

THE DAILY BEE. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, Geo. B. Tzschuck, Secretary of the Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Aug. 20th, 1886, was as follows:

Table showing circulation statistics for the week ending Aug. 20th, 1886. Includes categories like Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Average.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of August, 1886, N. P. FEAR, Notary Public.

In the vote on the senatorial issue General Van Wyck will poll his full quota. There need be no fears on that score.

At the risk of alienating his "prohibition friends," Church Howe has been setting them up lively to the boys during his recent visit to the boys during the remnants of his political fences.

FARMERS OF Nebraska have turned out generously to welcome Senator Van Wyck throughout the state. The influence of the political bunnies in their attempts to weaken the senator's strength is not visible to the unaided vision in the agricultural sections of the state.

A SCHEME to use lamp posts for advertising purposes is just now before the board of public works at Cleveland. One party has offered to erect five cents per year for the use of each lamp post, but the board insists that the consent of all property owners on the street must be first procured.

We are asked very bluntly whether or not the Bee will support Congressman Weaver if he is re-nominated. We have stated from the outset that the Bee will support any respectable republican. We made no exception in the case of Judge Weaver. If he is nominated he will receive our cordial support.

WORKMEN OF Omaha with memories will never cast a vote for a man who has betrayed their interests. Farmers of Nebraska will indignantly decline to support a politician who has sold them out. Business men everywhere will refuse to endorse a political trickster and corruptionist whose word is scarcely worth the breath expended in uttering it. Church Howe cannot be elected.

WHEN Henry O'Reilly, who died last week, wanted forty years ago to put up a telegraph line between Philadelphia and New York, a New Jersey railroad refused him permission to do it along its way, on the ground that it telegraph would enable people to do business without using the railroad. Now no railroad can do business without the telegraph. The whirring of time brings its revenges.

Some affliction has fallen upon the Beecher family. The Rev. James K. Beecher succumbed on Wednesday at the water cure at Elmira, N. Y., where he had been under treatment, and illness has compelled the Rev. Henry Ward to cancel a lecture engagement and repair to a hydro-pneumatic institute in Scotland. The husband of Harriet Beecher Stowe died last Sunday morning in Hartford, Conn.

The farmers' congress of the United States began its sixth annual session at St. Paul, Minn., Wednesday. Two hundred delegates are in attendance, a representation which seems hardly adequate for this great interest. The president of the congress made an earnest appeal for organization in order that the farmers of the country may present a united force in defense of their interests. There has never been a more urgent demand upon the agricultural class than now exists to carefully discriminate in the exercise of the suffrage, to the end that they shall not be imposed upon and betrayed by the machine politicians, who have only the demagogic's interest in their welfare.

WHEN Allen O. Myers was promoted from the position of Columbus correspondent to that of managing editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, as the reward of faithful service rendered to John R. McClain in promoting his disreputable political schemes, it was expected that this unscrupulous therskifte would have sufficient employment to keep him out of mischief. But Myers, that scoundrel from Columbus, O., reports that the republican convention had adjourned Wednesday evening Myers procured the arrest of W. G. Cappeller, a well-known republican politician in Ohio and the editor of the Mansfield News, on the charge that he had bribed one Wilson, central committeeman. It is said that Cappeller was released on bail, though why he should have been held at all on such a charge is not apparent. The Hamilton county delegation made affidavits denying the charge and caused the arrest of Myers for perjury. The matter will probably end in smoke, but mean while Myers will greatly enjoy the fact that he has stirred up another political row and that everybody is talking about him.

An Undignified Senator. The last objection urged against Senator Van Wyck is that it is undignified in a United States senator to jump around the state and slake his thirst with his farmer constituents. This terrible indictment will doubtless ruin the general's chances in quarters where the idea of senatorial dignity is that it consists in strutting around in store clothes and drinking champagne with wealthy nabobs. The people of agricultural Nebraska, however, will see but little in the charge to damage the senator. General Van Wyck has always been a man of the people. He was raised in a farming community and has lived among farmers ever since. His associates may have contracted his ideas about the dignity proper for a senatorial aspirant, but they have prevented him from being anything of a snob. He has yet to learn what it is to be ashamed of his friends or to look down upon such of his constituents as wear jeans instead of broadcloth, and who plow corn instead of gouging clients.

