# THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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CORRESPONDENCE:

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BUSINESS LETTERS:

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.


## THE DAILY BEE.

### Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, } ss.
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. 27th, 1886, was as follows:

| | Total |
|---|---|
| Saturday, 21st | 12,600 |
| Sunday, 22d | 12,050 |
| Monday, 23d | 13,275 |
| Tuesday, 24th | 12,500 |
| Wednesday, 25th | 12,540 |
| Thursday, 26th | 12,525 |
| Friday, 27th | 12,500 |
| Average | 12,579 |

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of August, 1886.

[SEAL.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, 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, 1886, was 10,378 copies; for February, 1886, 10,595 copies; for March, 1886, 11,537 copies; for April, 1886, 12,191 copies; for May, 1886, 12,439 copies; for June, 1886, 12,298 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 2d day of August, A. D. 1886.

[SEAL.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

It is to be hoped that the list of Mr. Bayard's personal friends available for positions in the diplomatic service is exhausted. The country will respectfully but firmly demand that the secretary shall draw the line at Sedgwick.

There is a very earnest senatorial fight in Massachusetts, the principals to which are Senator Dawes and Representative Long. The fact that the senator is seventy years old appears to be chiefly relied upon by those who oppose his re election.

The postoffice department has ordered the free delivery system extended to Joliet, Ill. The delivery system which would be most appreciated by a large number of residents of that thriving city would be an order delivering them free from confinement in the state pen.

Something must be done promptly to abate the terrible stench from the fertilizing concern in the southeast quarter of the city. The south wind carries the sickening smells over the lower portion of the city, and makes everybody feel sick and wretched. The health officers should see to it that this nuisance is abated somehow.

We were right in predicting that the Myers-Cappellar episode in Ohio would end in smoke. When the former found that he had thrown a boomerang, he very promptly pleaded the "baby act" by saying that Cappellar wasn't the man he was after, thus relieving himself of the charge of perjury. Mr. McLean ought to be very proud of his managing editor.

John B. Finch has addressed an open letter to Senator Frye, demanding of him to name the leaders of the prohibition party in Maine whom he referred to as dishonest democratic decoys. If Senator Frye knew John B. Finch as well as some people in Nebraska do he would know at least one democrat who is decoying prohibitionists to give control of the state to the bourbons.

The Mendota carpenter will hereafter give Nebraska Grand Army reunions a wide berth. Although his voice is very good, his reputation is sadly out of joint. He will probably have to negotiate for a horse, with Assistant Adjutant General John Milton Hoffman—who also hails from Mendota—to carry him safely beyond the boundaries of this state.

The incredulity of Secretary Bayard regarding the reported disgraceful conduct of Envoy Sedgwick in the City of Mexico will be removed by the dispatch of the American consul, stating that Sedgwick was found helplessly drunk in a disreputable house. The sense of humiliation of the American representatives and citizens in Mexico will be shared by all their countrymen.

The report of a reduced grain crop in Austria and Hungary will probably have very little effect in stiffening the American market, for the reason that it is more than offset by very favorable reports from other grain-growing sections of Europe. The harvest weather of last week is recorded by the Mark Lane *Express* as having been "splendid," and the effect of another week of sunshine would probably be to still further depress prices. It must be admitted that the outlook for exports of bread stuffs, which have been dull for several weeks is not entirely flattering, unless the promise of a European war should be realized.

For nearly half a century the remains of William Henry Harrison, ninth president of the United States and one of the heroes in the early military history of the country, have reposed in a grave at North Bend, Ohio, unmarked by a monument and only distinguishable by a rough stone wall, now partly in ruins, topped by a slab inscribed with a brief record of his life. For a number of years efforts have been made to arouse the pride and patriotism of Ohioans to the point of erecting a monument over the grave of the illustrious dead, whose fame Ohio shares, and putting the surrounding grounds in proper condition, but such efforts have thus far been unavailing. It is now announced that this duty is again being considered by the citizens of Cincinnati, with more favorable promise of something being done. To obtain the amount necessary to erect a suitable monument ought to be a matter of easy accomplishment, but experience shows that the voice of patriotism has little potency when it makes its appeal to the pocket.

