THE DAILY BEE.

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All business letters and remittances should be addressed to THE BRE 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, | s. s. County of Douglas, | s. s.

Geo. B. Tzschuck secretary of the Bee Publishing company, does soremnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee the week ending Sept. 10th, 1886, was as

					1.010
Saturday, 4th					12,87
Sunday, bill			4 x x 2 4		(10,1)
Monday, 6th					18,32
Tuesday, 7th .		*****		11000	12,61
Wednesday, 8th.				C404.444	12,70
Thursday,9th	*****	****	****		12,80
Thursday, 9th Friday, 10th	*****	*****		*****	12,80
Average					12.80
		GEO.	B. T.	ZSCHI	CR

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ith day of Sept., 1886.

ISEAL. | Notary Public. 11th day of Sept., 1886. Geo. B. Tzschuck, being firstduly sworn, de Geo. B. 173chuck, being first duly sworn, de-poses 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 10,578 copies; for February, 1886, 10,595 copies; for March, 1896, 11,537 copies; for April, 1886, 12,191 copies; for May, 1886, 12,439 copies; for June, 1896, 12,298 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies; for August, 1886, 12,464 copies.

1886, 12,238 copies; 107 surj., for August, 1886, 12,464 copies. Gro. B. Tzschuck. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 4th day of Sept., A. D. 1886.

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[SEAL.]

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THE city hall will be built.

THE Apache war is now ended. It will te poor policy to start a Sioux war by sutting down the rations at the northern agencies. Democratic retrenchment can find better employment in other direc-

BUILDING operations in Omaha are now at their height. They will always continue to reach their height at the end of the season until we have brick vards with capital enough to furnish an ample supply of material early in the spring when contractors need it the most.

THE BEE continues to furnish thieving contemporaries with the bulk of their so called "news," stolen bodily from its columns from twelve to twenty-four hours after publication The small-nore pirates deceive only themselves. The reading public is not deceived by such operations.

SENATOR EDMUNDS has carried Vermont by the usual majority, and Mr. Blaine's friends profess themselves satisfied with the result. There is no occasion for the fool friends of either of these gentlemen stirring up strife between them. Neither Senator Edmunds nor Mr. Blaine need fear the other at the next national republican convention.

THE "Mendota Carpenter," who was expelled from the Grand Army of Illinois for embezzlement, has been landed in the Grand Island jail on a charge of swindling. Wilcox's threat of stumping the state against Van Wyck in revenge for the BEE's exposure, will fall flat. No community would permit him to take the "stump" unless it was chained to the

THE dedication of the Bartholdi statue of Liberty will take place next month. and as yet the French government has not been asked to send representatives to take part in the ceremonies. The attention of the president has been called to this omission, but he is said to hesitate on the ground that he does not think he has the authority to invite anybody. A dedication of this noble gift of the French people at which they were not fully and officially represented would be most incomplete and unsatisfactory, if not a positive affront to the French nation.

VERY favorable reports regarding the erop outlook, and advices of a steady improvement of business at all the trade centers, are the cheering facts of the situation in this country. All the conditions and promises are of the most encouraging character alike for the manufacturer and the merchant, the farmer and the wage worker-in a word, for all interests and industries. The business revival is general throughout the country, and there are excellent reasons for be lieving that it will be maintained.

THE experiment of the acting secretary of the treasury in inviting holders of three per cent, bonds to send them in for redemption will prove a failure, as it was expected to do by most people outside of the treasury. Investments in government securities are so satisfactory and entirely safe that very few are disposed to give them up willingly. Houce their redemption in large sums will be effected only by forced calls. Thus far the amount surrendered under the invitation of the department does not much exceed \$1,000,009, and it expires on the

A Case For the Commission. The outrageous and tyrannical discrimi nation frequently practiced by railroads is well illustrated in the case of the town of Algernon, Custer county. The B. & M. railroad runs through that town to Broken Bow, twenty five miles beyond. The town site of Algernon, which is a place of about one hundred and fifty people, is owned by Major Ellison and F. P. Barks. These gentlemen upon the approach of the railroad offered to give the Lincoln Land company-which is an inside B, & M, ring under the management of Captain Phillips-a half interest in the town provided a depot was located there. The offer was rejected, however, and Phillips insisted that the land should be sold outright at \$10 an acre, although it was considered worth at least three times that sum. He finally declined to locate a depot under any circumstances, and proceeded to lay out a B. & M. townsite and depot called Ansley, four miles from Algernon, with the evident intention of ruining the latter place. This move placed Algernon about midway between Ansley and Mason City, and leaves it without a depot or sidetrack. The B. & M. trains are run through the town without stopping, although it is a postoffice, and the people are compelled to go to either Ansley or Mason City to catch the trains, while they are also forced to haul all their goods by wagon from one place or the other. All appeals to the B & M. management to rectify this wrong have been in vain. No greater act of oppression of the kind has ever been perpetrated in Nebraska except perhaps that at Blue Springs by the same corporation. It was not until the supreme court compelled the B & M. to build a depot and side tracks and stop its trains at Blue Springs that the people of that place obtained relief.

