THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. THEMS OF SUBSCRIPTION : Bally (Morniag Edition) including Sunday Bag, One Year For Six Months Omaha Swnday Bee, mailed to any Irese, One Year.

2.00

OMARIA OFFICE, NO. 214 AND 2016 FARNAM STREET, NEW YORK OFFICE, HOOM 55, TRIBUTAR BUILDING, WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 513 FOURTEENTH STREET.

All communications relating to news and edi-storial matter should be addressed to the Eur-ron or the Ben.

BUSINESS LETTERS! All buriness letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bas PIBLISHING COMPANY, OMARA. 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 Pub-

lishing company, does so eminy swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Sept. 10th, 1886, was as follows:

13,750 13,150 13,280 Sunday, 5th... Monday, 5th... Tuesday, 7th Friday, foth..... 12,800 ...,12,899

Average...... UEO, B. TZSCHUCK. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of Sept., 1886. N. P. Feir., Notary Public. Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, de Geo. B. Uzschuck, 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 10,378 copies; for February, 1886, 10,595 copies; for March, 1886, 11,597 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; for August 1886, 12 decries.

1886, 12,208 copies; tor o majors, for August, 1886, 12,464 copies.

GEO, B. TZSCHUCK. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 4th day of Sept., A. D. 1886. N. P. FEIL.

Notary Public.

GEORGE GOULD'S new mother-in-law gave her Kingdon for a Gould.

THE sea-screent has been seen again. this time off the coast of Maine. Neal Dow should be appealed to either to enforce the prohibitory law or better the quality of New England rum.

JOHN SAHLER and his horse marines are on a foraging expedition. Before they wind up of the campaign they are likely to find it mighty poor picking.

CHURCH Howe's boodle is being distributed liberally in the several wards to sprout his Douglas county boom. Honest republicans should see to it that it is nipped by Friday's frost.

SHIPPING hogs for farnier constituents at \$50.00 a car rebate and pocketing \$5.00 of the amount for services as middleman, must endear Church Howe greatly to his swindled neighbors of Auburn.

THE earnest appeals of the Nemaha trickster for the saloon support are based doubtless on that prohibition bill which he introduced and then killed when the brewers raised a purse to bury it in committee.

for the statement that General Butler will not run for congress. However, Sam Cox will, so there is promise that the next house will not be so wholiy barren of entertaining features as the present one has been.

FOR THE third time the railroad democratic organ is attempting to run the re publican campaign in Douglas county The first time the candidate was snowed under by the heaviest majority for years. The second time the support swamped the city licket. These are not very encouraging portents for Church Howe's democratic ally.

THE leading anti-Van Wyck organs were rather hilarious for several days because Plattsmouth, in Cass county, gave -as falsely stated-a solid delegation against Van Wyck. These journals truthfully said that Cass county was one of Van Wyck's strongholds. So it has been and so it is to-day. It is so strong for Van Wyck that it will overcome the Plattsmouth delegation and give a sure working majority for Van Wyck in the convention next Saturday. And so the procession moves on, showing that the great mass of Nebraska republicans endorse Van Wyck's republicanism.

THE appeal of General Fairchild to the Grand Army of the Republic for subscriptions to aid the Charleston earthquake sufferers, shows not only that there is argent demand for such aid, but that a large sum will yet be required to relieve the necessities of the sufferers and prevent the more serious torms of privation and hardship. The liberality of the people of the country must therefore be still further extended, and it will very likely be months before charitable work in this direction can stop. It is a call that every person who can spare anything ought to promptly respond to. The action of the commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. will doubtless lead to systematic efforts throughout the country from which the most gratifying result may be expected.

THE New York, Buffalo & Chicago railread, universally known as the "Nickel Plate," was built purely as a speculation, and it proved a successful Venture for its projectors. It was constructed with little regard to expenditure. Extravagant sums were paid for the right of way, and all the work and equipment of the road were carried on with an opulence of outlay almost without a parallel in railroad building, and which won for the road the name by which it is now known. The result was the creation of a fine property, so far as the assets were concerned, but there was never a chance of its being profitable as a competing line with the Lake Shore. The possibility of its becoming so much of a rival of the older line, however, as to be troublesome, led to its purchase by the Lake Shore interest, and thus the purpose of its projectors was accomplished. Subsequently complications prose from the claims of the creditors who altege that their interests were not properly protected, and a forcelosure suit has just gone to trial in the common pleas court at Cleveland, Ohio, in vhich some \$15,000,000 are involved.