General Van Wyck's ideas of senatorial dignity may be peculiar, but they are safe. In his opinion, a dignity which stands in the way of efficient action for the people's interests is a false dignity. Mr. Edmunds complained of Van Wyck's lack of senatorial dignity several times, but it was only after his knuckles had been sharply rapped while pounding the senatorial desk in behalf of the corporations. It may not be dignified for a senator elected by the people and responsible to the people to mingle with his constituents and explain how he has kept the trusts committed by them to his care; but it is rational and proper. The people of Nebraska have found such a course both pleasant and profitable, pleased through the opportunity it afforded them of meeting an honest representative of their interests not ashamed to acknowledge the source of his official position, and profitable from the clear and instructive addresses which the senator has been making at various points in the state at the solicitation of his constituents. General Van Wyck may perhaps be lacking in dignity, but he is not lacking in brains, honesty and in public confidence.

Ohio and Iowa Republicans Speak. The hum of politics grows each day louder and more general, and for the next two months political controversy will make its usual annual demand upon the space of newspapers and the attention of readers. On Wednesday the republican conventions of Ohio and Iowa held their conventions. So far as the declarations of these bodies refer to national questions they are in harmony, and in this respect present a notable contrast to the discordant views of the democratic conventions of several states as pointed out in these columns several days ago. Whereas the differences in the platform utterances of the democrats of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan, with respect to leading matters of public policy, very distinctly marked the divisions that exist in that party, and emphasized its cowardice and insincerity, the declarations of every republican convention thus far held show that the republican party is in harmony regarding all national political issues, and that it has the courage and conviction to stand up for its principles and its policy.

The arraignment of the administration by the republicans of Ohio and Iowa is not a mere sweeping charge of unfulfilled promises and inefficiency. It is, as far as could be made practicable in platform forms, a circumstantial and detailed indictment, from which the republican campaign in those states may get ample material for the discussion of democratic reform as presented and illustrated by the present administration. Facts that one committee on resolutions overlooked the other supplied, so that together these platforms touch every point necessary to an adequate presentation of the shortcomings of the administration. Regarding the tariff they are essentially in agreement, though the Ohio republicans are the more pronounced in demanding adherence to the protection policy. Both conventions take positive ground in reaffirming the republican policy with respect to the claims of the union soldiers and sailors upon the bounty of the government, and in unimpaired terms condemn the pension vote of the president. Both conventions adequately recognized the labor interest, and both heartily expressed sympathy with the cause of Ireland and congratulations at the progress that cause has made. The Ohio republicans commended the Dow liquor law which imposes a moderate tax on the sale of liquor, while those of Iowa insisted that the prohibitory liquor laws of that state, while they remain on the statute books, shall be faithfully and fearlessly enforced.

The earnestness and good feeling which characterized these two conventions augurs favorably for the result in November in both states.

Fair Warning. We publicly demand of Lyman Richardson and Dr. George L. Miller, proprietors of the Omaha Herald, that they take down the card over the telegraph fraud claim that their paper which sets up the largest circulation of any paper published in Nebraska. We make the demand in dead earnest. Unless it is complied with promptly we will consider ourselves justified in exposing the bare-faced swindle, which is being perpetrated with the full knowledge of the proprietors of the Herald, upon advertising patrons and the general public.

The merchants of Omaha who have only recently had an exhibit of the newspaper census of this city, which has gone unchallenged because it could not be disputed, are not likely to be deceived by the imposture. But the evident design to magnify its circulation by fraudulent claims and figures, based upon a fictitious delivery of papers in back yards and alleys for a few days, is calculated to rouse in manufacturers and merchants outside of Omaha who are in need of a medium to reach the western public. It would be impossible for a legitimately circulated paper that has a bona-fide daily circulation of from three to four times larger than the Herald, and a weekly circulation more than twenty-five times as large, to compete in rates with a paper that circulates less than 1,200 copies in a city of 80,000. As a matter of self-protection we are compelled to protest against a further continuance of the shameless ying and bare-faced fraud to which the Herald has resorted during the

past few months. The bogus circulation claims must be stopped promptly or we shall be compelled to go into details of the figures and methods which will not be very creditable to the publishers of the Herald.

