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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, | s. s. County of Douglas, i 8, 8, Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of the Bee Publishing company, does soremnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Sept. 10th, 1886, was as

Saturday, 4th...... Sunday, 5th. Monday, 6th. Tuesday, 7th Wednesday, 8th. rsday,0th.... Friday, 10th..... 12,800 Average. Geo. B. Tzschuck.

Subscribed and sworn to before methis 11th day of Sept., 1886. N. P. Fett., Notary Public.

[SEAL.] Notary Public.
Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworm, 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, 10,395 copies; for March, 1886, 11,597 copies; for April. 1886, 12,498 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies; for August, 1886, 12,464 copies.

GEO. B. Tzschuck,
Subscribed and sworm to before me, this Subscribed and sworn to before me, this

4th day of Sept., A. D. 1886. N. P. FEIL. Notary Public. THE Mayflower is one of the kind

"that blooms in the fall," A MAN named Garter has been nomi-

nated for congress in the First district of California. The candidate proposes to get there "if it takes a leg." CHURCH Howe has unpacked his grip-

sack in Omaha. Douglas county, in case Howe is nominated, will return his attentions by snowing him under by a majority of 4,000. ONE of the most common effects of the

earthquake shock is said to be "a marked impairment of the circulation." Several of our editorial contemporaries must have experienced a seismic disturbance THE chestnut bell in eastern circles has

become a chestnut. Chestnuts are now called "Hawthornes," because they are "twice told tales." An essay on the "Chestnutting of the Chestnut" will now be in order.

"TALK about your Galatea and the skipper, Lieutenant Henn," remarked Church Howe this morning, "I have a Sahler that can give a stern chase over an eight-mile course in the race for the boodle of a congressman's seat."

RED CLOUD predicts trouble if rations are cut down. Useless pictures of Geronimo should be carefully preserved by our illustrating contemporaries. The portrait of the Apache chief may come handy to represent the disgrantled Sioux leader.

FROM the number of republican counties which have declared for Senator Van Wyok to be their choice, it begins to look as if it will take a large sized object glass to discover the tremendous republican defection which the railrogue gang professed to notice earlier in the

THE next legislature will contain about thirty democratic members. It is probable that a number of the democratic members may cast their votes for Senafor Van Wyck, but it is certain that many from anti-monopoly districts will decline to support any candidate of the confederated monopolies. This is all there is in the fearful bug-a-boo that General Van Wyck is depending upon democrats for his election.

THE dreadful fear with which the railrogue republicans profess to be haunted is that Senator Van Wyck's republican supporters may turn in and help elect a democrat in ease their favorite candidate fails to secure a majority. There is about as much chance of a democrat succeeding Van Wyck as there is of a republican succeeding Weaver in case Church Howe receives the nomination in the First district.

Six weeks ago when so-called agricultural authorities were predicting a short corn crop for Nebraska, the BEE confideathy prophecied a three-fourths crop at least for the state. Its special crop reports carefully compiled by reliable correspondents from every county, told a story which belied the ridiculous government bulletins and the doctored board of trade figures. The result of the harvest will be even better than the BEE's estimates. Nebraska's corn crop will average fully eighty-five per cent of a full

THERE is a cheerless winter outlook for thousands of people of Labrador and the coasts of New Foundland, who are dependent for subsistence on the fisheries. The population deriving support from this source aggregates nearly two hundred thousand, and two-thirds will be left destitute by the failure of the fisheries. Severe hardship and privation in these inhospitable winter climates must result if government aid is not furnished, which, however, at the best, usually fails short of the requirements.

Numersm has been quiet in Russia for a year or more past, but it still has some terror for the ezar, as shown by the extraordinary precautions taken for his protection along the roate of his journey to Poland. A war that involved Russia and called into service all the military resources of the empire might be the opportunity of the nihilists, and it is not alto gother improbable that this consideration has some influence in tempering the zeal of the imperial government. Nihilism is a caged tiger, that only awaits the withdrawal of the relentless vigilance of its stern keeper to break down the walls of its prison and fall upon the oppressor

On His Record. As county after county in Nebraska, through their republican conventions, declares itself for Senator Van Wyck, the value of a straight record as a public representative begins to dawn upon the boodle gang of statesmen who have undertaken the job of defeating the senator's election in the interest of the con-

federated monopolies of the state.