The Unboly Alliance. When the campaign opened the charge

was openly made that Van Wyck and the democratic leaders had made a coalition by which the democracy were to support Van Wyck in exchange for his past and future services to their party. This charge furnished the railrogue republicans a great deal of capital for use among republicans who desired above all things party supremacy in national affairs. As the campaign progressed, the 'unholy alliance" of which Van Wyck was accused proved to be a political mares-nest. The leading democratic papers have been most vindictive and scurrilous in their opposition, and the leaders who run the democratic machine are openty proclaiming their determination to beat Van Wyck even if it is necessary to do so by making com-On the other hand the bogus starwarts who proclaim that Van Wyck is not a good enough republican for them have dropped the mask and actually profess democrats to elect a democratic senator in place of Van Wyck.

This is stalwart republicanism with a vengeance. But this class of republicans all. Outside of Valentine and two they cannot muster a corporal's guard outside of the legislature, let alone in it. But now that they have shown that they are willing to league themselves with Wyck, even if it defeats the party, the rank and file of republicans will promptly refuse to trust them. They will rally around the candidate whose republicanism has been tried in every successive campaign since the birth of the republican party, and is now being endorsed by county after county of the state which he has served so well in the national councils at Washington.

On Crook's Plans.

Later reports from Arizona confirm the impression that the capture of Geronimo by Captain Lawton was accomplished by a steady adherence to Crook's method of fighting the Apaches. After all the bombast and boasts of Miles that he would wind up the Apache campaign by dismissing the Indian scouts and employing only regular soldiers, it turns out that Lieutenant Gatewood's Indian scouts of Captain Lawton's command, trailed the hostiles to their lair and brought the Indians into camp. In an interview from Painted Cave, Texas, Captain Lawton told the story of the twenty-six weeks' chase conducted on the exact lines of Crook's policy of unwearying pursuit by native trailers and frequent skirmishes, followed by renewed chase, but there is nothing about heliographs and complicated signating, distrust of the Indian contingents or a reversal of previous methods. Captain Lawton, who is one of the bravest and ablest of Indian fighters, knew as well as all means for securing the support of any soldier of experience in Arizona that there was only one policy to pursue in tracking the hostiles, and that that was the policy which had been originated and carried out by George Crook during his three years' struggle with the Arizona Apaches. It was this sort of campaigning which won. With the path safely marked out for them and with officers and seouts | the amount of the patronage controlled A MASSACHUSETIS paper is authority thoroughly trained under Crook, by each. There is no longer a doubt that General Miles took up the pursuit where Crook left it off, and carried it out to a successful termination. Both officers deserve all the credit they are likely to be given for the close of the Apache war. But it is the height of folly for the fool friends of General Miles to attempt to build up still higher the reputation of that able officer by detracting from the

well-earned-laurels of General Crook. That Oleomargarine Vote.

One of the smallest pieces of business in the anti-Van Wyck campaign is the charge being made by several of the railrogue organs that the senator "dodged" a vote on the oleomargarine bill. Senator Van Wyck was one of the most ardent supporters of the measure. It vas owing to his shrewd strategy that the bill when it came from the house was not pigeonholed in a committee room unfriendly to the dairy interests. He both spoke and worked for the bill during its progress in the senate, and stood on the record fully committed to its details. On the final passage he was unable to east his vote, being paired with Senator Fair who was absent in Nevada. This is the basis upon which the scullions of the railroad organs are building up the charge of Van Wyck dodging the olcomargarina bill. The senator is the last man against whom such a charge will stick. From the opening days of his term he has been the steady and unflinching friend of the farmers of the west, always ready and willing to champion their interests, watchful and active in defending them, and turning a deaf ear to the insinuations of the corporation lobby.

The boodle gang are hard up for campaign material when they trump up such charge as the olcomargarine vote to injure General Van Wyck.

