## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 22, 1886.

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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 solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Sept. 17th, 1856, was as follows:

Saturday, 11th		-	66	.18,110
Sunday, 12th		2.	20	.13,100
Monday, 13th		ne.		.13,830
Tuesday, 14th			en i	13,000
Wednesday, 15th				.13,050
Thursday, 16th	2			.12,925
Friday, 17th		ς.		.13,000

ISEAL 1 Notary Public. Geo. B. Tzschuck, 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, 1986, 11,537 copies; for April, 1886, 12,191 copies; tor May, 1886, 12,439 copies; for June, 1886, 12,298 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies; for August, 1886, 12,469 copies. 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,

[BEAL.]	Notary Public.				
C	and the second				

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For Senators: GEO. W. LININGER. BRUNO TZSCHUCK.

For Representatives: W. G. WHITMORE, F. B HIBBARD. GEO. HEIMROD, R. S. HALL. JOHN MATTHIESON. JAMES R. YOUNG, T. W. BLACKBURN, M. O. RICKETTS.

For County Attorney: EDWARD W. SIMERAL.

For County Commissioner: ISAAC N. PIERCE.

Six weeks will afford Douglas county republicans ample time to discuss candidates and plan for victory.

JIM PAUL's candidacy for the governorship cannot be discovered with the argest sized telescope. It has floated off in space.

TOM KENNARD's "boodle" seems to have carried the day in Laucaster, but it will not be powerful enough to control

Hon. Brund Tzschuck. grave responsibilities to mingle once The name of Bruno Tzschuck will be a tower of strength to the republican ticket which with Mr. Lininger he leads as a

candidate for state senator. Bruno A Promise from Both Sides. The new democratic campaign book, Tzschuck is one of the oldest residents of

issued by the national congressional committee, declares it to be the policy of the administration, and therefore inferentially of the party, to open up foreign markets for our products. It claims that the desire is to extend the trade of the United States into countries to the south of us, whose commerce is steadily grow retary of state of Nebraska and ing, in some directions with wonderful rapidity, and much the greater part of which is now controlled by England, France and Germany. It has not been With G. W. Lipinger and Bruno generally supposed that the democratic party was very much concerned regarding this trade or in fact any other. Its

course hitherto has certainly been such as to warrant the opinion that it was wholly indifferent respecting the foreign commerce of the country. It has generally been found in pretty solid opposition to everymeasure of a practical character the object of which was to improve our trade relations with other lands, and particularly with the southern countries. To effect this has been a leading feature of republican effort for years, but it has

never failed to meet obstruction at the every trickster, sell-out and traitor to his hands of the democracy. constituents who proved himself in the However, any evidence of enlightenlast legislature unworthy of confidence ment and progress in the ideas and policy

and recreant to the trusts committed to of that party will be neartily welcomed. and if in this matter it is really disposed Two years ago this fall the people to adopt the policy which the republicans of Nebraska were called upon to have been urging for years, and in supgive the verdict of approval or port of which they have piled up facts dissent on the constitutional amendand arguments mountain high, there is ments providing for a railroad commisnothing to do but to commend the demosion. By an overwhelming majority at crats for the awakening that has thus the polls they rejected the proposition to tardily come to them, and to encourage turn over their power of regulating the them in their conversion. This question railroads to a body of men who were of extending our foreign commerce is certain to be controlled by the corporagetting to be of such pressing importions. The verdict of the people was tance to the welfare of the country that sharp and decisive. There was no it ought not to be affected by party differgrounds for dispute as to what it meant. ences. The country needs the great and It was a clear and conclusive victory over growing markets of the southern half of the railroad brigade of corporate henchthe hemisphere, and it will need them men. But before the legislature admore and more as the productiveness of journed the railroads succeeded in the nation increases. Our future prossecuring enough votes of reperity is in no small degree contingent publicans to accomplish in the upon securing these markets. The matstate capital what they had failed ter is one which touches the welfare of to secure at the polls. The infamous all sections and all interests. It commissioner bill was passed in out-