Nearly six years ago General Van Wyck accepted the election to the United States senate from the hands of the people of Nebraska through the legislature ssembled in joint session. In his speech thanking the convention for the choice, he promised a faithful adherence to the will of the people and earnest work on behalf of his constituents. The promises then made have been carried out to the letter. With his record of more than five years' service, an open book from which all can read, Senator Van Wyck calls upon his constituents to

place the seal of approval or dissent upon it. He challenges criticism of his motives or methods and invites discussion of the results. During his entire service in the senate the voice and vote of the senator from Nebraska have been heard and east on every question of national as well as of local importance. For the first time in years Nebraska found herself represented by a man of experience, of ability and of force of character, able to assest lumself and make him-

self felt among the grant debaters .12.899 of the upper house. Upon every question relating to the great transporta tion interests as affecting the producers of the country Senator Van Wyck has taken a decided stand and occupied a prominent position in their discussion. He has held the banner of national remedial legislation in the interests of the people of the west high in the senate, where all could see it. Despite ridicule and abuse and detraction he has never swerved from the stand to which he was bound by his pledges and pledged by his honest convictions. No member of the corrupting lobby ever dared to approach him twice. No suspicion of fraud taints his garments. Honest, fear less and unflinching, he has been a true representative of the best western sentiment, and of the wishes and demands of a western constituency.

Senator Van Wyck's record on the anti-monopoly issue has been no less decided than his record upon every other vital issue of the day. Upon the questions of revenue reform, labor, public lands, currency contraction, pensions to deserving soldiers, and redress for injured government claimants he has never been forced to surrender a position or apologize for the stand taken. Untiring in his efforts on behalt of measures of special advantage to the people of his own state, he has worked no less faithfully for those which he believed to be of general utility.

It is on such a record that the senator bases his appeal for a re-election, knowing and feeling that it is the soundest pasis upon which any representative can look for an endorsement from an intelli-

The Situation in lowa.

A few days after the Iowa republican convention, Senator Allison was called upon by the representative of a Chicago he former the senator cordially commended the work of the convention and expressed entire confidence that the republicans would carry the state and most of the congressional districts. Recently the correspondent of another Chicago paper has been looking over the political situation in Iowa, and he did not find it such as to give complete assurance of republican success. Giving the report of his observations simply for what they are worth, his most important statement is that there is a lack of harmony and good feeling in the republican ranks. The ticket is not entirely satisfactory to many members of the party, more particularly the friends of Auditor Brown, whose attempted impeachment caused a good deal of ill-feeling. The republicans of the northwestern part of the state, also, are said to feel sore because a eaudidate they had presented was rejected. Still another adverse element are the miners, whose complaint is the refusal of the republicans at the last session of the legislature to pass a bill, introduced by a democrat, requiring all coal to be weighed before screening. Heretofore the majority of these miners have acted with the republican party, but the democrats are said to have great expectations of getting the support of a considerable part of them this year. The Knights of Labor are represented to be largely in sympathy with the miners as to their special grievance, and are also reported to be deeply incensed, in common with the laboring class generally in the state, against the registration law, a republican measure which they claim to be arbitrary and oppressive in its operation. In several districts the Knights and the democrats are said to be in excellent accord, and the latter are working hard to extend this unity of feeling throughout the state. A conference of democrats, knights and greenbackers, with a view to bringing these elements into closer relations, is announced to be held early next month. The prohibitionists having no state ticket, the full vote of that party is

conceded to the republicans. There are surface indications that the correspondent who gives this description of the lowa situation derived his information largely from democratic sources, but nevertheless the adverse conditions he sets forth, granting they are somewhat exaggerated, are of such importance that the republicans of Iowa cannot afford to ignore them. The margin of that party in the state is not so large that it can spare many votes, and there is reason to believe that in order to keep its forces intact, putting aside any expectation of increasing them, there must

vigorous and unceasing work throughout the state, but particularly so in the localities where the recalcitrant elements are most numerous. We have no doubt the leaders thoroughly understand this, and when the real labor of the campaign is begun, which must be soon, undoubtedly the republican managers will be found to have made adequate and ample preparation to meet opposition at every point, and to carry on the fight with their usual energy. Failure in this respect in any direction might be disastrous.