### Southern Straws.

The zeal of the leading organs of the democracy in New York to depreciate President Cleveland in connection with a renomination, and to elevate Governor Hill as a possible presidential candidate in 1888, is not receiving that general encouragement which the supposed influence of these journals might be expected to command. In fact it is not apparent that beyond the confines of New York they are making any impression whatever adverse to the chances of Mr. Cleveland, but on the contrary it is not improbable that the satirical flings of one of them and the faultfinding of the other are really doing him a service in unexpected localities. For example the leading democratic paper of Texas, the Galveston *News*, referring to the course of the New York *Sun* and *World*, plainly informs these papers that if they have any hope of the democrats of the country calling Hill as a presidential candidate they had better give it up, as there is no likelihood of its ever being realized. It further pointedly suggests to those journals that the country is having a surfeit of New York democratic politics, and that Cleveland would be benefitted rather than injured in the next national convention by having New York opposed to him. The "surfeit" of course has reference to the disclosures involving the official integrity of Squire, Flynn, O'Brien and several others more or less intimately identified with the Hill machine, which is measurably responsible also, for the opportunities enjoyed by these parties to carry on their schemes of plunder. The assurance which the Texas paper conveys to the Hill supporters is, that the democrats of the south and west will control the next national convention, and will not be likely to be influenced by the friends and constituents of the above-named individuals.

Another fact of no inconsiderable interest to the friends of Mr. Cleveland is presented in the expressions obtained by the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* from all the delegates in the recent Missouri democratic convention. If one were asked to designate a locality in which it might reasonably be expected that the preponderance of democratic sentiment would be opposed to the present administration, he would be very likely to point to Missouri. But as these interviews show the converse is the fact. Out of 318 of these delegates, many of them prominent in the party, who expressed their views, no less than 325 declared themselves in favor of Cleveland's renomination, while only a beggarly half a dozen desired Hill as a candidate in 1888. Quite a number found more or less fault with the civil-service policy of the administration, but even this chief object of bourbon displeasure had a generous number of friends among these representative Missouri democrats.

Platform laudation, with which the present administration has been most liberally coated, is for the most part merely perfunctory, but personal declarations, where men can afford to be frank, can be taken with entire confidence. It is not doubtful that the Texas paper and the Missouri democrats voice the sentiment of a majority of the party in the country, and unless Mr. Cleveland should make some very radical departures in policy during the next two years his renomination is assured. To accomplish his election will not, however, be so simple a task. New York will be necessary to that result, and the very large faction in that state which does not want Mr. Cleveland may retaliate on the party in the south and west for ignoring its wishes. But a good many things will happen in the next two years in the political arena.

### The Other Side.

There are two sides to every question, and justice seems to require that inasmuch as the country has been permitted to see little else than the New England side of the fishing controversy it should be given a glance at the other side, particularly when the opportunity to do so is furnished by an American naval officer, charged with a special service in connection with this issue.

Early in August Commander Chester, of the United States vessel Galena, received sealed instructions to proceed to the scene of the fishery troubles. It was supposed at the time that his mission was of a hostile character, intended as a menace to the Canadian cutters represented to be constantly on the watch for American fishing vessels, and ready to capture them upon the least provocation. The duty required of Commander Chester, however, was simply to ascertain and report exactly how American fishermen were being treated by Canadian war vessels, and this he did. His report, submitted a few days ago to the navy department, is far from being an inflammatory document. He found the American fishing fleet pursuing its business without interruption, and giving very little consideration to the three-mile limit question, which is not of present importance, as the fish are found further off shore. With a single exception the fishermen reported that the Canadian cruisers were polite and interfered with them but very little, merely warning them against the infringement of certain rules, of which the captains are well aware. The American fishermen, of course, experience some inconveniences from the interdictions imposed on them, but on the other hand the Canadian coast merchants suffer quite as much from the loss of trade, and the coast population generally complain a good deal of the situation of affairs. In a word, it is evident that all parties in interest would be very glad to have a settlement of the controversy, but so far as the American fishermen are concerned they are said to be enduring the present state of affairs "with great good humor." In this respect they are very much wiser than the people at home who are keeping themselves in a state of irritation over this question.