should not be embarrassed by making rageous defiance of popular sentiment it a subject of party controversy with a and individual pledges. On the final view to party capital. The democrats passage of the bill the following memhave the popular branch of congress and bers of the legislature voted in its favor: the president. Whatever practical mea-In the senate-Brown, Buckworth, Burr, sures they sincerely bring forward for Cherry, Clark, Day, Dolan, Duriand, the promotion of the foreign commerce Einsel, Filson, Goehner, Hoebel, Howe, of the nation, particularly with the coun-Howell, Hyers, Lewis, McAllister, Meiktries south of us, we do not hesitate to eljohn, Metz, Norris, Paul, Putnam, predict will receive the hearty support of Skinner, Smith of Fillmore, Smith of the republican senate. They will have Lancaster, Snell, Sowers and Spencer. an opportunity this winter to show how In the house-Adams, Aikin, Bailey, much sincerity there is in their campaign Blaco, Booth, Brandt, Brunner, Burnpromises in this particular.

## The Outbreak at Madrid. The revolt or mutiny of a few hundred

Heimrich, Henry, Hocknell, Hoimes. Holt, Johnston, Kaley, Kuony, Lee (of Furnas), Lee (of Merrick), Liesveld, Luce, soldiers at Madrid on Sunday night appears to have been one of those ill-con-M'Ardle, Mulvahill, Newmyer, Newcomsidered and ill-timed movements of which ber, Olmstead, Osgood, Peterson, Rice, Spanish history affords several examples, Riley, Robertson, Robinson, Root, Rusthough we do not recall one which was sell, Smith, Scoville, Stover, Taggart, quite so clumsy and complete a flasco as Taylor, Thomas (of Cass), Thompson, this last alleged attempt to inaugurate Troup, Varner, Waitt, White, Williams, revolution. Whether or not the influences that produced Sunday's outbreak

The above are the names of the men can be safely measured by the character who dared to defy public sentiment and and extent of this "revolt" is uncertain. he vote of the people in fastening If they can, then they are manifestly in-

whole quite as prosperous and happy as more with his Omaha friends and old they have been at any other time within time neighbors for \$3 a day and mileage? | at least the past quarter of a century.

The Time Has Come.

Last fall, under the influence of the exposures made by this paper, the board of trade started the ball a-rolling for a railroad controlled by Omaha capital and conducted in the interests of this city and its trade territory. The freight bureau has now taken the matter up and the combined action of these two organizations should be sufficient to float the enterprise into an actual existence. The time has arrived when Omaha can

no longer afford to lie on her oars and entrust her transportation interests to corporations whose terminals are in unfriendly cities. If our merchants are to keep this city abreast of the development of territory which is ours by the right of nearness and our ability to supply it, we must have free and open access to our neighbors.

For years this paper has been pointing out the dangers which threatened the commercial supremacy of our city. Through fair and foul weather and good and evil report, against the opposition of cowards who believed that blind submission to force would in time remedy the evils of oppression, and in antagonism to dishonest tools whose business it was to throw dust in the eyes of their dupes, the BEE has urged the construction of roads originating in this city, controlled by Omaha capital and in active competition with unfriendly rivals. It was so with the narrow guage road that was slaughtered by treachery in the house of its friends. It was so with the Omaha and Northern until that scheme was developed into a plan to secure local aid for a northern extension of the Missouri Pacifie. To any honest project to build a road from this city into trade territory now controlled by corporations which are kniting this city in the interests of its rivals, the BEE will give an honest and unflunching support. While it still believes that Omaha is the best commercial point on the Missouri river and that her merchants are not yet as seriously injured as some of our contemporaries insist, it sees clearly the dangers menacing the jobbing trade. The time to apply remedies is when the symptoms first appear. Omaha cannot afford to wait until the damage is done.

THE Republican is still unable in its dazed condition to understand that convention and its results. It proposes to leave the unravelling of the mystery to the new management, which it, however, declines to pledge to the support of the republican ticket.

THE Union Pacific cannot afford to discriminate againt Omaha in the interests of Kansas City. In the present relations of that road with the government, policy alone should dictate a course of fairness.