To the pertinent question the Herald whether if Van Wyck with a fury intensified by long nursing. has a majority of the caucus I the fraternity.

the Republican will oppose a republican caucus, that advocate of simon pure monopoly republicanism replies that the paper is about to change hands and it can't tell what the new proprietors will do about it. It will make little difference in any event. Nebraska republicans long ago ceased to take their one from a paper which has prostituted itself for the profits of railroad job work and whose editorial page has been a mere reflection of the will of the railroad managers. Just at present Nebraska republicans are showing less desire than ever to train with the gang of political charlatous and tricksters who have for years mismanaged the party for their personal benefit and the use of their corporate masters.

Condemning Repudiation. Every state that has repudiated its honest obligations, in whatever way or under whatever circumstances or pretexts, has sooner or later paid the penalty of its dishonest policy. Georgia is the latest example. During the administration of Governor Bullock, Georgia, under her state seal, issued a large quantity of negotiable obligations, among which were an issue of 1,800 Georgia state 7 per cent, gold bonds and another issue of Georgia gold quarterly bonds for \$1,000 each. These bonds were sold to innocent parties by the state authorities, most of them having been disposed of to savings banks and others in New York and vicinity. Before purchasing the officials of these banks secured the opinion of eninent lawyers that the bonds were legally issued and were valid obligations

of the state. But after having used the proceeds for the benefit of the state, the Georgia legislature passed an act repudiating the whole issue of bonds and there has been no attempt since to right this injustice. Furthermore Georgia has always refused to submit to her own courts the question of her liability upon the repudiated bonds, and has never done anything to punish anybody for issuing, selling or receiving the proceeds of such bonds, except in the case of Governor Bultock, who was tried on the charge of irregularity and misappropriating the proceeds of a part of them and acquitted. The attorney general of New York and the superintendent of the banking department of that state, after an investigation at the instance of the savings banks holding these securi ties, rendered an opinion that Georgia was guilty of pad faith in the matter, and the savings banks of New York were prohibited from further investments in any bonds whatever issued by Georgia.

Some time ago a member of the New

York stock exchange asked that a new

issue of Georgia bonds be put upon the regular list of the exchange to be dealt in. A few days ago the governors of the exchange met to pass upon the application, against which a protest had been made, when the above facts were presented in support of the protest. The effect was to promptly defeat the application by a unanimous vote, with the declaration that "it is the opinion of this committee that no bonds of the state of Georgia should be admitted to dealings on the New York stock exchange so long as that state continues to repudiate its former issues of bonds." Thus the state of Georgia, after persisting for several years in a course of dishonesty, has her bonds newspaper, and questioned regarding discredited in the leading stock exchange state and national politics. Respecting of the country and an imputation cast upon her credit which she will not speed ily recover from, and which will ulti mately cost her much more than would have been her outlay in keeping faith with her creditors. If she succeed in negotiating her new bonds at all it must be at a great sacrifice, but the chances are against her being able to market them at any rate that would be accepted. No one will care to buy securities that are not negotiable in the money markets, that cannot be made available as collateral, except at figures ruinous to the issuer, and for these purposes the action of the New York stock exchange practically destroys the value of the bonds of Georgia, save, perhaps, among her own people. It cannot be fairly questioned that the action of the exchange was proper and just, both as a warning and an example, and whether or not the effect shall be to induce Georgia to take steps to obliterate the stain upon her integrity and restore her credit-and it ought to convince her people of the wisdom and expediency of doing this-it will certamly have a wholesome influence in restraining repudiation tendencies else-

The Epistle of St. Paul.

Jim Paul has at last found one champ ion that is willing to stand up and call him martyr. The Republican, which published Paul's bunch of affidavits, had the prudence to refram from an opinion on their value. The Lincoln Journal, however, which stands up brazenly for every rogue that goes unwhipped of justice, including that tramp, dead-beat and swindler, Wilcox, the Mendota carpenter, has actually ventured to defend the saintly apostle from Howard county by proclaiming him a victim of Van Wyck's unholy ambition.