To put this matter in terse plain English, the Bee has a bona-fide paid circulation of 12,000 daily, certified to under oath from day to day and month to month. Its books, postoffice and express receipts and press and mailing records open at all times for public inspection. The weekly Bee has a circulation of over 30,000, every subscriber of which is paid up. The Herald has never come within one-third of the daily circulation of the Bee except during the past ten days, since it has been industriously engaged in flinging bunches of its daily promiscuously into back and front yards of people whose names are not on its list.

Now the Herald has never yet made a sworn statement and if it does carry its design into effect, such a statement, although true as to the number of papers actually printed, will be grossly false as an index of real circulation. It would be very profitable to the Herald to offer its columns to eastern patrons for one-fourth of the rate which we are obliged to exact. We have a right to refuse the attempt of the Herald to libel and injure the Bee abroad by false and fraudulent claims. The position of the Bee as the leading paper, not only in Nebraska, but of this whole section, has been achieved by years of hard work and honest business methods. We have allowed the wild-ent claims of the Herald to go unnoticed until they have overstepped all bounds of decency and reason. The bubble must be punctured.

Squire's Successor. Governor Hill, of New York, finally reached a decision respecting his duty in the Squire matter, and approved the removal of that official. It cannot be known how much this result is due to the strong outside pressure, but it is not to be doubted that the governor was extremely reluctant to take the step, and doubtless weighed most carefully the probable political consequences of either line of action. A plausible explanation of the delay in approving the removal of Squire will be found in the duty of liberally considering the effect of such approval upon the cases in court, and this will very likely be accepted as sufficient. It is not doubtful that the action of the governor will increase his popular strength. The appointment of General Newton to succeed Squires as commissioner of public works was eminently judicious. General Newton is at present at the head of the engineer corps of the United States army with the rank and pay of a brigadier general. His whole life for nearly fifty years has been spent in the study of engineering, and his career has fitted him in every way for the position tendered him. In order to accept the office, the general will have to resign his commission in the army or ask for retirement. As he is within a few months of the age for compulsory retirement he will doubtless take the latter course. Under the statute, the president can retire any officer on his own application who has served forty years. General Newton's service exceeds this term and he will find no difficulty in adding his \$2,500 a year retired pay to his \$10,000 a year salary as the successor to Squire.

Another Injudicious Consul. The criticisms of the administration, or more particularly of Secretary Bayard, regarding the diplomatic and consular appointments, would be thought wholly partisan, captious and unwarranted if it were not that every little while evidence is furnished of the sad mistakes that were made in some of these appointments. The freshest example is supplied by Mr. Greenbaum, consul at Samoa, who a few days ago left Washington, where he had been summoned by the post of duty of state, to return to his post of duty at Samoa, according to his own account, to seem to have been so entirely unique as to merit some what more than a passing attention. He appears to have conceived the idea, or had it impressed upon him, that he could play a brilliant part by acting as the protector of the king, Malietoa, against whose government there was, and perhaps still is, a revolt headed by the Tannianese. Accordingly Mr. Greenbaum, by the advice of the British consul, who evidently made a tool of him, took an active part in efforts to suppress the revolt, among other things causing the American flag to be nailed to the staff in the public square of Apia and proclaiming that any one who attempted to haul it down would be shot. Furthermore, he required the commander of the United States ship Mohican to convey him, in company with the British consul, to a point fifteen miles from Apia, where the rebellious chief had his headquarters for the purpose of demanding his submission. At this point the absurdity of the consul's conduct dawned on the commander, and he thereafter refused to have anything further to do with his attempt to bolster up a king who was confined to his capital while his rival held nearly all the outside territory and had three-fourths of the military forces of the kingdom under his command. Another notion of Greenbaum was that it was his duty to use all his influence to prevent the extension of German influence in the South Sea, and to encourage British aggression if that should seem to be necessary to check the aspirations of the Germans. He was, of course, encouraged in this by the British consul, and the effect has been to place the United States in an attitude of sharp antagonism to the commercial interests of the latter in the Samoan islands.