THERE seems to be a genuine anti monopoly sentiment pervading the Omaha Freight bureau. Mr. Barker voiced it fairly in his plea for inter-state

SATURDAY'S political editorials in the columns of the esteemed contemporaries made strange reading on Sunday morn-

A RAULROAD of her own to the north-

### THE HOT CREEK BASIN. A Region of Wondrous Beauty and

### Fertility-Organizing Sioux County.

BODARC, Sioux Co., Nob., Sept. 17. [Correspondence of the BEE.]-This town is located in what is known as Hot Creek Basin, a region of wondrous beauty and fertility and but a few years ago of the the favorite haunts of the savage and useless red man. This region is but little known to the outside world, all the instorical and geographical works of our state scarce mention it, or if they do they dismiss the subject with a few words regarding its geological formation. Terms such as pliocene, miocene, cretaceous, etc., comprise about all that the writers have given us.

It is true the geological formation is of especial interest to the scientists ; it is no practical value to us settlers and cowmen. Talk to us of science in Greek and Latin if you please, and we will listen with profound respect, but come here and gaze upon our sleek cattle, our bounteous crops of grain, especially corn and vegetables, and you will express your admiration and surprise in good old plain English that all can understand. This is the first season crops have been put in here, and they have been put in on sod, and the result has even in this rude manner of cultivation been to establish the fact that crops of all kinds can be raised in that creek basin in quality and

quantity not to be excelled in any por tion of the state. Now that I have given you a rude introduction to the little domain, I would like to tell you and your readers about the trials and tribulations in our attempts to

### ORGANIZE SIQUE COUNTY.

Last winter a petition was drawn up in porper form, signed by some fifty actual residents of the county, most of whom had lived here for years, and acquired some property which is subject to tax-ation. This petition was accompanied by affidavits from the officials of Cheyenne county, stating the number of tax pay-ers in the county and C., and forwarded through C. C. McNish, of Wisner, to the governor. Two months rolled away and no tidings reached us as to the fate of our petition. At length we wrote to our attorney, who wrote to the governor in answer his excellency stated there was another petition on file in his office. praying for the organization of Sioux county. After making diligent quiry we were unable to find a man in the county that had ever seen, signed or heard of any other petition for organization but one forwarded by Mr. McNish. We then wrote the governor what we considered a very respectful letter, requesting him to take some action in the matter. This met the same fate as the petition. We have heard from it, however, in a semi-official way, to the effect that the governor stated to some of his friends that he should pay no attention to a gang of cowboys and clodhoppers, but should simply consign their documents to the waste pasket. He may not have said this, but he has acted this sentiment out to the life. It is true there are a number of cowboys in the settlement, but they are men in every sense of the word. Most of them

are actual settlers, and when the time comes to round up their votes you'll find none of them bearing the Dawes brand. The 700 settlers in this basin are a power that Governor Dawes cannot afford to

A few days since another tition in the interest of pe-the railroad company and swearing the signatures of twenty-eight persons was forwarded to the governor praying for the organization of the county. Some of the signers of that petition are not residents of the county, not having lo-cated a claim in the county. The peti-tion was returned because the petitioners failed sending any affidavits stating the

### substitute its forces for those sanctioned by the people.

The railway cor orations here are not restrained by the principles of civil lib-erty any more than similar corporations in aristocratic or despotic governments. The same rules apply to the organiza-tion and management of pools, and the same objects in America as in England, France, Germany or Russia.

England, it is said, has now eleven great railroad corporations, formed out of what were once 262 companies. France as six great companies, formed out o forty-eight original companies. How like the absorption in free America is the process across the waters! The same struggle against the power of

the railroad consolidations has arisen in the old world that now agitates America. Bismarck has tried the commission plan without success, and says, in his direct way: "The imperial railway office has

become a council which gives good advice and prefaces its requests with: 'If you please.' It writes a great deal and makes much ado, but no one heeds its behests.'' Bismarck could not better have described the Missouri railroad commission had it been the subject of his critieism

The Prussian plan has been in operation several years, and is a pronounced success. In Prussia the state now owns all the railroads and conducts the trans-portation business of the country. It may come to that here, but not until every other has been tried. Such an extension of the power of the national government is not to be contemplated without a shud der, but would it not be better than the rresponsible power of a national pool? The French idea is more applicable to

American institutions. The French proceed upon our theory that railroads are public highways, and as such are amena-ble to regulation and control by the government. They have a railway depart-ment of government with its head like our comptroller of the currency, who supervises the railway management with the power to conform it to the policy of policy of the government. In this country such an affair would be a part of he administration-probably belong to he cabinet and have supervision over the transportation interests of the conn-Is there not a suggestion in this plan worthy of the consideration of the congressional candidates of poth great political parties?