It is rather singular that in the face of the Blue Strings decision the South Platte Town Lot syndicate and the B. & M. railroad managers should dare commit a similar outrage upon the people of Algernon. When it is considered that Algernon is a lively little town, beautifully situated, and having five general stores, one hotel, one shoe store, two blacksmith shops, one wagon shop, one livery stable, one flour mill of a capacity of eighty barrels per day, one lumber yard and one drug store, with two churches, one store and two school houses in process of erection, the enormity of this high handed piece of business can be appreciated. Of course the B. & M. will be obliged to eventually give A'gernon proper facilities, but meantime the management, out of a spirit of selfishness and meanness, is doing everything possible to kill the town. Here is a case for the railroad commission, and when they get through it will be a case for the courts.

The Contract Executed. At the urgent request of a majority of the city council expressed in writing over their own names, Acting Mayor Bechel has signed the contract for the construction of the basement of city hall. This action ensures the beginning of work during the present week and its vigorous prosecution until winter sets in. The contractor is confident that he can complete the foundations and sub-basement within the next sixty days, and in the early spring he will have material enough on hand to push his contract to completion. If the funds necessary to complete the building are voted at the the lesson without the costly experience city election in April as they doubtless will of heavy losses. Cheap buildings, the building can by the first of January, 1888.

The citizens of Omaha with the exception of a handful of marplots and dis gruntled politicians, will heartily ap prove the action of the council and Acting-Mayor Beckel. Nearly a year has already passed by since the people made the location and approved the plans. Large investors in the neighborhood of the court house have held back building prospects because of the delay. No time was to be lost if the building of the basement was to be completed this year.

The opposition from certain quarters has sprung mainly from personal and political spleen. There has been no basis whatever for the pretext of jobbery. From the outset every step has been open and above board, submitted to the sever est tests of public criticism and adopted by two-thirds of the council in response to the endorsement of more than two thirds of the voters of the city. The location oposite to the court house is where every sensible man desires to have it. The plans adopted are drafted by a famous architect and provide for a building handsome, commodious and fireproof The contract let is pronounced very reasonable by expert mechanics and experienced builders. The contract itself drawn by City Attorney Connell, is iron clad. It embodies every item of material to be used and labor to be done, and a schedule of prices to be used therefor. There is no loophole for fraud unless the board of public works fails in its duty of enforcing its provisions.

A Word to Our Jobbers The complaints of Omaha jobbers, that railway discriminations in favor of eastern merchants seriously interfere with their business, are based on a solid foundation of fact. Every Nebraska railroad, with a single exception, is simply a feeder for eastern trunk lines. The Burlington and Northwestern extensions in this state have been pushed north. south and west to secure traffic for the main roads whose terminals are in Chicago. So long as they can do so without losing what is a large and a paying traffie from Omaha merchants, they will use their best exertions to divert business in order to secure the long haul. This is a situation which must be faced. It is forced upon the attention of Omaha shippers every day. The damage already done is large. That it has not been ruinous is due to the increasing commercial importance of Omaha in directions where active railroad competition has prevented any one line blocking the road over which our wholesalers are traveling and pushing their trade.

In spite of every obstacle thrown in their path Omaha jobbers are doing a handsome business. It can be materially increased by their own efforts. In the increase of the volume of trade lies one of the roads to a solution of the problem of railroad discrimination. No system can long afford to continue discriminations against a city able to throw a large traffic from the east into the hands of rivals, The loss in freights into Omaha will be found in the end to more than counterbalance the traffic gained by diverting east bound freights from this city and inducing Nebraska merchants to purchase

should push things. Every nerve must be strained to secure trade in spite of all obstacles and against all competition. There are complaints that in several lines our merchants fail to trade requirements. These complaints must be overcome. The best railroad facilities will be of little material advantage to jobbers who cannot secure trade on the merits of their goods.