This is prime and will surprise nobody more than the lusty Paul. The idea that he is really a much slandered political martyr is too absurd for denial. The poor girl whom he victimized has been sought out in the east, and, being mentally weak, has been induced to sign an affidavit which, on its face, is a dead giveaway. She admits that she charged him with her ruin, but after a lapse of nearly eight years she has discovered her mistake and now declares that it was some other man. Paul himself does not deny that he has contributed to the support of an infant which bears a very striking resemblance to its reputed father. The grandfather of the child, Rev. Mr. Lewis, solemnly reasserted his belief in the guilt of Paul in the card which he recently published in the Omaha Republican. The farm which Paul donoted to maintain the child has passed into the hands of Hon. Leander Gerrard. We have heard of many singular cases of charity and philanthrophy, but never of an instance where a man out of pure benevolence deeded a farm away to support another man's child, because it looked like him. If Paul is really the victim of blackmail he ought to be canonized and his name enrolled among the

WITH two suits in the local courts brought by lawyers against brother lawyers, it looks as if the outside public must be getting pretty poor picking for

saints as St. Paul of Howard.

Reep it Before the Republic. Before the republicans of the First disrightful claim upon the support of any decent republican. Leaving out of question his corrupt methods and notorious venality we appeal to republicans to pause and reflect before they put a premmm upon party treason and conspiracy against its very existence.

Ten years ago, when the republican party was on the verge of disaster, and every electoral vote cast for Hayes and Wheeler was needed to retain the party in power, Church Howe entered into a conspiracy to deliver republican Nebraska into the hands of the enemy. This infamous plot is not a mere conjecture. The proof of it does not rest on surmise or suspicion. It is not to be poo-poohed or brushed away by pronouncing it one of Rosewater's malicious campaign sland-

The records of the legislature of which Church Howe was a member in '76-77, contain the indelible proofs of the treasonable conspiracy, and no denial can stand against evidence furnished by his own pen. Briefly told, the history of this plan to hand over the country to Tilden and democracy is as follows:

In 1876 Nebraska elected Silas Strickland, Amasa Cobb and A. H. Connor presidential electors by a vote of 31,916 as against a vote of 16,954 cast for the Tilden and Hendricks electors. After the election it was discovered that the canvass of this vote could not take place under the then exsting law before the legislature convened. The electoral vote had to be canvassed in December at the latest, and the regular session of the legislature did not begin until January. In order to make legal canvass of the electoral returns Governor Garber called a special session of the legislature to convene on the 5th of December, '76, at Lincoln, for the purpose of canvassing the electoral vote of the state. The democratic effort to capture republican electoral votes is historic. Tilden's friends, notably Dr. Miller, had been plotting for the capture of one of the electors from Nebraska, and it is also historic that a large bribe was offened to one of the electors, General Strickland. The call of the legislature broke into the plan of the piotters, and they found a willing and reckless tool in Church Howe. When the legislature convened at the capital, Church Howe filed a protest which may be found on pages 6, 7 and 8 of the Ne braska House Journal for 1877. The following extract makes interesting reading: "I. Church Howe, a member of the legislature of Nebrasica, now convened by procla-

mation of his excellency, Governor Silas Garber, for the purpose of canvassing and declaring the result of the vote cast in Nebraska for electors for president and vice president of the United States, hereby enter my solemn protest against such act, denying that the governor has power to call this body in special session for any such purpose, or that this body has any authority to canvass or declare the result of such vote upon the following grounds:

First, This legislature now convened having been elected under what is known as the old constitution, has no power to act in the premises, the new constitution of the state naving been in force since November, 1875."

The second and third clauses deal with technical objections and are somewhat lengthy. The concluding sentences of his precious document are as follows: 'For the foregoing reasons I protest against any canvass of the electoral vote of the state by this body, and demand that this, my protest, be entered upon the journal." (Signed) Church Howe, member of the legislature of Nebraska.