## Jacob Coaster, Emperor,

Philadelphia Times Jacob Coaster is an Englishman who has just been sent to the lunatic asylum at Washington in consequence of an attempt to enforce his hallucination that he is the emperor of all America. This is severe on Jacob. His country woman, Queen Victoria, imagines she is empress of India, but nobody thinks of sending her to a lunatic asylum for enforcing her hallucination. The Czar Alexander imagines he is emperor of Asia, but nobody tries to lock him up because of his delusion. Neither the empress of Iedia nor the emperor of Asia is what she or he claims to be, but they both act as if they were, and their claim is allowed, wherein s the difference between them and Jacob

Coaster. While Jacob Coaster's delusion is shared by many potentates, there is only one just now to whom the delusion of being a ruler brought disaster as sorrowful in its way as Coaster's. This is Alexander of Battenburg, lately of Balgaria. He imagined that to reign was to rule, and the result was that he was compelled to bid adieu to all his greatness. The Rus-sians thaught he should have been content to reign and let the czar do the ruling, while the Turks thought the same thing. except that they subtituted the sultan for the czar. The only difference between Alexander, of Battenburg, and Coaster.

of Washington is that Alexander is free to look for his own asylum. Delusions like Jacob Coaster's are by no means uncommon. A number of gentlemen of more or less respectability

A Great Catch.

Since most of the noble dukes and other lords of creation who have married American girls are regarded as forum hunters, it is a matter of some would a that the royal families of the old workd would let a young fellow like George Gould throw himself away on a plane American girl without first making an effort to interest him in some fair lady of rank who could give him the social promgreat wealth could easily aspire to. The impoverished houses which have been congratulating themselves on their alliance with some of the rich American families would have something to brag about if they had been able to take young

Gould in out of the moisture. Gould the elder is probably the wealthiest man in the country. He exhibited on one occasion not long ago bonds and stocks to the value of more than sixty millions. He controls corpo-ate wealth to the amount of three or four hundred millions, and, as he is yet comparatively young, it would be useless to put an estimate upon the sum of his final accumulations. Of the immense fortune he will leave, the young mau who has just been married will inherit the greater part. He is handsome, modest, amiable and capable. As an addition to any noble house he would be an acquisition not to be despised. His inheri-tance would lift the whole im-poverished aristoeracy of the old world out of the slough of despond into which extravagance and other excesses have plunged it. To have let him go without a struggle is the greatest mistake that their lordships have made in many a year. It will be some time before another converting of this kind will occur. pportunity of this kind will occur.

The large number of American heiresses who have in recent years married into the British aristocracy will exert an influence upon that order which cannot be measured at this time. Several of them are the mothers of young men who will, in the course of a few years, be peers of the empire. Only one of these personages is now descended from an American. Lord Asabuaton's grandmother was an American. But the bevy of beautiful and American women who now hover about the throne will presently be the proud downgers whose sons and daughters will show the effete aristocracy of a decaying empire how to lord it over the groundlings. Recruited by a few members of the other sex, who, in this country, as in England, have most of the wealth, the old nobility would thrive as never before. The difficulty about titles could be easily arranged. The same power which conferred these baubles on the prates and cut-throats of could give them to the eminently respectable young men of America, so that in matters of precedence there would be no trouble. The extra wealth to be secured by interesting the American youth in this cheme could be depended upon to compensate the country for all the wear and tear that its institutions would suffer by reason of an irregularity that might attend the bestowal of titles.

The first departure in this line is to be made this month in Colorado, where a daughter of the earl of Airle is to marry an unassuming American citizen, whose name is not now recalled. Several of the brothers and sisters of the bride are to be at the weading, and the affair is certain to be as recherche as the circumstances will permit of. George Gould, however, is irretrievably lost. Nice as are the schemes which the aristocrats of the old world have fixed for the despoiling of the "lower classes," they cannot compare in productiveness with the arrangements which the Goulds have made in this country. Perhaps by the time George Gould has an heir who contemplates marriage the desirability of going abroad to settle down in luxury will be more pronounced than it is now.

T'

Royal Academy Scandals.

slight.

railway regulation.

# ing.

Ezschuck heading their legislative ticket, Douglas county republicans can enter the fight with every assurance of success. Mr. Tzschuck, like Mr. Lininger, stands squarely on the Van Wyck plank of the platform. Keep Them at Home.