### As to Some Appointments.

The possible complications that may result from the course of the president in making appointments regardless of the action or non-action of the senate threaten to be serious. It has already been noted that the reappointment of Matthews as recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, after his rejection by the senate, has raised the question whether the tenure of office law was not in this case palpably violated. There are a number of other appointments not acted upon by the senate which have been continued by the president, and it now appears that the accounting officers of the treasury are in doubt as to whether they shall allow the accounts of these officials. Section 1,761 of the revised statutes bearing upon this subject is as follows: "No money shall be paid from the treasury, as salary, to any person appointed during the recess of the senate to fill a vacancy in any existing office, if the vacancy existed while the senate was in session and was by law required to be filled by and with the advice and consent of the senate, until such appointee has been confirmed by the senate." This is certainly so explicit as not to admit of any misconception or misconstruction. Another section provides imprisonment and fine, or both, for allowing the accounts of officers appointed contrary to the provisions of the tenure of office act. It is this latter provision that is troubling the treasury accounting officers. In order to enable him to retain his appointees, it is alleged that the president has found authority for a very liberal construction of the constitutional proviso relating to the filling of vacancies, and one which he will probably find some difficulty in maintaining. Congress will be compelled to take cognizance of the controversy, and should so clearly define the meaning and intent of the laws relating to appointments as to effectually obviate future issues of this character.

### What Omaha Must Do.

Omaha has a bright future as one of the leading cities of America if she only exhibits the proper enterprise. During the past five years she has more than doubled her population and attracted the attention of the country to her advantages as a commercial and industrial center. This era of prosperous growth began with the inauguration of the extensive system of public improvements, which has given employment to thousands of workingmen and affords visible evidence of stability and metropolitan enterprise.

But Omaha should not be overconfident. She must not underestimate the obstacles and drawbacks which she will have to overcome before she can realize her ambition to become the largest city west of Chicago. In the great struggle for supremacy which is now going on she must concentrate all her energies and capital. While Omaha has shown great vitality and enterprise in pushing public and private improvements and increasing her manufacturing facilities, Kansas City, St. Paul and Minneapolis have done a great deal more this year. The capitalists of those cities have not only exhibited enterprise in investing millions in six, eight and tent story blocks, factories, packing houses, and stock yards, but they have stretched their credit to the utmost and borrowed millions of Boston and New York capital which they have planted in granite, brick and iron. This is not all. These cities, unlike Omaha, have been especially favored by the trunk line of railroad, and the regions naturally tributary to them have been extended and their products in cattle and grain have been brought to their doors.

How is it with Omaha? Does she command the traffic and patronage of the country naturally tributary to her? Is the network of railroads which covers Nebraska and the territories favorable to her development? With over a dozen trunk lines of railroad centering at this point, Omaha, if she had been properly treated, would have been to-day a city of 200,000 people. It is a matter of surprise to the railroad magnates, who have nearly all conspired against her in the past, that she has reached a population of 75,000 in spite of the barriers that have been erected in her path.

Omaha must not delude herself. With all her natural advantages and the well-earned reputation of her citizens for enterprise and energy, she confronts an array of selfish hostility on the part of the railroads that can only be over-come by concerted action and self-sacrifice. The Burlington system on the south and southeast has for years drained that region into the lap of Chicago, and its extension into northwestern Nebraska affords additional facilities to Chicago for tapping a section of Nebraska which should be made tributary to Omaha. The Burlington, of course, has made some concessions to our jobbers and stock-shippers, but it only has yielded what it has been forced to concede in exchange for a share of Omaha's business.