It was generally understood when Mr. Cleveland displaced Hedden as collector of the port of New York, and ignoring the democratic politicians of that city appointed his successor from Ogdensburgh, that the action had reference to strengthening the president's hold in the Empire state. There can be no question that it had become weak and was steadily growing weaker. The favor which the president had shown to the mugwumps, first in the reappointment of Pearson as postmaster and then in the partial concession to them involved in the appointment of Hedden, together with the persistence of this element in assuming to have a commanding influence with the president, had created a wide and deep-scated displeasure among democrats of all factions. This was very clearly denoted in the convention which nominated Hill for governor, it has been shown in the treatment of the administration by the leading democratic papers of New York, and it has been manifested in other ways, notably in the cold reception given to the letter of the president by the Tammany society at its Fourth of July celebration, in most conspicuous contrast to the hearty greeting with which the more shrewdly worded letter of Governor Hill was received, ac- clined largely during the last few years.

Governor Hill took the largest possible advantage of this spirit of dissension, I however, in the opinion of the Chronicle,

the man for president."

and unquestionably contributed, so far as was safe and practicable, to its growth. Immediately after his nomination he proceeded to organize the political machine to his own liking with respect to his present and future advantage, and after his election he sought to strengthen it. Without assuming an attitude of hostility to civil service reform, he satisfied the collemen of the party that he was not to e regarded as an enemy. He courted the favor and achieved the confidence of all the factions in New York city. His wises were laid in all directions, and so strong had his forces become that less than two months ago a New York democratic paper declared that were a state convention of the party held at that time to elect representatives to a national convention, the Cleveland administration would be indorsed, but Hill would mon cause with the railroad republicans. get the delegates. Since then the situation has changed somewhat. It was the misfortune of the governor to get some bad timber in his machine. The squire-Flynn disclosures, involving themselves willing to join hands with the O'Brien, the chairman of the state committee, was a blow that disarranged matters for the governor. He was compelled to throw these men overboard, of whose perfect allegiance he was sure, and are not very numerous in Nebraska after | find others who will have to be trained to the work he requires of them. There or three other disgruntled statesmen will be a loss of valuable time, if not of substantial prestige, and there must be more or less embarrassment for a time from doubts regarding the fealty and plasticity of the new men. There is the democracy in order to defeat Van reason to believe that Governor Hill fully realizes the nature and the scope of the personal misfortune in the shattering of his machine and the consequent disarrangement of his plans. But it was Mr. Cleveland's opportun-

ty, and may perhaps be regarded as another instance of that exceptionally fortunate individual's luck. He was undoubtedly fully aware of the situation, but he was helpless until a disruption was threatened in the forces of Hill. It was a stroke of policy to help this on by transferring the collectorship from an avowed supporter of the governor's ambition to an equally earnest friend of the president, and Mr. Magone went from Ogdensburg to take care of the interests of Mr. Cleveland in New York. This was the beginning of an obvious purpose on the part of the president to counteract, and if possible overthrow, the Hill influence in New York politics, and it is now said to be the intention of Mr. Cleveland to continue this task, using the patronage at his command outside of his own state for the benefit of his New York supporters. He will require, so it is stated, not only that those who receive public office in New York shall be Cleveland democrats, but New Yorkers of this stripe will be preferred in the general distribution of patronage, where they are eligible. In short, the president proposes hereafter to take care of his own, and since it is in his own politteal household that he has most to fear. it is not incredible that he should have determined to employ the best of the members of that household-a liberal distribution of the spoils. Such a policy with respect to New York, judiciously pursued so that all the factions could be satisfied, or at least fairly recognized, would give Mr. Cleveland a decided advantage over Mr. Hill-an advantage measured by the relative difference in Mr. Cleveland eagerly desires a second term, and his hope for a renomination rests wholly upon securing the New York delegation. It is doubtful whether he could do that at this time, but he may effect a complete change of sentiment in the next two years. It is entirely reasonable to suppose that he will spare no effort to do this, and the policy most likely to accomplish it would be to distribute among New York democrats as

large a part of the spoils as possible.

