansion he retires to the back settlements and puts a notice on the windows, "Gone fishing; back in a year."

Chicago Tribune: Secretary Whitney Is

said to have put in writing his determination not again to hold an office; but that's nothing. Secretary Whitney also put in writing his assertion that the Dolphin was a failure. St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The secretary of war-a party from Massachusetts of the name of Endicott, if we are not mistakenis said to be desirous of resigning. As no plausible excuse has ever been given for his

appointment, the country will readily con-

sent to let him go without requiring him to

furnish any special reason for such a movement. Randall Has the Floor. Philadelphia Times. Having retired Mr. Morrison as a revenue

Just In Time. Philadelphia Press President Cleveland got over on the free trade raft just in time to help sink it.

The Power of Endurance. Beston Herald.

The steady reduction of the public debt is

leader, Mr. Randall now has the floor.

not of of its prosperity. A Bare Possibility. An exchange says that "a race of hairless

a proof of the nation's power of endurance,

Americans is probable." Please give place and date; also excursion rates.

Better Shake Hands Charleston (S. C.) News. Congress is far behind with its business, and the interest of the whole country demands that southern and northern congressmen alike shall devote themselves to the du-

ity and as completely as possible.

The Anarchist Martyrs.

For men who wish to become martyrs, the anarchists on trial are making rather desperate efforts to save their necks.

The Nation's Landed Estate.

There is no question that public opinion in both parties strongly favors a policy of great caution in conserving the nation's landed es-

Can't Suit Everybody.

This administration is not making any-oody particularly happy. It is turning out too many officeholders to suit one side and not enough to please the other,

Almost a Complete Failure.

The best thing that could be done would be to abolish the whole civil service reform machinery as at present constituted. The thing is an almost complete failure. It is a sham. and always has been one.

An Indistinct Idea of its Duty, The Yale crew is said to have "been hampered a good deal by regitations." The thicker the skull the better the sculler, and recitations have no place in a boating Institution. The faculty of Yawl college appears to have a very indistinct idea of its duty.

No Rest for the Wicked.

DIt is asked how editors pass their lelsure moments. Bless your dear soul, they don't pass them. They never catch up to them An editor is usually from ten to forty years behind his leisure moments, and always dies before he gets within gun-shot of the rear-

Where Are They Now?

Mary Hyland. Where are they now! the myriad host Of great ones gone before: Renowned on earth for famous deeds, Philanthropy and lore.

Where are they now! the mighty kings And monarchs of historic faine, Whose regal power knew no control; Vast empires trembled at their name. Where are they now! the bold, the brave,

Once used to war's alarm; Those warriors heree with martial mien Who saved fair lands from harm.

Where are they now! those learned ones Of science in its varied forms; Pride of genius, lofty minds. Whose men'ry outlives time's rude storms

Where are they now! artistic throng-The painter, sculptor and musician, Great poets whose immortal works Conferred on each such high position.

Where are they now! ah, mystery! Eternity alone can tell; Beyond the grave no voice is heard To break the mystic spell.

What matters it how great our lives, Or kind to us is fortune's brow? A time will come when sons of earth

Will think and ask: "Where are they now?" Protection Versus Free Trade. To the Editor of the BEE: Having read the letters of Messrs. Sibley and

Broderick inserted in your late issues, upon this subject, I beg you kindly to condescend to grant me a little more of your space, in order to reply to some of their statements, and express myself a little further in favor of tariff reform, prefacing my remarks with the assurance that I will no more impose such an infliction upon you and your readers. These gentlemen (Messrs, B. and S.) seem to have slightly misunderstood me, as in my former letter I did not advocate free trade, neither did I advocate a wholesale reduction of the tariff. I simply said that I believed free trade would direction a wholesome tariff reform could be inaugurated at the present time. Believing as I do, that trade or commerce is as much subject to the laws of nature as is the health of the community, and that all interfering with, damming or bolstering up of the free course of trade s in the end injurious and mischevious, I therefore advocate less protection or more freedom in commerce as a benefi cial measure calculated to promote and extend trade. Protection in my opinion. other hand free trade tends to expand it. Protection may be a necessity in a new country or small colony, in order to make it a country, but in a large country like this, which has arrived at full manhood and is able to compete and compete successfully in many of its industries with any other country, wherein, then, is the good of having such industries clogged in their growth by a high tariff. Mr. Sibley says, "can any free-thinker, even an iron protectionist, deny that free trade is a forerunner of starvation wages, misery and want?" Yes, I for one deny that statement, and I have only to point him to England, which has now enjoyed the blessings of free trade for forty years or thereby, during which period of time her trade has quadrupled

in extent, and wages have more than doubled. The expansion of trade does not tend to lower wages, but rather to advance them. Again he says, "competi-tion with cheap labor (Chinese) is one of the gravest and most aggravating cases we have had to deal with as a nation." we have had to deal with as a nation."
Well, with regard to the Chinese, I must
say that I for one (and I think I may speak for the most rabid free trader would not shed a tear-unless they were tears of joy-should they take their de parture from these shores instanter. But when we come to consider the labor question we are at once confronted by the query, what constitutes cheap labor? Who can define what is cheap labor and what is dear labor. It is very much a relative matter, for what one man may consider good wages another man may consider very poor wages; another thing the value of wages consists very much in their purchashing capacity. Suppose one man to earn \$3 per day under a high tariff, and it costs him \$2 a day to live, and another man and it costs him just \$1 to live, they each save a dollar a day of their wages, but the man who saves the \$1 under the low tariff, is considerably the richer man of the two, simply because his earnings have the most purchasing power. Then again this so-called cheap labor is not such a curse to the country as protectionists assert, for there are many enterprises which have been undertaken and com-pleted, by means of comparatively cheap labor, that are to-day, and always have been of great utility and benefit to the community. Enterprises which prob-