How much farther this remarkable official would have gone in committing the Government to embarrassing complications, had he not been summoned to Washington to explain, it is impossible to say. It is probable he will not return to Samoa in an official capacity, and cer-

tainly he should not be permitted to. The very lame excuse for his being in the service is that, the department was misinformed as to his qualifications. It is not unlikely that this is the case with a number of others who are representing, or misrepresenting, the United States in diplomatic positions abroad.

Free Speech and Anarchism. New York had an anarchist meeting last Friday at which several of the speakers denounced vindictively the present government and the existing state of society. There was a great deal of rant talk and not a few senseless threats. As a result, several ill-advised citizens appealed to the district attorney to take notice of the meeting and to cause the arrest of those who took part. This he very properly refused to do on the safe and constitutional ground that free speech is guaranteed to every citizen and that unlawful acts only fall under the surveillance of the court officers. District Attorney Martine occupied a position on the question which cannot be assailed. If the right of public assembly and free discussion of political and social questions is to depend upon the will of government, the United States is on the road to a despotism which is the sure-bred of anarchism, socialism and dynamitism. It is because America is a land of free speech, in which every citizen has full rights to express his opinions and afterwards to voice them in a free ballot, that anarchism can never obtain a foothold in this country. Ignorant foreigners smarting under the oppressions to which they have been subjected abroad may in public of the evils of our present social organization and the imaginary outrages which the people endure under the people's government. But the public which reads their wild vapors is enlightened by their very folly. Free speech acts as a safety valve for passion which if suppressed would surely break out in social disorder. It is the bulwark of republican institutions, the assurance of their stability and the safeguard against the schemes and conspiracies of deluded fools and reckless and wicked men. Suppressing free speech is quite another.

SOME y creditable work has been done in the construction of substantial sidewalks this season, but there still remains much to be done. Some of the most valuable properties on Farnam and Douglas streets remain in bad condition with regard to the sidewalk. For instance, there are a half a dozen lots between Twelfth and Thirtieth street which are practically without any sidewalks. Kotten planks and dirt are not pleasant to the foot or agreeable to the eye.

The first district is republican. It can elect a clean and honest republican congressman. But it never will be represented in congress by that prince of charlatans and political mountebanks whose other name is Church Howe.

WHEN Church Howe has to come to Omaha to hite wad bunnies and vagabonds to pack primaries, it is high time for decent republicans to take a hand in active politics.

THE FIELD OF INDUSTRY. The 6,000 tobacco workers of New York have formed a union. There are about one thousand coal boat captains on a strike, nearly 700 of whom own boats worth \$3,000 apiece. The Philadelphia workmen have under consideration the establishment of a weekly journal in their interests to appear on Sunday.

A new corporation will expend \$80,000 in New York city to erect plants to manufacture and distribute gas, a new principle. Hydrogen gas of a high quality is to be manufactured.

Manufacturers of rubber goods are preparing for the most active season they have ever had. One of the largest works will put 200 additional hands on next week.

The salesmen of New York are flocking into labor unions, grocers, bookkeepers, machine clerks and clothing house clerks are well organized and are pushing ahead to get everybody else in with them.

The demand for textile machinery continues, and establishments are almost daily adding additional orders of some magnitude. Silk machinery is wanted. A good many silk weavers are arriving from England, where wages are low and work precarious.

Unusual activity prevails in the western coal, lead and silver mines, both of the United States and northern Mexico. Concentrating mills are being run day and night in several localities. Trainsways are being built, and the cost of handling ores will thus be reduced by more efficient means and appliances. Some of the reports are very attractive.

How money is being expended for machinery and other advances than at any time in the history of the country, and manufacturers are already quietly anticipating the coming winter. The railroad companies are heavily engaged in building bridges and boat-builders.