The Chicago & Northwestern system, which monopolizes the richest region of northwestern Nebraska, is dead set against Omaha. Everything that can be done to divert the traffic of the Elkhorn Valley from this city has been done, and will continue to be until Omaha either builds a competing road or enforces fair treatment by reason of her commanding position as a great traffic center.

And now the Chicago & Rock Island, by crossing at St. Joseph, taps southern Nebraska, and will soon carry its branches into the northwest. Like the Burlington and Northwestern, the Rock Island will struggle for the long haul to Chicago and divert trade from Omaha.

The link between Omaha and Kansas City, which the Union Pacific has just completed by way of Marysville, will open to Kansas City the field in southern Nebraska in which Omaha has gained some foothold. Kansas City, being so much nearer than Omaha to that territory, will enjoy an advantage, just as she does in the Colorado and Wyoming rates which the Union Pacific has given her. The rates are the same from Kansas City to Cheyenne as from Omaha, although Omaha is at least 150 miles nearer.

This adverse system of railroads, with its discriminating policies in favor of Chicago and long hauls, must be overcome by a counteracting influence. First and foremost Omaha must for the next five years keep up the building boom, continue to push public improvements, and induce eastern capital to locate and invest in our jobbing houses, factories and packing houses. All the talk about the danger of bankrupting the city by too much enterprise on borrowed capital is moonshine. Chicago is built almost entirely on borrowed capital. She is plastered all over with eastern mortgages, but she looms up as the third commercial city in America, with a prospect that in less than ten years she will be next to New York, the largest city on the American continent. Kansas City, St. Paul and Minneapolis are all built on borrowed capital, and their commanding position is largely due to the fact that eastern capitalists have become directly interested in their real estate and in their street railways, and in their manufactures. Give Omaha 150,000 population and she will compel the railroads to abandon their selfish policy. When Omaha has the traffic for which the trunk lines are compelled to contend they will not dare to discriminate by secret rebates and cut-throat through rates.

### The City Hall.

The city council should by all means begin the building of the city hall this season, even if there is only one bid for the construction of the basement. If this is put off the city loses from six months to a year in the completion of the building. The contract with the county allows the city to occupy the court house only two years more. It will take fully two years to construct the city hall building even if work is begun this fall.

There is another incentive for commencing the erection of the city hall this season. Property owners on upper Farnam street are all holding back with their building enterprises until something definite is done about the city hall building. We do not exaggerate in the least when we assert that half a dozen business blocks, aggregating not less than half a million dollars, will be under way next spring on upper Farnam street if the basement of the city hall building is built this fall. The increase of real estate taxes alone in consequence of the beginning of the city hall building will contribute very largely towards paying for it. As a business proposition, even if the city were not badly in want of decent and commodious public offices, common-sense would dictate that the council should close the contract for the basement.

### CURRENT TOPICS.

The pope has bought a palace at Rome for $300,000, and is fitting it up for a printing office.

During the seven days commencing August 15 there were 192,369 tons of freight transported on the state canals.

A year ago box-wood found a ready market at $100 a ton. Now the market is dull at $20. The bursting up of the skating-rink bubble did the business.

Mr. Henry G. Little, of Grinnell, Ia., is visiting friends in the vicinity of Newburyport. Mr. Little was in the Illinois legislature with Douglas, Lincoln, David Davis and Colonel Baker, with all whom he was intimately acquainted.

New buildings in New York city are going up at a wonderful pace. During the first six months of 1885, 1,600 plans were filed for permits to build and during the same period this year the number was 2,400. The value of the buildings, however, did not increase in so large a proportion.

While Miss Kate Desmond was riding in a New York street car on Wednesday a young man who carried a lighted cigar entered and dropped it on the floor between himself and the young woman. After riding a few blocks he left the car, and when Miss Desmond arose to leave her dress was on fire. She was severely burned and died in a few hours.

Henry O'Reilly, who died the other day in New York, was once refused permission by a New Jersey railroad to erect posts and build a line of telegraph along its road between Philadelphia and New York. The frank and absurd reason given was that "the telegraph would interfere with travel, by enabling persons to transact business by its means instead of using the railroad."