The democrats did not respond to the call of the governor and there was barely a quorum in the senate, while there were several to spare in the house of which Howe was a member. The protest entered by Howe was doubtless prepared by the Tilden lawyers in Omaha and Howe had the glory of being the sole champion of Sam Tilden. The legislature ignored Church Howe, spread his protest on its record and canvassed the electoral vote in spite of it.

When the legislature convened in January, 1877, the presidential contest was at its height in Washington. Church Howe had changed places from the house to the senate. Early in the session, a resolution was introduced expressing the conviction on the part of the senate that Hayes and Wheeler having received a majority of the electoral votes were entitled to their seats. This resolution gave rise to a very lively debate which iasted two days. Church Howe asked to be excused from voting when it first came up and was so excused. On the final passage of the resolution the record [page 376, Senate Journal 1877,] shows the following result: Yeas-Ambrose, Baird, Blanchard, Bryant, Calkins, Carns, Chapman, Colby, Dawes, Garfield, Gilham, Hayes, Kennard, Knapp, Pepoon, Powers, Thummel, Van Wyck,

Walton and Wilcox-20. Those voting in the negative were Aten, Brown, Covell, Ferguson, Hinman,

Holt, Church Howe and North-8. During the same session of the legislature, Church Howe's vote on United States senator for the first three ballots is recorded as having been east for E. W. Thomas, a South Carolina democrat, pages 198 and 208 Senate Journal. | All this time Church Howe professed to be a republican independent, republican on national issues and a temperance granger on local issues. His temperance and grange record we leave for another chapter. We simply ask what right a man with such a record has to the support of any republican. The democrats may be still in his debt although they claim to have paid him in full on a cash basis for ervices re ndered.

Another of Mr. Bayard's consuls has easily succeeded in putting himself in an unenviable situation. This party is Withers, successor of Mosby as consul general at Hong Kong, and he is charged with grave abuses growing out of the discharge and shipment of American seamen at that port. The allegations substantially are that when a sailor receives his papers he is turned over to a boarding house master, the consul receiving five dollars as a fee for this service and five dollars more when he reships. It is, of course, to the interest of these land pirates, as the sailors aptly term the boarding house keepers, to keep the boarder drunk until they can send him to sea again, in debt often for a new outlit. Withers has not only been a party to these outrages, but he has refused to see and hear complaints from sailors of the United States who were subjected to them, and

in cases where they have persisted in | people and who are the workingmen, so far their demands he has had them locked up trict commit the party to the support of for contempt. The abuse was exposed by Church Howe, they should ask themselves | an American seaman who on being diswhether a man of his record has any charged from his ship and paid off, placed himself under the protection of the British consul, by which he not only saved all fees, but when he was ready to ship again had a supply of ready money of his own. One of the principal complements against Withers is said to be a prominent officer of the Asiatic squadron, who fitly charaicterized such a state of things as a "burning shame." It is certainly most humiliating when American sailors are compelled to ask security and protection from the consul of another country be cause the representative of their own country is in collusion with rapacious

and unscrupulous boarding house keepers to rob them of their earnings. Possibly Withers is one of those who have complained that the salary is insufficient to enable them to live decently, and he determined to piece it out by muleting the sailors of his country. It is a nice gang of scamps and humbugs, surely, that the present administration has foisted upon the foreign service.

Senator Van Wyck is playing a one-day engagement at a dime naiseum at West Point

to-day - Herald This is not only a wanton and malicious fling at the senator but an insuit to every Roman Catnolic in the state, What the Herald ealls a dime museum was the Fair of the Catholic Knights at West Point, and the dime admission fee was for the benefit of that benevolent order. Senator Van Wyck did not thrust himself upon that society, but went to West Point by the express invitation of the Catholic clergymen, who desired through his presence to make the fair more attractive. What the Herald called a "dime museum" its monopoly mate, the Lincoln Journal, called a "beer garden." Both these papers only reflect the sentiment of a bigoted minority.

WITH a few more leaders of the railroad republican gang in Canada and Colorado under indictment and in the penitentiary, "the grand old faction of boodle" in Ne braska will be hard pushed for standard bearers and campaign shouters. Justice haz made sad havoe with the gang during the past five years.