Nebraska and one of the most sterling

of her German citizens. For years a

farmer in Sarpy county, he is well known

throughout the state as an earnest repub-

hean, a good citizen, an honest man and

an efficient public servant. Mr. Tzschuck

has occupied a number of positions

of public trust. He has been see-

later the efficient consul of the United

States at Vera Cruz in Mexico. His in-

tegrity no one has ever dared to question.

### The people of Nebreska owe it to themselves to retire to private life every candidate for the legislature whose record is not straight and clean on the issues of the day. They owe it to their parties to Total rebuke by a vote of lack of confidence

his care.

### the First district

WITH both republican and democratic conventions endorsing the public record of Charles H. Van Wyck, Nebraska has reason to feel proud of her senator.

THE anti-Van Wyck faction of the republican party in Nebraska is daily growing weaker. At the present rate they will scarcely muster a corporal's guard by the time the legislature meets.

GEORGE GOULD dodged the reporters on his wedding trip by taking no wedding trip at all. He was as hard at work at his desk the day after his marriage as if the event was of no more importance than a decline of an eighth in Wabash.

THE people have been winning against the politicians in a dozen conventions during the past ten days. Senator Van Wyck's appeal for a direct vote of confidence at the polls has been reinforced by direct votes of endorsement in the conventions.

OMAHA democrats will be astonished to learn on the authority of their organ that Senator A. S Paddock is seeking their suffrages for the office of county commissioner. "Mr. A. S. Paddock" is vouched for by the Herald "as a sound democrat, a man of sterling integrity and large business capacity." Residents of Beatrice will be equally astonished at the information that "there could be no objection to him on the ground of residence." As Senator Paddock lives nearly a hundred and twenty miles distant from Omaha as the crow flies, we imagine that the Herald has been misinformed when it says that he "is being urged for the place by many prominent citizens of Omaha as well as many living beyond the corporation lines."

THE 21st congress district of Ohio, which includes most of the populous and wealthy manufacturing city of Cleveland, is at present represented by a demoerat, although the district is republican by a good round majority whenever party lines are strictly drawn. Several conditions have during the past four years operated to divide the republicans in the congressional contests, but this year none of the conditions unfavorable to harmony appear to be present, and as the democratic representative has not grown in popular favor, there is very good promise that this Ohio district will send a republican member to the liftieth congress. Another reassuring fact is in the nomination of Hon, Amos Townsend, who represented the district for six years from 1877 to 1983, and as a working member made a most creditable record, having accomplished more for the unatorial interests of the district than any representative before or since. Mr. Townsend is a successful business man, and his practical judgment was highly esteemed by the committees of which he was a member when in congress. As a politician he is able, shrewd, active and straightforward, while his republicanism is thorough and whole-hearted. It is pretty safe to predict that with Mr. Townsend as their candidate the republicans of the 21st ()hio district will reduce by one the demouratic majority in congress.

Nebraskans a commission which they had expressly declined to endorse. Should any of the members of the last legislature who voted for the creation of the odious railroad commission present themselves as candidates for renomination, they should be confronted with their record. It will be safe to keep them all at home.

Wright, Mr. Speaker.

ham, Callahan, Conger, Cape, Corr, Cox,

Dempster, Emerson, Glenn, Hall, Hazen,

Hearing From Home. The apparent indifference of President

Cleveland regarding the condition of affairs at Charleston is beginning to be criticised in the house of his friends, the south, and it would not be surprising to find that there is a great deal of indignation in that quarter which has been kept under control for reasons not difficult to interpret. The simple truth is, that the president's course in this matter has the

appearance of cold-blooded heartlessness, and there is no apparent ground on which it can be excused. The fact that he has no lawful authority to use government supplies in aid of the Charleston sufferers does not acquit him of the duty of exerting himself in such direction as he may for the relief of those unfortunate people, although he apparently assumes

that it does. The limitation upon his executive powers doesn't affect his privilege as a citizen or put any constraint upon his humanity. As citizen and man he might have with entire propriety appealed to his fellow-citizens in behalf of the sufferers and given an earnest of his sympathy in substantial form. The example would have been an incentive to others, and undoubtedly would have caused a very material difference in the amount subscribed. But he did nothing of the sort. He kept right along with his hunting and fishing. seemingly without the least thought or care as to how the people of Charleston were faring or likely to fare. And undoubtedly in this conduct there is illustrated a prominent quality of Mr. Cleveland's character. He is not a man of active and strong sympathies, and in view of the exceptional nature of the