The printers are trying life insurance on this basis: 25 cents each on the death of a printer insured who is from 18 to 25 years of age; 50 cents on those from 25 to 35; 75 cents on those from 35 to 40; and 50 cents on those above 40 years of age. A certificate of good health and moral character is required from a physician on application for membership in the insurance branch. No printer over 50 years of age is eligible.

What It Would Cost. A war with Mexico would cost the nation from \$500,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000, and make about 100,000 widows and orphans.

Just About the Size of It. A hundred acres of prairie land sold the other day for \$75,000. The next spring will put it down with his little pen at \$750.

August. W. D. Hoyt, Jr. All the little August afternoon. Whispers a little drowsy dream. As if it dreamed of June. And whispered in its dream. The thistles show beyond the brook. And out of hand a weed-grown nook. The aster-flowers look. With eyes of tender gloom. The silent orchard aisles are sweet. With smell of ripening fruit; Through the bare grass, in shy retreat. Flutter at coming feet. The robins straggle and mutter.

There is no wind to stir the leaves. The harsh leaves overhead. Only the quivering birches, And thrilling beest waves. A song of summer dead.

A Big Claim. Mrs. Bagley-William, did you ever see Buffalo Bagley-Yes, my dear. Why I have just heard that he claims land in

Cleveland valued at \$15,000,000. Isn't that an astonishing claim? "Not at all. He is used to making astonishing claims." "What other one did he make?" "He claims to be an actor."

Kentucky's Candidate. After a careful survey of the field we are still of opinion that John G. Carlisle is the only man in America with a sufficient quantity of brains in his head to wear Mr. Tilden's shoes.

The Need of Duluth. A Duluth paper has an editorial on "Duluth's Need." Duluth's prime need seems to be some way of corralling her numerous real-estate men until the tired and newly-arrived traveler can get a bath and a square meal.

Hurrying Up a Verdict. "Ballin" said an Arkansas judge one day last week when in charge of the jury, "will you please inform the jury that there will be a horse race in Merkle's pasture at 10 o'clock." The jury had been out for forty-eight hours, but in less than thirty minutes they came into court with a verdict.

STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Jottings. Plattsmouth pins her faith on two-story brick buildings. A cornice factory has been started at Culbertson. The town of Callaway is a vigorous infant of six weeks.

The voice of the fair sex is now raised for fine weather. An Old Settlers' association has been organized in Wayne. The Beatrice city hall, now under contract, will cost \$3,025.

A sixty-five pound sand hill lion was killed on the South Loup recently. Pink tea saloons have broken out again, and financial blues will follow. Grand Island county will have a county seat in the town of Grand Island.

The Fremont Herald boasts of the first and only gas engine in the state. There are a dozen of them in Omaha old enough to be relieved. The B. & M. has secured the right of way from Bellevue to Hebron. This will bring the "Nebraska Central" to a junction with the St. Joseph and Grand Island.

Eleven large stacks of wheat were burned by an incendiary near Liberty recently. They belonged to George Selden and were worth \$1,000. A reward of \$500 is offered for the capture of the fire-bug.

The Norfolk band concert is now being held at Long range. No better experienced strutting about like a turkey on a Donnybrook demanding the prize or blood. But Madison declines to pull in the reins.

The town of Syracuse is about equally divided on a question of privilege—whether a doctor is justified in knocking down his wife in self-defense. It appears that the wife of one Akeley made a fatal mistake in anatomy with a pair of scissors. The latter bravely warded off the deadly weapon and expressed no regret under the car. She sat down on the soft padding of the floor and gave vent to her painful feelings in loud lamentations. The doctor has certainly earned a position of leather properly applied.

The crop of new papers in the state is assuming proportions that threaten the peace and comfort of the exchange district. The young town of Callaway is brought into prominence by the Standard, an independent democratic weekly, published by C. A. Sherwood. The Argonaut Tribune takes in a large slice of the local market. Francis Answorth is the owner. The Ohioian is a late addition to the list. H. E. Harmer, next to the published by E. O. Climer, and last but not least is the East Star, for which R. E. Hughes furnishes the fuel.