THE state fair opens to-day in Lincoln. It will surpass all previous exhibitions in attractions and should be a great success. Every Omahog will wish it sunshiny weather, large attendance and every good result which its management have a right to expect.

GENERAL MILES should take a dose of nodesty. He has done well but his predecessors paved the way for his success in Arizona. Crook, Crawford and Lawton must not be forgotten in the general rejoicings over the close of the Apache war in the southwest.

shouting for Church Howe, he has some of Howe's boodle stowed away in his pockets. OMAHA has never had a more prosper-

Whenever you see a man in Omaha

ous year's trade, and the fall round-up promises to discount all previous records, THE Nemaha trickster will find the

Dangles county workingmen harder to handle than the Missouri Pacific graders.

PROMINENT PERSONS.

President Cleveland is steadily gaining in weight.

Bob Ingersoll has decided not to lecture this season. Mr. Gladstone is to stay six weeks in the Bayarian highlands.

Henry Watterson, now in Switzerland, will sail for home October 3. The duke of Newcastle will visit the United States next month. General Booth is coming over from Lon-

don to wake up the Salvation army. Senator Edmunds makes it a rule never to brink in the presence of young men. The late Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, the novelist, was the first woman to send a telegraphic

dispatch under the ocean. Mrs. Langtry sails from Liverpool on the Alaska on the 18th inst. and will arrive in New York about the 25th.

There is pretty good authority for the belief that Jay Gould is soon going to make his son George president of one of the big corporations which he controls.

New York Journal: Michael Davitt, who is visiting his friend Patrick Egan at Lincoln, Neb., was very much surprised because there were no scalp-lifting Indians or untamed buffalos roaming about Mr. Egan's

back yard, while the only fleet-footed mus-

Blain of Maine.

Buffala Courier.

tang in sight was a saw-horse.

When Mr. Blaine is cautious in his utterances he is common place. When he is not cautions he is dashing, audacious and inaccurate.

Let Him Keep on Backing.

Cleveland Leader. If Bayard continues to back down he will on have retired into the oblivion which his asinine course as a public man has earned him. It is to be hoped that he will keep right on backing.

> Political Doubts. By Shake Spear

The railroad gang say that Van Wyck has to asking the people about it;
In asking the people about it;
Phat he'll surely get left for doing that way,
And may be he will—but we doubt it. There is Paul, whom they say, doesn't need any booin— He can get to the state house without it, He will run in the race—if he gets any chance And maybe he will—but we doubt it.

The "B. & M." nominates Howe for the "First."
Their chorus stands ready to shout it.
They will carry him through on a pass, so
they say;
And maybe they will—but we doubt it.

There's a nice liftle boom down at York for "Doe" Knapp.

And his friends are trying to sprout it.

They say they can get it to bloom before frost. And maybe they can-but we doubt it.

Jim Laird's going back on his mush now, they say, He can't make his speeches without it; They want him to hold down democracy's And maybe he'll go-but we doubt it.

The democrats say that the anti-Vau Wyck's (And we should all answer to scout it). By splitting, will give them control of the And maybe they will-but we doubt it. The Real Governors.

The government has never been in the

hands of anybody but the wage-earners and

the farmers, who make up the bulk of the

Minneapolis Tribune, Geronimo has surrendered this time sure. Why not utilize him as a professor of Indian actics at West Point?

Bouquets Now in Order. As there is a good prospect that Geronlino

as that term can be exclusively applied.

Utilizing the Big Chief.

will be hanged, the bougnets from the eastern Indian lovers will now begin to pour in upon

Van Wyck's Canyass.

Chicago Herold, Scuator Van Wyck, of Nebraska, is prosecuting his campaign for re-election by visiting the county fairs. Wherever few farmers are congregated together there may Van Wyck be found also With the people the venerable Senator is popular, but with the railroad and land companies he is decidedly unpopular. If he is to have any chance of succeeding himself he must depend upon the people whom he has sought to serve, and his

freedom in mingling with them is en-

tirely unobjectionable

The opposition to him does not manifest itself in these places. It knows too well the temper of the masses, and while he cultivates his popular boom his adversaries are making preparations to se-cure by trickery that which they never could obtain openly. On the election of a legislature which does not honestly represent the great majority of the voters of the state rests the hope of the monop-oly crowd that they will be able to prevent Van Wyck's re-election. The result of the contest will be watched with interest, for in no other western state have the lines between monopoly and anti-monopoly been so closely drawn.