ably could not have been accomplished but for the comparatively low price of labor. Again in connection with the l abor question, I will ask "How are you going to keep up wages when there is such a constant stream of immigrants coming to the country? Is not the position of the mechanic and laborer rather insecure, placed as he is between the 'devil and the deep sea,' the upper and the lower millstone." The pressure that comes from below, or in other words the competition of labor, and the pressure which comes from above, which

tendency of employers during duil times to lower wages. Even if it were possible to stop immigration that would be only a partial remedy, for in addition to immigration, there is the natural increase of the resident population growing up to be competitors in the various fields of labor, and it is becoming quite a serious matter how to provide for the rising generation. The times are not as they were

not so many years ago, when the son followed the trade of his sire from generation to generation. No, nowadays our youths are ambitious; they prefer to go into business of some sort, rather than to laborious work, and that being so, it thet appears to me that with a high protective tariff it will become more and more of a difficulty for our American vouths to en-gage in business, unless the avenues of trade are widened and expanded. Fur-ther on, Mr. Sibley makes this highly philosophical remark: "Did you ever think that every dollar that leaves on border makes us a dollar poorer?" fail to eatch on. Are we give away our money for nothing? Do we not receive full value for it? How, we not receive full value for it? How, then, can it be lost, it is simply a dollar transaction, a mere matter of trade or exchange. Then he goes on to say. "Suppose we buy yearly one hundred million dollars worth of imported goods. This in ten years would amount to a billion. Here we are a billion right out of pocket and nothing to show for it but a lot of old rags," I would like Mr. Sibley to show me how or where in the name of show me how or where in the name of common sense we are to get the billion dollars unless we work for them. Would our merchants be so green as to keep on importing goods unless they were assured that the country was pros-pering and that they could sell them at a profit, and we would have nothing to sel to, or buy from, other nations. Are we in the event of free trade becoming the policy of the country, to do nothing but sit down like a lot of spiritless, helpless imbeciles, and view the misery around us, or are we to take our grip sack in our hands and hurry off to other shores? Mr. Sibley closes his letter by advising

laboring men to think, yea, even to think a thousand times before they vote for free-trader; yes truly, by all means think over it, but do not think through preju dice, nor through a narrow feeling of selnever pays; but think of it calmly, deeply and seriously, not from one point only, but from all points of your mental com pass, and give your vote fearlessly for what you consider is the wisest and best policy. Free-traders as a rule take the matter very calmly and patiently, believing as they firmly do, that sooner or later free trade is bound to come and when it does come it will come to stay. I still ad here to my former assertion that our present high tariff is an obstruction to the establishing of manufactories in this city, and I think that ere many years go by many of our strongest protectionists will

see it to be a fact, as well as I do.
In conclusion I have this to say: That just as free trade will give us truths so will free thought give us security and GEO, MORTON.

The Story of David Davis' Fortune.

Chicago Herald: "Judge David Davis made one of the luckiest deals in Chicago property ever known," said a real estate agent vesterday; 'in fact, he was fairly forced by circumstances into an investment which made him a millionaire. Just about forty years ago, when Davis was a young lawyer, struggling for a living, an eastern client, a manufacturer, placed into his hands for collection a bill against a Chicago firm, which was on the verge of bankruptcy. The bill was something like \$3,000, and the firm, though in hard luck, were henest, and were willing to do the best they could to satisfy their creditors. They told the young lawyer that they couldn't raise any cash, but they had some land on the outskirts of the city which they were willing to give up. Davis, thinking that even land was better than nothing, accepted the proposition, and a deed was made out in his name. A few weeks later he met his client in St. Louis, and told him what had been done. But the client was not satisfied.

"'That will never do,' he exclaimed: 'you had no authority to take land in settlement of our account. It takes money to carry on business, and we must have cash. We don't want any wild western

This will never do lands. "And the client expressed so much discome in the course of time, and that as satisfaction that the young lawyer took try and make a new pass with the debtors. He came to Chicago, with the firm. He but could do nothing with the firm. He tried to sell the land even at a sacrifice, but could find no purchaser. Chicago was then a town of only twelve or fifteen thousand population, and nobody fore-saw that in a quarter of a century it would spread all over the sarrounding prairie. Reluctantly, and most to satisfy his client and his own sense of wounded honor as an attorney, he decided to take the land himself. He went to Bloomington, with some difficulty raised the money, sent it to his client, and retained

the deed in his own name. "His honor in this case was the foundation of his large fortune. That land consisted of eighty acres lying between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-first streets and west of the tracks of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company For several years the taxes on property kept the young lawyer 'land poor,' and his holding was constantly in the market, without purchasers. He finally realized that it was good property and held to it. He paid out a good deal of money for taxes and assessments, but ten years ago he sold one-half of the tract for \$374,000, and the remaining forty acres, with the eighty houses which he has erected thereon, are estimated to be worth a cool million. Turner & Bond are the judge's Chicago agents, and for years he has been deriving a handsome revenue from this property. Nearly onehalf of his whole fortune consists of this 'wild western land' which his indignant client and his own honor forced upon him forty years ago."

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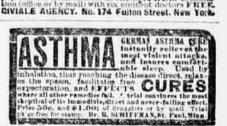
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