Since the first appearance of the cholera in Japan this year, and up to June 30, there have been 10,276 cases of the disease, 7,803 of which have been fatal. The average death rate per 100 has been 75.93. The total number of cholera cases which occurred throughout the country from August 23 to November 30 last year was 11,927, of which 7,152 proved fatal, the death rate being 59.96.

Probably the largest literary prize ever offered is one of $1,000,000 to be given in 1925 by the Russian National academy for the best work on the life and reign of Alexander I. In 1825, shortly after the death of Alexander I., the sum of 50,000 roubles was offered by one of his favorite ministers to be given as a prize a century after his death, and it is this sum at compound interest which will amount in 1925 to $1,000,000.

### In the Woods and in Hot Water.

*Washington Republican.*

Part of the administration is in the woods and part in hot water.

### Will Sweep the Country.

*Baltimore News.*

The party which nominates a man like George W. Childs will sweep the country.

### The Corn on the Prohibition Toe.

*Milwaukee Journal.*

You can no more stimulate morality by laws not sustained by public sentiment than you can legislate every man into being six feet high.

### A Contingency.

*St. Louis Republican.*

Should the Mexicans catch Geronimo, they may do the Rasures act with him on the principles laid down in the Cutting case without fear that any question of extra-territorial jurisdiction will be raised from this side of the line.

### Forgotten All?

Forgotten when we're gone? Ah yes,
Not all a pure and loving heart,
Nor all the love a life can give,
Outpoured upon a frozen soul
Ere yet did write upon its page
Of memory: "I'll ne'er forget."

Forgotten are kind words of love,
When spoken by the aching heart,
The kiss, warm pressed on dimpled cheek
By loving lips, will soon depart,
Thy sharpest arrows, Love, ne'er yet
Did pierce the unresponsive breast.

Its adamantine fortress spurns
Thy burning words, thy prayer for rest.
Forgotten all? Ah, yes, so soon
The flowers of love will fade away,
A heart's devotion heeded not,
Must die with grief and pain to-day.

### A Question of Policy.

When President Adams began his administration the St. Joseph & Grand Island road had hardly any value, not earning its interest, while as the result of his management it now not only earns the interest on its first mortgage bonds, which sell above par, but also on its incomes.—[Boston Despatch.

This won't do. When Mr. Gould ruled the Union Pacific his policy was to sit on the St. Jo road, whose working expenses were figured at about 99 per cent. Of course this made its securities valueless, but the Union Pacific got the benefit of the income. The Union Pacific owned part of the securities, and just about the time Mr. Adams came in the owners of the other part of the securities were making good headway in the courts towards ousting the Union Pacific from possession. Mr. Adams fixed up an agreement with them, and, of course, as soon as the St. Jo road was worked properly, it showed a good income and its securities a corresponding value. The company then sold what it owned of them, and so got money to help pay floating debt. It was merely a difference of policy in the treatment of the property between Mr. Gould and Mr. Adams, but the latter's was the more honest.—[Wall Street News.

Fear not the sting of the mosquito. St. Jacobs Oil takes it away. It conquers pain.

## THE MENDOTA CARPENTER.

### Drum Him Out of Camp and Brand Him as a Scamp.

### HIS CAREER FULLY EXPOSED.

#### An Interesting Chapter of Rascality and Fraud—How Wilcox Bilked His Friends and Robbed the G. A. R.

On his homeward trip from Ohio the editor of the Bee paid a short visit to the little city of Mendota, Ill. Walking up the principal street he passed an agricultural implement house, where three or four men were seated on the sidewalk.

"Can you inform me if any of you know Wilcox, the Mendota carpenter?" asked the editor.

The group at once burst out with "Yes, indeed! we can. We know him too well. We have got a rope to put around his neck if he shows his face in this town again."

"There must be some mistake," said the editor. "I mean Wilcox, a man who calls himself the Mendota carpenter, and has been delivering political speeches and orations in Nebraska lately."