The question of railroad discrimination will be shortly settled. If it is not in one way it will be in another. All other plans failing, Omaha capital will and to furnish a competition which will compete in fact as well as in name.

Discussing Insurance.

The subject of fire insurance has a widespread interest. It concerns every owner of a house or business block, factory or mill. The facts and views presented at the session of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest, just held at Chicago, are therefore worthy of passing attention. In the line of facts it was stated that there are now in the United States 1,600 fire insurance companies, with over \$100,000,000 of capital, and assets aggregating nearly \$250,000,-000. It is thus shown to be a business of large proportions, but contrary to the general opinion it had not been profitable. This will not seem incredible when it is stated that the annual destruction of property in the United States amounts to the immense sum of \$100,000,000, a loss which the president of the association said is "appalling and would bankrupt any nation but this." According to the testimony of these observant gentlemen, whose business it is to note the character of building construction, there is an unfortunate tendency to "erect mammoth, showy buildings without regard to noncombustibility, which might be termed 'vencered lumber piles.' '' As one means of reform in this direction it was urged that special agents should bring their influence to bear upon architects and builders, with a view to inducing them to "encourage indestructibility as to materials and compartment divisions. thereby reducing fire losses to a minimum and obviating the necessity for imposing upon property owners an onerous, if not prohibitory, fire tax." Other expedients suggested for reducing fire losses were higher rates, a system of "fire coroners' to examine into every fire and get at its origin, and a plan of limited co-insurance, so that in no case can the assured recover the entire amount of loss. The public distrust of fire insurance companies was fully recognized and was referred to several causes, of which the improper and unfair manner in which losses are often adjusted and settled, the deceptions practiced by disreputable solicitors, and the abuses of irresponsible agents, whose only idea is to gain commissions, are the principal ones. The policy of co-operation was generally approved, as having shown its merit by results. The present condition of the business was represented to be fairly prosperous and the promise of the future most favorable. It was made evident, however, from what was said, that radical changes and reforms in the methods

of the business are necessary. Fire rates must be based upon fire risks. Citizens of Omaha should learn veneered shells, walls of brick and par titions of studding and lath may pay temporary return, but they are risky investments. The men who build the strongest and the safest are the wise men of the day. They insure themselves against a large portion of the dangers from fire, secure heavier rents from tenants and find no difficulty in obtaining the lowest premiums from the best

companies.

A Remnant of Intolerance. The action of the Scottish Protestant Alliance, formally communicated to Lord Randolph Churchill, in adopting at its recent meeting a resolution referring to the appointment of a Roman Catholic to the office of home secretary in the Salisbury government, and protesting against "the elevation of Roman Catholics to positions of power and trust in the British empire," is chiefly interesting as evidence that there still exists a remnant of religious intolerance. The fact, however, that this evidence is supplied from Scotland renders it somewhat less significant than it would be coming from any other enlightened country, for the reason that whatever progress the liberal views and tendencies of the age have made in uprooting old prejudices and driving out ancient bigotries in other directions in that land, they have accomplished comparatively little in reducing the spirit of religious intolerance there. The Protestant sentiment of Scotland, if less aggressive now than in the past, is no less deepy and uncompromisingly hostile to the Catholic enemy than it has ever been. It keeps alive and active the old spirit, although it cannot manifest it formerly. that as earnestly hated, by the great majority of Scotch Protestants, as it ever was

The Catholicism bears the labet of Rome is Every presumption deduced from the nature and characteristics of these people leads to the conclusion that this feeling

will be still long maintained. The reply of Lord Churchill to the resolution of the Alliance, in which he characterized its conclusions as "senseless, will probably operate rather to intensify than to check the feeling which the reso lution expresses. Still the almost universal verdict of enlightened and unprejudiced opinion will acquiesce in the judgment of Churchill. The declarations of the Ailiance are senseless in every part, and the wonder is that they could be seriously put forth by intelligent men at this time as the conclusions of their careful and deliberate judgment. It does not involve a defense of the Roman Catholic church to say that its present course and policy, as they are disclosed to the world, embrace none of the conditions and contemplate none of the results, which are set forth in the resolution of the Scottish Alliance. If the papacy is claiming "universal supremacy of all sovereigns" it is doing so in a wholly unobtrusive and harmless way. So far as we are aware no sovereign is mak any such concession, except as to his individual spiritual allegiance, and a claim that nobody regards is not a particularly menacing matter. Neither is it apparent that there is any just ground for assuming-and it is a very old