They Deserve Credit. The managers of the fair deserve special credit for the conduct of the speed department. The races were a great success. In the number of entries, the class of horses put on the track and the fairness of the contests there was little left to be desired. The track met every requirement and the accommodations for the public were admirable. But best of all, there was no room left for underhand work among the owners of the horses. The judge's stand vigorously enforced the rules, sternly suppressed every attempt at jockeying and won the applause of the grand stand and the thanks of the quarter stretch. The races were the best taken altogether, seen in Omaha for long years. Liberal purses attracted the best horsemen to make entries, and the public gave a liberal patronage to a management which

conducted the contests in their interests. That such was the case is worthy of mention. The race course of late has become a fertile ground for swindling and scandal. Scarcely a meeting takes place in certain sections of the country where collusion between the judges' stand and the stables is not either openly or covertly charged. An impression has gained ground that the only use of the public on such occasions is to furnish the purses which jockeys and tricksters divide between themselves. It is important that this impression should be removed in the interest of improved stock. which fairly conducted contests between owners stimulate, and in that of patrons of a sport which has done much to raise the standard of the American-bred horse. The races of the Omaha fair were fairly conducted under the control of

honest men, who had the good fortune to

employ honest and capable subordinates. THE San Francisco Chronicle, in a review of the metal and mineral resources of California, says that the two mineral products-besides silver and gold-from which that state may fairly expect a future addition to her resources, are quicksilver and petroleum. The development of iron has not been satisfactory, for the reason that it cannot as yet be profitably mined in competition with the eastern product, and the state must continue to depend upon other sources of supply for its coal. There is a moderate yield of lead and copper. The supply of quicksilver is quite abundant, while it is scarce elsewhere. It has been mined in California for forty years, and at one time there was a large output. But both the price and the production have decompanied with exclamations of "He's A falling off in the yield of mines elsewhere holds out a more favorable promise

to this interest in California. Petroleum.

promises to be the staple mineral product of the state, and it remarks that the day may come when that production may represent more dollars than the output of gold. It is found in all the coast counties, and in many counties in the interior. Six companies are engaged in the business, one of which, the Pacific Coast Oil company, produces 150,000 barrels of crude oil annually. As much more is produced by other companies,

"By what right, or upon what authority," asks the Herald, "does the Omaha BEE declare that Van Wyck has been endorsed by the Knights of Labor?" By what right or upon what authority does the Herald declare that Rutherford B. Hayes is still president of the United States? The BEE has made no statement regarding endorsement of Senator Van Wyck by the Knights of Labor it did state, on the What authority of the New York Nation, and the Des Moines Tribnne was that the central legislative committee of the Knights of Labor in its report to the order had singled out General Van Wyck from the entire senate as the fearless, able and consistent friend of labor interests at Washington, and urged his reelection upon the order. The right of the BEE to publish this fact was the right of an enterprising newspaper to publish news of interest to its constituency. The authority was such as even that oldtime enemy of laborers and labor interests, the Herald, will not be likely to dispute.

THE wag who insisted that the worst kind of vice was ad vice might find an illustration for his argument in the case of Mr. Thomas Plunkett, of Hartford. A few weeks ago Plunkett wrote a letter to a young man in Hartford, which ran something like this: "I am grieved to learn that you are spending all the money that you can earn, and are forming bad habits. I never see you without you have a cigar in your mouth. I hear also that you are becoming an inveterate poker player. This, my young friend, is very wrong." Two weeks later, Mr. Plunkett had skipped the country, carrying with him a large fund of other people's money.

The Herald apologizes for its malicious fling at Senator Van Wyck and the West Point Catholies, but sticks the knife into the Jews by remarking that it is "just 1,853 years ago that Christ was crucified." We have always failed to see what interest, moral, social or political, the acting editor of the Herald has in that important event.

THE appointment of S. H. Calhoun to the collectorship as Judge Post's successor will give general satisfaction throughout the state. Mr. Callionn is a gentleman of culture and refinement, a lawyer of ability, and a citizen whose high character is above question. The selection reflects credit upon the administra-

It is a sweet-scented revelation of Church Howe's treachery to his neighbors which ex-Agent Shives makes in this issue of the BEE. But no one who knows Howe believes that he could transact straight business if he tried. The man is so thoroughly corrupt that he defiles every object he touches.

KINDLY obtaining \$10 a car rebate on hogs for "his neighbors" and then pocketing half as his own private "boodle," is another sample of Church Howe's loving kindness to his granger constit-

Young George Gould has married Miss Kingdon, the actress. Mrs. Gould. Jr., will bring added theatrical ability to the family. The old man is no slouch as an actor, particularly where his business interests happen to clash with public sentiment.