"There is no mistake about the man," said one of them. "We have known him to our sorrow. He is one of the biggest rascals that ever struck your state. He is a slick talker, you bet! He has swindled nearly everybody in this neighborhood, and if justice were done he would be in very close quarters. He would not be running around loose."

Upon further inquiry the career of Wilcox was ascertained to be very crooked and disreputable, to say the least. When he came to Mendota at the close of the war he had not a shirt to his back. A man by the name of Wheeler, engaged in the lumber business, gave him a job of handling lumber and to put up a shed. He worked at his trade of carpenter off and on until about 1876, when he suddenly blossomed into a full fledged politician. In several campaigns he stumped for the republicans, who paid him for his services, but in due time they had to discard him on account of his dissolute habits and his tendency to dead-beat friends and acquaintances.

Later on Wilcox turned temperance lecturer, and generally when he got through lecturing he went on a big spree. During one term of the Illinois legislature he was elected doorkeeper, and at another time assistant sergeant-at-arms. But his peculiar habits brought disgrace upon himself and the republican party. At another interval between campaigns he secured an appointment in the secret service of the treasury, but was soon dismissed for making false reports concerning his operations, and drawing more pay than he was entitled.

These are all minor offenses, however. The following dispatch, which was published extensively last winter, throws a glimmer of light on the land operations of the Mendota carpenter:

UNEARTHING LAND FRAUDS IN COLORADO.

WASHINGTON, February 8.—The commissioner of the land office has canceled 176 applications for pre-emption land entries in the Del Norte district, Colorado, on account of fraud. They were made by persons living in Illinois upon the representation of a man named Wilcox, who advertised that by their filing applications they could get 160 acres of land each. His fee was $10 in each of the cases.

The victims of these swindling operations are nearly all residents of Mendota. Most of them were roped in by Wilcox as brother Odd Fellows and Grand Army comrades. At least seventy or eighty of these men paid him for bogus pre-emptions in Colorado.

In some instances he sold the same piece of land to three different parties. Among his victims were Lewis Knauer, Max A. F. Hass, ex-Mayor McKee, Frank Schneider, William Walter, Henry Stenger, Otto Kiesbach, the present mayor of Mendota, L. S. Seaman. The editor of the Bee personally conversed with three of the swindled parties who had paid for the same piece of land. Their names are A. P. Gerlach, Professor Andrew, and John Huebner. The amount confidenced from these Mendota parties is estimated at between $3,000 and $4,000.

The same land swindles which he perpetrated upon his Mendota friends, he played upon quite a number of Odd Fellows in Moline.

The sublime cheek, arrant knavery and elastic imagination of the Mendota carpenter can be best illustrated by the following incidents: After he had stumped Illinois for $50 a week for the republicans in 1880, Wilcox returned to Mendota and exhibited a gold watch which he boasted had been presented to him by Mrs. General Logan as a token of her appreciation of his valuable services. It turned out afterwards that he had bought it at a pawnshop.

At another time the Mendota Methodists clubbed together and collected $25 for the purchase of a bible. Wilcox represented that he had business relations with a Chicago book-dealer who would make a big reduction. The money was handed to him for the purchase of the bible, but he pocketed the money and failed to buy the bible.

Having operated for some months as an excursion and immigration agent for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, Wilcox got up a scheme for a Sunday school excursion over the Rock Island road. He enlisted a prominent church member, Mr. A. Dean, into this scheme, collected about $300, went to Chicago and failed to connect. Mr. Dean followed him to Chicago and was put to further expense to find Wilcox, who was royally drunk and disorderly, in company with lewd women in a disputable house. Of course Mr. Dean, who had guaranteed the expenses of the excursion, was out several hundred dollars. He personally related to the editor of the Bee the outline of this disgraceful fiasco.