assumption-that Roman Catholies are in

elsewhere. Meantime, Omaha Jobberf any degree controlled or restricted in their allegiance to the governments under which they live. They are not believed to be so in the United States, and there is no evidence that they are so in Great Britain. The temporal authority do business on small enough margins or to carry large enough stocks to meet the of the past, and if there is an occasional attempt to assert it on the part of some representative of the church who like the Scottish Protestant Alliance, is not in sympathy with the liberal sentiment of the age, he generally finds the effort a failure. Even the papacy has found it expedient not to wholly ignore the demands of enlightened progress. The statement that it is the avowed aim of the be forthcoming to build its own roads | papacy "to reduce Great Britain to subjection to the vatican" is the most senseless of all the declarations of the Alliance, when considered as having been made to excite apprehension. The absurdity of

this statement of the Alliance is too ob-

vious to require elucidation.

In a word the Scottish Protestant Alliance evidently is association an of anachrists, who have got the age in which they live confounded with a period a century or so anterior to it. They are manifestly deriving their intellectual pabulum from musty traditions, and know little or nothing of the widened views or broadened tendencies of this last quarter of the nineteenth century, before which all old prejudices and bigotries, and the hatreds born thereof, are disappearing. The Alliance is living in the shadows of the dead past. It will find that the world has advanced, and that the spirit and the sympathy to which it addressed itself have but a very limited habitation remaining. It will be well if the pointed response of Lord Churchill shall let in a ray of sunshine upon the darkness that seems to envelope the Scottish Protestant | ridiculous purase meaning appeared, is in Alliance.

A Novel Case. Lawyers and clients alike will on interested in a novel case just brought in the district court of Douglas county in which a Nebraska lawyer is sued by an ex-convict for damages in the sum of \$50,000. The ground for the suit is alleged to be the failure of the lawyer to secure the acquittal of his client from the charge of manslaughter of which he was convicted and for which he served a term of ten years in the penitentiary. The success of such a suit would raise a cloud of possibilities. Every lawyer would be come a penitentiary insurer taking risks for his clients and subjecting himself to pay indemnity in case he failed to influence judge and jury. The very lawyer who takes Mr. Williams' case would lay himself open to damages in the event of losing a verdict. The natural result of a decision would be to raise the price of lawyers' fees. No responsible lawyer could afford to take the risk of losing a case and paying damages to his client in consequence unless he were amply secured in advance. Criminals would find it hard work to secure defenders and there would be a general exodus from the court room when the judge adjusted his spectacles preparatory to assigning counsel. In case Mr. Williams substantiates his plea the effect of verdict will fall most heavily upon the younger members of the bar. Their youth would farnish a constant incentive to designing ex-convicts to bring suits for damages based upon their inexperience. Defending criminais, with its \$20 counsel fee paid by the county, would not be a lucrative isiness under such circumstances and the steps to the county attorney's office which are supposed to lie in the direction of cheap oratory in criminal cases, would be carpeted with damage suits and thickly strewn with judgments. The bar will rise en masse in protesting against this new move in the legal arena. It strikes a blow at the most valuable immunity of the profession. Doctors have for many years practiced under the disagreeable contingency of having to defend their professional reputation in court against the assaults of ungrateful patients, but lawyers have hitherto been exempt from legal criticism

of their professional abilities when honestly employed. THE marked and costly improvements which the BEE has made within the past year in every department of its establishment have culminated in the addition to our press facilities, which places this paper upon an equal footing in that respect with the leading journals of the country. Only the great dailies of the very largest cities are better equipped for rapid newspaper printing. With two great Web presses the BEE has double the press facilities of any paper in this section, and many years must pass before any other Omaha paper will even rival it in this respect. The BEE is in a condition now to print a quarter of a million copies of its daily or weekly editions between sunrise and sundown and give its

presses an hour rest for dinner. THE alarming reports of the massacre and persecution of christians in China ought to unite the nations in a peremptory demand upon the Chinese government to put a stop to these fearful crimes and as far as possible visit condign pun ishment upon those who are guilty of them. It does not appear that the government has taken any notice of these terrible outrages, which are permitted to continue without the slightest effort at repression. The"christian nations may vet have to combine to require of China the fullest accountability for failure to protect the lives and property of the christians resident within her territory, now continually menaced by native ignorance and fanaticism,

POLITICAL POINTS

Two republican ex-governors of Iowa are candidates for congress this year. The Philadelphia, Times thinks the bottle s well as the barrel is becoming too prominent in polities.