According to the job printing concern with the democratic paper attachment, the railroad republicans and not the supporters of Van Wyck are counted upon to give the Nebraska senatorship to the democracy. This is important, if true.

KINGS AND QUEENS.

The prince and princess of Wales will visit the international exhibition at Edinburg this

The African sultan, Samory, France's new ally, is six feet high, with a reddish black skin; has conquered 157 small states and has an army of 60,000 men, and prohibits the use of liquor in his empire.

Queen Victoria has been presented with an ambrella specially made for her at Glasgow. The handle was a round globe of fine gold representing the world, studded over with precious stones to represent her majesty's tominions-or possibly intended to suggest that she wants the earth.

Prince Henry of Battenberg will take his brother Alexander home with him to his mother-in-law's castle at Balmoral. Alexander has had something of an experience during the last few years, with Servia, Russia and Turkey picking or him, but he little knows what his brother has endured as the husband of the queen's favorite daughter. Perhaps Henry will abdicate next.

Prince Alexander went on showy lines He built a handsome palace and furnished it finely. Being a handsome young man, he iked to display himself in a gorgeous uniform and on a spirited war-horse at reviews. He had a race affinity, for Jews, and he and they believed in what they call master moves. His last move was evidently made at the gietation of his master, but it was not especially

Not Copied in Charleston. A good number of jokes are being poked at the earthquake, but the Charleston papers are not copying any of them.

Wealth Makes a Difference. New Orleans Picayane Wealth is an enemy to self-reliance. As oon as a man is able to own a canoe he wants some one to paddle it for him

Evidently Broken. St. Paul Pionter Press. The backbone of depression is evidently broken, and an avoidance of excessive speculation will insure prosperity for some time to

The Melaucholy Days.

Now the bloom is on the peach and the yellow is on the pear, And the purple grapes hang thick in heavy

Clusters; There is righness in the sunshine and a feeling everywhere That the time has come for shedding linen Now the season's mother, Autumn, calls her

children all together.

And the history of the year to them relates;
While the thrifty politicians begins to won-

Reep it Before Republicans.

Before the republicans of the First district commit the party to the support of Church Howe, they should ask themselves whether a man of his record has any rightful 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 premium 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 Haves 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 east 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 existing 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 a 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 offered to one of the electors, General Strickland. The call of the legislature broke into the plan of the plotters, 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 Nebraska, now convened by proclamation 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

that this body has any authority to canvass or declare the result of such vote upon the following grounds: First, This legislature now convened hav ing been elected under what is known as the old constitution, has no power to act in the premises, the new constitution of the state having been in force since November, 1875."

in special session for any such purpose, or

The second and third clauses deal with technical objections and are somewhat lengthy. The concluding sentences of this 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 Haves 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 lasted 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, Coveil, Ferguson, Hinman, Holt, Church Howe and North-8.

During the same session of the legisla ture, Church Howe's vote on United States senator for the first three ballots is recorded as having been cast 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 grange 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 rendered.

Nervous Force. Philadelphia Reco.

A few years ago, when Herbert Spencer, the English philosopher, preached what he called the gospel of relaxationwhich was in reality a plea for the American people to indulge in mental and physical rest to a greater degree than they had fermerly been doing, it was afterwards objected that his views on the subject could not be considered of much consequence, as he himself had been ordered by his physician to take the very course which he advised others to adopt. In spite, however, of the apparent inconsistency which seemed thus to surround his argument, it was well-timed and has since been supplemented by that of men who have closely studied the retations which exist between the physical and nervous systems, besides being en forced and illustrated by daily examples. Disguise it as we may, the conviction is He will have to pay the same for delegates. | forced upon us that we are a nervous

people. There are many causes which may account for this. The constant change of circumstances, individual responsibility and irregular climate conditions are no doubt largely responsible for this condition of things. Besides this, the political atmosphere of our government is constantly changing. In lands where the tyrant flaunts in purple, where constitutions are never altered or amended. where the traditions bequeathed from sire to son dominate all aspirations for a newer and better order of things, and

where men spend their lives, Mustering the lawless science of our law, That codeless myriad of precedent,