Iowa Items. A party of Irish gypsies are encamped near Dubuque. The Vorse block in Des Moines has been sold for \$60,000. The Donahue foundry, at Davenport, has been sold for \$100,000. The Des Moines broad gauge street railway has commenced the construction of tracks from the state fair grounds to the city limits.

A couple of foot pads undertook to hold the joint coil night watchman in the new postoffice building at Des Moines, recently, but a sight of the business end of a 44-billig revolver put them to flight.

A big scandal has lately developed at Elk Park, near Keokuk, involving the honor of a prominent divine and the virtue of a well known society lady, both of Ottumwa. The board of trustees is at present investigating the charges.

Internal Revenue Collector Thompson, of Davenport, has been arrested on a state warrant for contempt of court in refusing to produce the records of his office in the prohibition cases. The arrest looked upon as an important one. Under the Clark law the collector is made prima facie evidence of a violation of the law, but the collector cannot move the records from his office without orders from Washington. The case will be transferred to the United States court, and the result will be anxiously looked for.

Dakota. Rev. E. Lambert is lecturing in the Black Hills towns. Gold in paying quantities has been discovered in a well nine miles northwest of Jamestown. A woman has captured the plow horse of her neighbor, and the man have subscribed the required \$4.00 in currency, and the works will be in operation by November 1.

A Chinaman, sixty-five years of age, died at Deadwood recently who weighed only forty pounds, and being of the usual stature, it is thought that his death was caused by the excessive use of opium. He was a Mason and was buried by the order with the usual pomp and ceremony.

People Killed by Fright. Hartford (Conn.) Courant. The best medical authorities agree that in times of epidemics many people are killed by fright. It is the part of wisdom not to make sensations out of rumored cases of cholera or yellow fever. We have been looking for the cholera in this country for the past two years, because like the course of empire the march has always been supposed to be westward and not eastward. The cholera has been in Italy for several years, and has been spreading through our Mediterranean trade in great numbers as ever, and there is no constant vigilance both at our ports of entry and in preserving sanitary conditions. It is our duty to be on our guard every year in different parts of the country, but are not regarded as cases for alarm.

Mr. J. E. Bousall, court clerk, Perry county, Pa., cured his rheumatism with St. Jacobs Oil.

FENCE LAW OR HERD LAW.

A Cattleman's View on the Question Which is Agitating Dawes County.

Why He Thinks a Fence Law Would be Beneficial.

CHADRON, Neb., August 24.—To the Editor of the Bee: Owing to the very large circulation of the Bee throughout Dawes county, at the suggestion of many out-fellow-citizens, and the request of an article, and cause it to be published in your paper, setting forth the many advantages of Dawes county as a stock raising country, in order that the people of the county may have an opportunity to discuss the matter and bring it before the people in a reasonable light. The geographical situation of the county has been so often written up and published in the Bee that I deem it unnecessary to write anything further on that subject. But the question I wish to call attention to is that of a fence law which is now being agitated throughout the county.

From my standpoint, I claim that a fence law would be of inestimable value to all the people throughout the county, especially to the poor settler who is just starting to farm.

First, because a large portion of the county consists of bluffs and other lands which, under no circumstances, could be cultivated, but which could be used to great advantage for grazing purposes for small herds of cattle or horses. This would certainly give the people a chance, especially the poor farmers, to become owners of small herds of live stock. It is true that the price of cattle is becoming cheaper every year, but this fact is an advantage to the farmer. In my opinion, an ordinary cow is not worth more than ten dollars and will not bring more than that amount in a few years more time. A further advantage is that horses and cutters will be able to buy stock, and would require no other feed or hay to keep them alive. Another advantage would be that the poor farmers who are unable to buy cattle could obtain all they could take care of on shares. For instance, B is a farmer with 100 acres of bluffs and a few horses. C is a merchant or clerk who has money to buy thirty or forty head of cows, but could not afford to handle them himself. He contracts with B to take charge of the same for half of the increase. This is the usual way of doing such business, which is certainly advantageous to both parties. This arrangement will, no doubt, seem difficult to those who are inexperienced in such business, but such is not the case, for when the thirty head of cows he immediately puts his brand on them, and in the coming spring the increase of calves are to be divided. What has the poor farmer to do but to let the increase, thus avoiding any possible contest as to ownership.