Senator Allison's lowa friends are beginning to push his presidential boom to the extent of their ability. Michigan republicans base their hope of

success on the fact that their ticket bears the names of five soldiers. Senator Sabin, of Minnesota, may resign

on account of ill-health, and C. K. Davis is being put forth-as his successor. Detroit Tribune: Third party prohibition in Maine is saving at the spigot and looking at the bunghole. And that is about the size

of it everywhere, Chicago News: Why should a man, every time he is elected chairman of anything, from national convention to a ward caucus, deem it necessary to fire a speech at the meeting? Providence Journal: Senator Mahone de-

clines to be a candidate for the house of rep-

resentatives from the Fourth Virginia district. It is to his credit that he knows how to let go with dignity.

Gen. Fisk, prohibition candidate for governor of New Jersey, is said to be part owner of the Seabright Inn, where liquor has been sold during the summer. So it would seem that in New Jersey prohibition does not even prohibit its leading advocates from dealing in the ardent.

Oct. 2d on the steamship La Champagne, and his humor is expected to sparkle more ever before. He is coming home on a "vacation,," and will improve the opportunity while home to look after his election to congress from the ninth district, to succeed Mr Pulitzer. Mr. Cox is said to be thoroughly satisfied with his experiment in the diplo matic service under the present administra-Rhode Island has been an anomaly among the states of the north for a generation

Sunset Cox will leave Havre for New York

While every other state has advanced steadily towards more liberal provisions in its suffrage laws, Rhode Island has stubbornly maintained the restrictions imposed upon its voters before the revolutionary war. All the other states admit foreign-born citizens to the ballot-box on an equality with native-born citizens; but the little state surrounding Narraganset bay alone demands that they shall be owners of real estate of a certain value before they can vote.

Three of a Kind, The salvation army announced as speakers at Cohoes for Sunday last: "Ashbarrel

Jimmy," "The Saved Weed Eater," and the "Converted Cowboy." Surprised at the Exposure.

Brooklyn Eagle,
Chicago has a case of exposure of bribes to her aldermen. The public are more surprised at the exposure than anything else. A Clumsy Phrase.

"Put in an appearance," a clumsy and common use in newspapers. It is a monstrosity.

Chicago Herald. The north has captured Charleston by kindness, though it failed to do so with guns and ships during the war. Evidently it was des tined to be shaken before being taken,

Shaken Before Taken.

"Where are the Nine."

Boston Post. A St. Louis minister announced as his text last Sunday, "Where are the nine? And a base ball enthusiast in a rear pew shouted, "Mostly sold out to Detroit."

What of It?

Chicago Times.

Mr. Sedgwick got drunk, to be sure, but what of that? As the late Mr. Tilden once told Dan Lamont; "All great men get drunk?" Mr. Sedgwick was undoubtedly a Tilden democrat.

> Cheap Enough. London Figuro.

In my travels along the coast this week I came on a certain seaside place in which the "visitors' list" was headed with this significant notice: "The word 'Esq.' charged 3d prepaid." Surely a cheaper method of become ing a gentleman was never yet devised.

They Owe Him a Great Deal.

Chicago Herald. The death is announced in Vermont of the pioneer in the shoddy business in America, one Dewey, who began operations many years ago. It is rather strange that there have been no meetings of mourners, as many members of the self-styled better classes owe a good deal to him.

Does Prohibition Prohibit?

Boston 'Globe. Iowa is struggling in a most interesting way to solve the time-worn conundrum, "Does prohibition prohibit?" The license quakes in and about the termen there or rather the advocates of a ror stricken city of Charleston license system, declare that it does not, and point to the acknowledgment of the prohibitionists themselves that it is almost impos sible to enforce the law in the large cities A well-regulated license system has been proved to be superior in Massachusetts, as shown by the fact that the prohibitionists have never been able to make any progress among the voters since the practical test given their ideas here twenty years ago.

A Castle in the Air. London Truth.

I built a castle in the air, it rose at my command, For fairy builders reared the pile in Fancy's happy land; And in its vast_enchanted_halls_there dwelt Twas all for love of her I built my eastle in the air.

I wooed her there with tender words, I won ner for my bride, through long years of dreamy bliss I kept her by my side: All joy and peace surrounded us, for worldly want or care Had never found the entrance to my castle in the air.