TRAGEDY OF THE PLAINS.

Two Lonely Graves Lost on the Banks of Red River.

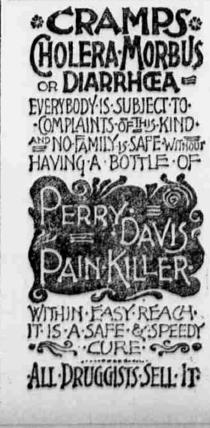
Cheyenne Letter in New York Mail The writer met on the streets of Cheyenne a few days ago an old friend last seen on the southern cattle trial. Old times were talked over. Our friend still followed the Texas long borns, and many scenes of past days were recalled and many trail adventures recounted. In the course of the talk Red River crossing was mentioned, and our friend said he must tell of a romantic tragedy marking the crossing of the stream by the herd he was with this season. outfit, starting to gather the cattle for the trail in the early spring, was a young fel low about whom hung a mystery. He had been with the outht since the fall before, and such was his reserve that six months had not succeeded in making him any better known to his companions than when he joined them. He was slight and delicate in appearance to girlishness, yet his duty was always performed as well as that of the most stalwart rider. In the spring, when the activity of the cattle gathering began, this young fellow, to whom the boys had given the sobriquet of "Lady," became restless. An eager anxiety to see every stranger encountered on the range seemed to have taken complete possession of him. He seemed to know by intuition when a stranger was about, and was certain sooner or later to get a sight of him "Lady" carried a good Winchester habit ually, and knew exactly how to use it. It seen became a recognized fact in the outfit that the young fellow was looking for some one, and the wild cowboys watched eagerly for the denouement. It did not come until the herd had been gath ered and reached the Red River crossing. The night the outlit camped on the banks of the red stream there rode into the camp a stranger looking for He was a stalwart, sun-burnt fellow, apparently about thirty years of age. As the foreman arose from his supper to meet the newcomer there came the rapid beat of hoofs. A horse dashed up to the group around the supper fire, a girlish form leaped to the ground, the firelight shone on the barrel of a leveled Winchester as it covered the stranger, and a voice, clear and stern.

God at once, James Saunders. It is I. Ella Morrow, who speaks to you." A spellbound silence endured for a second's space and then the report rang out and James Saunders pitched head long from his horse, shot through the heart by "Lady," the woman he had deserted. Scarcely had the smoke wreaths floated upward when another report came and 'Lady' had taken her own life. On the person of the girl, who had so long braved the hard life of the cattle frontier for the purpose of taking vengeance on her false lover, was found a letter. This told in pathetic terms the story of her wrongs. Up to her 17th birthday, three years from the date of the tragedy. she had lived a happy and beloved daughter, amid the grand hills of New Hampshire. On the seventeenth birthday there came a young stranger to her home. He was handsome, accomplished and winning. Teaching the winter term of the district school, Ella was one of his pupils, and the close companionship in which they were thrown developed love on her part. It was the old story. Then came desertion and the secret departure from her home to avenge her wrongs. She had traced her betraver to the Texas frontier, and knew that if she only had the patience to wait long enough she must meet him. completed, she no longer had any desire

was heard. "Make your peace with your

Reverently the rough riders, who had so long known her as a comrade, dug for 'Lady" a deep grave on the spot witnessing her vengeance and laid her therein. The body of the seducer was carelessly flung in a shallow hole, and the next morning two lonely graves were left on the banks of the Red river.

Saratoga Springs. J. F. Baird, one of the firemen of the Union Pacific, has just returned from Saratoga Hot springs, Wyo., where he had been to obtain relief from his rheumatism. He claims that he saw men whose limbs were so useless as to require them to be carried around enabled to walk as well after ten days bathing as it they had never been affected. states that the waters have cured him of





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