The writer hereof has worked for many years in the same line, and has seen the usual way of doing such business, which is certainly advantageous to both parties. This arrangement will, no doubt, seem difficult to those who are inexperienced in such business, but such is not the case, for when the thirty head of cows he immediately puts his brand on them, and in the coming spring the increase of calves are to be divided. What has the poor farmer to do but to let the increase, thus avoiding any possible contest as to ownership.

What has been said of cattle the same can be applied to horses. No better country exists for horse raising than northwestern Nebraska. Texas mares are cheap, and are likely to become weaned very early. They require very little care, and in fact it is said by many that they are more profitable than cattle.

A fence law in Dawes county would mean a short time one of the wealthiest in the state, and the squabbling of Chadron whose names are legion, would readily loan their cash to farmers, and also invest in a small herd of cattle.

WHITE RIVER.

Blood! Iago, Blood! Estelle (Dak.) Bell: The Texas editor published his pen into a dish of fresh, warm, lurid blood, and wrote "Texas cries for vengeance! The Lone Star state demands blood, and she will have it! Let us teach these soulless Mexicans their place, let us exterminate the damnable race!" "Great blanket blank!" "dash it and tell on a chair, what in darnation was that?" "That was nothin' but a rat gnawing on the other side of the partition," replied the boy. "Oh, but you're right," replied the girl; "it was here, set this to go over and get a drink to steady my nerves before I can finish it."

A Very New Reporter. Washington Critic: The sporting editor gave the new reporter a splendid opportunity on the last demonstrative intoxication of Mr. John Sullivan, of Boston, and told him to put it in shape. The reporter took the slip, read it, and set down to work. In a few minutes he looked up. "What's Sullivan's middle initial?" he asked the sporting editor. "I," replied that gentleman in a tone of sarcastic intelligence. "Does he spell it with an H?" inquired the innocent reporter, and the sporting editor wondered if his new man didn't know more than was shown by surface indications.

What Would He Do if Sober? San Francisco Chronicle: It is on record that one of the most celebrated of the old Scottish judges really said to a prisoner found guilty of some serious criminal offense: "If ye wad do that ye were drunk whit wad ye do if ye were sober?"

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ABSOLUTE PERFECTION IN BAKING. MEATS ROASTED IN THEIR OWN JUICES, BY USING THE WIRE GAUZE OVEN DOOR. FOUND EXCLUSIVELY ON THE

CRAMPS, CHOLERA, MORBUS, OR DIARRHÆA. EVERYBODY IS SUBJECT TO COMPLAINTS OF THIS KIND. NO FAMILY IS SAFE WITHOUT HAVING A BOTTLE OF

LOSS IN SHRINKAGE OF MEATS. Very few people know that the Shrinkage of Meats is a serious matter. It is the result of the loss of the natural juices of the meat, and is the cause of the loss of weight and flavor. The only way to prevent this is by using the Wire Gauze Oven Door.

CRAMPS, CHOLERA, MORBUS, OR DIARRHÆA. EVERYBODY IS SUBJECT TO COMPLAINTS OF THIS KIND. NO FAMILY IS SAFE WITHOUT HAVING A BOTTLE OF

CHARTER OAK STOVES and RANGES are SOLD IN NEBRASKA BY THE FOLLOWING DEALERS: MILTON ROGERS & SONS, Omaha; P. KENNY, Omaha; DALLAS & HILSON, Gibson; G. R. BREWER, Hastings; H. A. G. CO., Omaha; W. F. TEMPLETON, Nebraska City; J. B. STUKELY & SON, Atkinson; KAUSE, LUBKER & WELCH, Chadron; G. E. BROWN, Nelso; TANNELL & SWEENEY, Edgar; G. T. & F. A. FRANKLIN, Franklin; J. J. McCAFFERTY, North Bend; R. HAZLEWOOD, Orestria; A. PEASE, Plattsmouth; G. GREEN, Plattsmouth; J. A. PADEN & SON, Fremont; TIMMEMAN & WEAVER, Vassar.