But years went by, the victor years which surely conquer all;
With tempest's breath and battle's rage they
shook my castle wall; shook my castle wall; They wrought their cruel work at length, and now, in lone despair, I stand smid the ruins of my castle in the

But beautiful in ruin still its crumbling wails appear, To me the very moss that hides its gray-worn stones is dear; For the' its halls are empty now, and the' its hearth is bare.

The love that built it has outlived my castle in the air.

> Politeness and Its Value. Philadelphia Record

in this bustling and practical age we are too apt to be careless as to graces of manner and conversation. We look back occasionally on the days of Pericles, when the Athenians talked in high sounding praises and saluted each other with the deference which subjects now only give to kings, or on the days of the ancient regime, when the courtiers of a Louis were conspicuous for a conventional politeness and grace that scarcely served to conceal the hatred, the venom. the meanness and vulgarity that lay beneath. And, therefore, associating politeness either with a state of society where there is but little freedom thought, speech or action, and where the social fabric is built up of classes who are divided by laws of caste, or else with sleepy oriental countries where men lead idleness, the study of manners engages but little of our thoughts. We tacitly admit, of course, that the exercise of such an attribute is all right; but our great weakness is to look to results in stead of to details, and we are too apt to forget that those results are brought about by the very means which we make light of. It must be admitted, however, that we admire politeness in others. a people, beneath the rough exterior th we so often assume we have a sympathetre and a kindly nature; we are alive to a tule of distress and are really to respond to the cry of suffering; but we are too careless of the little courtesies which add such a charm to either social or business intercourse. Politiess may be styled one of the delicate humanities;

remunerative business investment.

It is hardly possible to estimate the

would improve her memory. After it was supposed the child had her lesson pretty well learned, the mother, one evening, in the presence of company, anxious to exhibit her daughter's precedity, asked her to recite her little it sweetens existence; and, besides being a high social virtue, it is—and this is something worthy of attention in such a practical age—really useful in many ways and proves itself to be a safe and prayer, and she surprised the company

amount of unconscious egotism to be found in every man and woman. It crops up in the most unexpected quarters, and exercises a large influence on the common affairs of life. Civility, therefore, affects us more than native modesty would probably care to acknowledge. We look for it in others, no matter what may be the particular relation which they sustain to us and we to them, and we feel disappointed and are ruffled its absence. The larger the city and the more crowded the community the less do we find commercial politeness; to seems to dwindle away in an inverse ratio to the square of business. Men will tell you, f they ever stop to discuss the matter that they have no time to bestow on hol low phrases and superflons conventionalities, and that there is no place in the counting-room, the store, the warehouse or the factory for the meaningless and stereotyped genuflections of the court or drawing room. This may be true, but there is "ample room and verge enough" for the happy medium of which Horace sings without transforming our selves into boors or Turveydrops smile when witnessing "Pinafore" absurb suggestion of Sir Joseph Porter that the captain of that ship shall say "If you please" to his men when giving them any command. And yet, after all, there is a sound principle underly this piece of The man who is kind and gracious to those who for the time being are under him will certainly have his reward. Every reader of Dickens can re-member the despairing cry of Joe, the street waif in "Bleak House," "he wor real good to me, he wor." This portion of the scum of a great seething city, with scarcely a glimmering instinct or an idea as to wright or wrong, was touched by by kindness and by gentleness. He could not understand it; he did not comprehend its significence or meaning; but it was something different from what he

upon the truth as to
That best portion of a good man's life,
His little, nameless, unremembered acts Of kindness and of love.

Men will argue sometimes that they have no time to be polite, forgetting that it takes the same amount of time to be uncivil and disagreeable. There are more things needed to insure success than money, experience and integrity. The amenities which some despise so are also potent factors; and even if you can point out a man who is rude and churlish and yet successful in life, that is no argument against the truth of the theory-it simply shows that he has succeeded in spite of the want of has succeeded in spite of the politeness. If, therefore, civility be such politeness. If, therefore, civility be such a large and potential ingredient of suc-cess, it is strange that it should be used so sparingly. It costs nothing; it requires no room for storage, and can, in fact, be carried in a vest pocket or put in a glove-box, and the more of it that is given the more remains. When people can be made to understand that the use of it may bring dollars and cents, then they may also begin to consider it in its moral aspect and make life brighter by snowing it in its finer ways and more subtle

THE TOWN OF CALLAWAY. The Appearance of Union Pacific Graders.