To cap the climax this man Wilcox, who is now tramping over the state of Nebraska haranguing Grand Army gatherings, was found to be an expelled member of that order. The facts as related by members and officers of the Grand Army post of Mendota are simply astounding. It appears that Wilcox was the chief mustering officer of the Grand Army in the department of Illinois. In that capacity he organized Grand Army posts in various parts of the state, and is said to have resorted to his usual method of borrowing from comrades, but also of charging more than the regulation dues from new members. In due time it was discovered that Wilcox had embezzled between $800 and $900 of Grand Army funds. A court martial was ordered by the department; Wilcox was cited to appear before the court martial through papers served personally by the commander of the post at Mendota, Mr Shepley, who certified to the fact under oath. Wilcox paid no attention to the summons, and was dishonorably dismissed from the Grand Army. Inasmuch as this fact was published in the twentieth annual report of the department of Illinois, great surprise was expressed by Mendota veterans that Wilcox should be tolerated at Grand Army reunions in Nebraska. Everybody in the town appeared anxious to have this imposter shown up in his true colors, to prevent further swindles and frauds.

### The Popular Voice.

*Butler County Press.*

Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart, of the Nebraska railroad press, think senator Van Wyck's challenge supremely ridiculous. The leading journals of the country see it in an important step towards destroying the political power of the corrupt monopolies and redeeming the United States senate from railroad control.—Bee.

Along in 1800 to 1820, when the democratic leaders agitated the idea of the people expressing their choice for president of the United States, the old Federalists ever distrustful of the masses [or mob so-called], looked upon the inovation as supremely ridiculous. It had been the custom for state legislatures to appoint the presidential electors. When we view the United States senate to-day, and see how solid the monopolists have entrenched themselves through their ability to manipulate state legislatures, we can but wonder what the history of this country might have been had the old system prevailed during the past sixty years. There is no law which compels the presidential elector to cast his vote for the party chief under whose banner he gains the victory of an election, but what man is there who would dare to face the people who honored him by a betrayal of the trust imposed upon him by the "unwritten law" of custom, party loyalty and discipline. We firmly believe this public expression of the masses through their ballot every four years has made this a better country. The president who gets a majority of the ten million of votes cast, certainly feels nearer the people than he would were he the choice of a few manipulators and bosses, scheming through state legislators. The president and the house of representative are often found in agreement with the common people, but the senate is rarely ever so accused. It is the one body that owes the people nothing, and recognizes no allegiance to them. That is why Senator Van Wyck's appeal to the people to pass judgment upon his record, and signify their preference, as between himself or his competitors, is timely, and truly a political necessity. Our state constitution and our laws admit of it. It is on the line of enlightenment and progress. It is a direct road to success for the idea of "a government of the people, for the people and by the people." Every voter should demand his constitutional right. Let the idea be agitated in every precinct caucus. If the railroad organs say it is ridiculous, it is the very best proof that the bosses are frightened. Legislators are not so fond of bucking public sentiment as the public may suppose. Let Nebraskans set such a wholesome example, and other states will follow.

### Wouldn't Pay His Fare.

Monday evening a special driver on special car of the Twentieth street line noticed a passenger who did not pay his fare. He rang several times for him to pay, but without avail. He then asked him to pay, and was told that if he wanted the fare to come and get it. The driver told him that he was not permitted to handle the money, and further objection being made took a nickel from his pocket and deposited it in the box, remarking as he did so that if the passenger was too proud to pay his way he would pay it for him. This stung the latter and caused him to approach and reimburse the driver.

Mr. J. McEllen, Port Huron, Mich., cured his cough with Red Star Cough Cure.

### Schall's Wrist.

Yesterday morning, Albert Schall a member of the board of public works, in passing along on the sidewalk at the corner of Sixth and Pacific streets fell and badly sprained his right wrist. He was attended by Dr. Parker and immediately returned home.


CRAMPS CHOLERA-MORBUS OR DIARRHŒA

EVERYBODY IS SUBJECT TO COMPLAINTS OF THIS KIND AND NO FAMILY IS SAFE WITHOUT HAVING A BOTTLE OF

PERRY DAVIS PAIN KILLER

WITHIN EASY REACH. IT IS A SAFE & SPEEDY CURE.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE

For September

CONTAINS:

A SUMMER WITH LISZT

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