That wilderness of single instances there is not much opportunity for the display of any qualities except those negative e ones that sap the springs of national tife and make men's spirits rest in idle ness. But here, where every man, so to speak, is a law unto himself, where old forms are constantly changing, giving place to the new, and where allegiane to parties is not permitted to interfere with the recognized necessity for fresh methods of government, the pace is one which often tells and becomes noticeable not in a deterioration of power, but in a waste of those vital energies which make the exercise of that power continuous The contemplation of great things, the thought of how we shall be able to ac-complish them, the knowledge of huge difficulties standing in our way, and how we can succeed in leveling them or raising above them, inspire calmness and moderation; but it is the title and paratively insignificant things that, as a rule, we trouble ourselves so much about and that destroy our needed conservation of energy.

It is not intended by this to have it un dersood that constant work and concentration of thought or energy on any particular subject, when that subject is worth thought or concentration, will burt us "Of what did your brother die?" was the question put to a Frenchman, and the answer was: "He died of having nothing to do." The old monks who declared that labor is worship were wise in their generation. Labor, rightly and judiciciously applied, sweetens life; it is an antidote for many ills, a panacea for many ailments; for, as Carlyle says: "He that has done nothing has known nothing. Vain is it to sit scheming and plausibly discoursing, up and be doing! If thy knowledge be real, put it forth from thee; grapple with real nature; try thy theories there and see how they hold out. Do one thing, for the first time in thy life do a thing, a new light will rise to to thee on the doing of all things what-soever. Truly, a boundless significance hes in work; whereby the craftsman comes to attain much which is of indispensable use, but which he who is of no craft, were he never so high, runs the risk of missing." But the trouble with us is that, as the celebrated English wit said of his countrymen, they took their pleasures sadly, so we take our work seriously; especially when we are dealing with little things we put such a heavy load in our spiritual guns that when we fire them off we are injured by the recoil. We would aim a cannon at a mark which is only worthy of a pistol

The truth of the proverb that that the child is father to the man is seen in this connection every day. The African baby has about it a preternatural solennity and looks at everything musingly and wonderingly. The American baby, on the other hand, is vociferous in all its expressions of joy and sorrow. It cries more vigorously than any other; it breaks its toys with more enthusiasm; it kicks against actual and ideal pricks more strennously, and when the man usurps its place he tollows the same fashion with adult toys. On the Stock Exchange he worries because he sold out too soon or too late; in the store he frets because the price of merchandise has been affected be some political struggie; in the pulpit he chafes because his sermons are not so good as those that he preached last year; in the study he is worried because some popular favor.

And in this constant waste of nervous force the man is largely aided because of the character of his country. It is big with resources, and he is careless not only of health but of money. He does not learn by experience, as men would in some quiet and easy-going common-wealth. The failure of to-day, instead of giving him caution, only inspires him to the performance of some greater deed And so he draws on his reserve power, until at last, when his mental notes have gone to protest and he is forced to sit lown and check his balances, late to retrace his steps and he falls into physical and spiritual bankruptey. Not alone are men guilty of this; so are women. They string themselves up to concert pitch; they are superlative everything; they exaggerate trifles; their streams are raging torrents; their molehills are mountains, and they age and wither before their time. The recklessness with which all tread the paths of modern life is seen every day; it brights the fairest hopes, it casts a shadow on the brightest landscape; and unless wisdom and moderation come to the rescue it is certain to end in sorrow.

> Too High. Burlington Free Press.

Two of the thrones of the last Napoleon are for sale in France at \$190 each. Reduced to \$6 and equipped with rockers, they might find a purchaser in this country.

A Suggestive Name Chicago Tribune.

"Henn is a very suggestive name for the commander of a vessel. They often lay to, says the Cincinnati Telegram. And they can't crow. That's another fitting peculiarity of the bird.

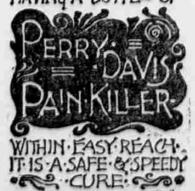
Not a Partisan. Boston Courier. "Isn't he beausiful?" said the wife of the politician, as she dandled her baby boy, who

smiled and kicked every time she threw him "He is," answered the proud father, as he watched the play of the little feet, "but I'm afraid he will never be a good party man."

"Why not?" "Because he's a kicker." It is these terrible things that cast a gloom over the happiest families.

CRAMPS: (HOLERA-MORBUS OR DIARRHŒA=

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