Callaway, Neb., Sept. 5 .-- [Correspondence of the BEE. |-On the night of the 31st ult. this locality was surrounded by darkness and gloom. A cold rain pattered on the roofs of the many new buildings in Callaway, and the chilly air suggested the early need of heating stoves and Rock Springs coal to cheer and comfort the weary traveler who might happen in our midst. While we were meditating on the misfortune of those who might be called upon to hunt their way across the trackless prairie a night like this, a sudden rumbling and ratting sound came rolling in upon us through the black obscurity and loneliness of the fills toward the south. once all the fearful scenes depicted by the chroniclers of the dire and woeful incidents enacted during the earthflitted across our vivid imagination, which was greatly enlivened by the Egyptian darkness of the night and the pr vailing storm. Nearer and nearer came thundering and rumbling noise We could feel the earth tremble beneath us, and began to expect with dismay, to soon see great yawning chasms at feet threaten to engulf us in their horrid maws, and to bid an eternal fare well to the delightful and fertile valley of the South Loup. It was heart-rending to contemplate the woeful destruction of this eight weeks old town, the marvel of central Nebraska, with its sixty newly built, well painted houses that any old railroad town would be prowd of in the manner so horriby and cruelly suggested as by the agency of an anticipated carthquake.

Still nearer comes the rumbling and rushing racket. We gather at the elegant and spacious barn of Messrs. Holway and Schneringer, and with our nerves braced for the worst that might come, we prepare to stand the test of The danger that seems right upon us. Just cries seems to have reached us, suddenly from out the whirl and gust of the storm and the great noise of the approaching "earthquake," a shrill voice, whose depth and anxiety indicated a hungry hollowness that we afterward understood pierced our ears, with the usual "helloo" of the benighted and storm tried traveler. In reply to the spons "What's wanted," came back the "we are graders come to build the Union Pacific road from Calloway east and we want shelter for fifty teams and our men for the night, as it is too dark and stormy to go into camp." were words more joyfully received in an inland town craving a gailread connec tion with the outer world and threatened by an imaginary shaking up, and never was an earthquake more quickly exploded than by the arrival of that rum bling, rattling train of lifty wagons loaded with scrapers and grading tools for the Callaway extension of the Union Pacific ranroad.

These teams are now piling up and cutting out dirt with great expedition along the verdure-elad banks of the the silvery stream that rushes like a mill tale through the varley known as the South Loup. Our town South Loup. Our town taking on the grand now flourish and growth of a second Chadron. Buildings are going up on every side like mushrooms. The mer-chants have their hands full, and the number of mechanics is not half enough. We need a man to open up a fine quarry just opposite our town, for no one is ye making brick here, and we sadly feel th need of stone or brick for chimneys and foundations. We have yet lots of room for merchants, mechanics, and taborers In fact, with the grand boom to-day of the young town of Callaway, anyone wil do well that comes here to stay, in any line of business. We are also ready and can stand another "earthquake" like the one that is vibrating along the South Lonp and the U. P. extension.

A Prayer by Any Other Name. Boston Post: A mother had been teach-og her infant daughter a little prayer, he refrain of which was "Forget me not, spending money. O Lord," and because of the little girl' forgetfulness her attention had been called to the flower of that name, in the hope that its a sociation with the prayer by shouting, "Bachelor's buttons, O Lord!" The two flowers grew side by side in the family garden. pages of fools can

HINTS TO HOME BUILDERS.

John G. Whittier's Call to "Wanderers" From Ancestral Soil,"

LOVE OF HOME NOT AN ART.

It is the Instinct of Humanity, the Gift of God-Ontward and Inward Adornments-How to Make a Home Happy.

> The Homestead. John Greenleaf Whittier

O, wanderers from ancestral soil, Leave notsome mill and challering store. lird up your loins for sturdler toll And build the home once more!

ome back to bayberry-scented slopes And fragrant fern and groundout vine; Breathe airs blown over hill and copse, Sweet with black birch and pine.

What matter if the gains are small That life's essential wants supply? four homestead's title gives you all That idle wealth can buy.

The brick-walled slave of change and mart, awns, trees, fresh air, and flowers you have,

Your own soul masters, freedom-willed, With mone to bid you go or stay; Till the old nelds your fathers tilled, As manly men as they!

With skill that spares your toiling hands, And chemic aid that science brings, scelaim the waste and outworn lands,

And reign thereon as kings. The Love of Home.

had ever met with or known, and so in Bill Arp, in Atlanta Constitution: The his blind and ignorant groping he came eve of home is not an art nor an accom plishment. It does not come from early training or education. It is the instinct of humanity. It is the gift of God. It is pure emotion and brings joy and com-fort to the humble and great. "Be it ever so numble, there is no place like home." No wonder that the symple same No wonder that the simple song of John Howard Payne endeared him to the world. The world felt its touching, tender truth and wept a sympathetic tear. It is the want of a home that makes tramps and vagabonds and desperate men. Sometimes I think the nation could well afford to give every father and mother a home. Besides the love of those who are dear to us there is something in the locality that effects us—something in the familiar scenes, the trees, the fields, the branches, the running spring, or the generous well. We love the trees and vines that have berne us fruit or given us shade; the open fire-place that gives us welcome on a winter night; the bed that gives us rest and sleep, and the everpleasing prospect of the distant hills and mountains that seem as if reaching up to God. Even the beasts and birds are conscious of this love of home. "The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea," as the cattle seek their accustomed place. The faithful loving dog will travel miles and leagues to reach it, and the cat cannot be easily weaned from the chimney corner. Man has made use of this never-failing, neverceasing love of the carrier pigeon, and it commands our respect and admiration when we see it released from its unwilling prison in a distant land and watch it ascend and circle and take its bearings, and then, with swift and tireless wing, make for its home by the nearest line.

What Makes Home Beautiful.

City and Country: A well-kept house with beautiful adornings, a prepared table, is pleasing the fancy, but these outward adornings are of little worth unless there is the warm inward cheer dwelling in the hearts of the inmates. Vain indeed will be our efforts to make home beautiful or attractive if we neglect this most important element of all-to beautify ourselves body and soul. A sweet, loving word and a warm clasp of the hand are far more to the guest than the most elaborately embroidered lambrequins at your windows or the most exquisite damask on your table. There are bare cabin homes that have been remembered with pleasure ecause of the beautiful, loving presence of the inmates, while many stately palces have left but the impression of an seberg on the mind on account of the cold, chilly atmosphere within. It is no use to plant beautiful flowers in the yard or lawn, or to decorate the walls of the nome with rich and rare specimens of fine art, while on our faces lurks the dark, selfish frown and we are coarse and unfeeling in our acts. A truly beautiful benavior is a thousand times more artistic and refined and pleasure giving than our ward adornings made by painter or art-Many of our homes, although not beging in outward adorning, are dark and cheerless, because there is no sunshine in the hearts of the inneates. Let us then strive to render homes more attractive by bringing into our lives more amshine to warm and cheer the surround ngs, ever remembering that there many thirsty souls striving for kind looks and gentle tones. Then it is a duty we owe to ourselves and to all around us, to wear a cheerful face, and let the sunshine of love beam on our countenance.

To Make a Happy Home. 1. Learn to govern yourselves and to be

gentle and patient. 2. Guard your tempers, especially in seasons of ill-health, irritation and trouble, and soften them by prayers and sense of your own shortcomings and

3. Never speak or act in anger until you have prayed over your words or acts and concluded that Christ would have done so in your place.

Remember that, valuable as is the gift of speech, silence is often more valu-

Do not expect too much from others, but remember that all have an evil nat ure, whose development we must expect, and that we should forbear and forgive as we often desire forbearance and for giveness ourselves.
6. Never retort a sharp or angry word.

It is the second word that makes the quarre). Beware of the first disagreement.

S. Learn to speak in a gentle tone of 9. Learn to say kind and pleasant things whenever opportunity offers.

10. Study the characters of each, and sympathize with all in their troubles, iowever small. 11. Do not neglect little things if they

can affect the comfort of others in the 12. Avoid moods and pets and fits of

13 Learn to dony yourself, and pre-

14. Beware of meddiers and tale-bear-15. Never charge a bad motive if a good one is conceivable.

Be gentle and firm with children. 16. Be gentle and firm with children.
17 Do not allow your children to be away from home at night without know-

ing where they are.

18. Do not allow them to go where they on the Sabbath. 19. Do not furnish them with much

The Canadian Back Up. Buston, Sept. 40. (Smedial Telegram to the Bick. |—A special disputch from Ottowa, says the Canadran government has for warded to Secretary Bayard, through the English minister at Washin ton, a demand for immediate and unconditional surrender of the satting vessels recently seized off the Alaska coast by United States vessels. Accompanying the demand is a full history of he case with a text of the treaty between surfand and flussia, as well as numerous Alaska coast by United States vessels. The deciment covers over lifty