Charleston catastrophy it is not easy to conceive what extent of calamity to other people would win his serious concern to the temporary abandonment of his pursuit of pleasure. It cannot be agreeable to any citizen, and must be humillating to many, to think of the executive of the nation as a man who is incapable of being affected by the misfortune and distress of a large number of his fellow citizens, due to a cause beyond their control, when the question of his individual enjoyment is involved, though only for a brief time. Yet it is quite unpossible to candidly have any other opinion of Mr. Cleveland since his failure to show the least concern respecting the Charleston calamity, which promptly touched the sympathies of England's queen, and is now eliciting substantial tokens of sympathy in other lands. But your "man of destiny" is rarely troubled

Accombing to the Herald, Mr. A. S. Paddock is a candidate on the democratic side for the office of county commissioner of Douglas county. This is a genuine piece of news. Has the senator sion, with its comfortable salary and

with much heart.

significant, and need not be seriously regarded as in the slightest degree menacing the peace of the kingdom or the permanence of the regency. The dispatches indicate that the men who engaged in the uprising and went through the streets of Madrid shouting "Live the republic!" did so in the belief that they had a large part of the army with them, and that it was only necessary to apply the torch in order to light the fires of revolution in every direction. It must have been a crushing disclosure when they encountered at the Prado two thousand soldiers loyal to the government whom they had supposed were their friends and would join the revolt, and when later they found the barracks and arsenal, instead of being thrown open to admit them, so vigorously defended that they were compelled to retire from the effort to get possession. The government, it is however evident, was taken by surprise, and had the revolt been more skillfully planned the authorities might have had a great deal of trouble in suppressing it, but a few hours sufficed to enable the government to understand the situation and then suppression of the outbreak became easy, though not without loss of life. The uprising was professedly in the interest of republicanism, but it is more than probable that it was due chiefly to the machinations of that chronic disturber, Don Carlos, who is ready to play any sort of a game to further his ends.

This supposition finds warrant in the fact that this pretender, who is understood to be continually hatching conspiracies, recently issued a manifesto in which he held out flattering promises of what he would do for the nation were the control of the government committed .to his hands. That his agents have been tampering with the army, with the result of winning over the handful of soldiers who made the outbreak of Sunday, is more than likely. Assuming this to be so, the extent of the uprising demonstrates the insignificance of the Carlist influence, though perhaps the wonder ought to be that the party has any influence at all outside the ranks of adventurers and freebooters-who have everything to gain and nothing to lose from

civil strife and disorder. An effoct of this movement will be to render the government more vigilant. It had probably grown over-confident from the expressions of loyalty and patriotism that were drawn out by the death of King Alfonso, and which were doubtless very generally sincere. But in relaxing the discipline and watchfulness which must be continually maintained in a government like that of Spain, opportunity was given to the ambitious malcontents to carry on their insidious work, of which Sunday's episode was the fruit. The whole affair-the insignificance of the uprising and the ease with which it was suppressed-showed that the present government of Spain, so long as it maintains the policy under which it has proceeded thus far, ought not to have anything to fear

from the schemes of the worthless conspirator who is responsible for most of the political trouble occurring from time to time in that country. The government as showing an enlightened and progressresigned his place on the Utah commis- ive spirit in most directions, and the Spanish people are doubtless on the

west means a doubling of Omaha's population within ten years

## KINGS AND QUEENS.

Emperor William is very partial to shell fish and lobsters.

The king of Portugal is offending the tastes of the Britishers by wearing unfashionable and antiquated garments.

The queen regent of Spain has conferred upon her prospective subject, Mme. Nilsson, the Grand Cross of the Order of Benevolence.

The czar of Russia, in addition to all the real and imaginary daugers which surround his path, is a victim to an abnormal fear of hydrophobia.

The Queen of Spain is said to be suffering from putmonary disease, which is making alarming progress. The affection is similar to that which caused the death of King Alfonso.

Princess Louise, one of the daughters of thequeen, says that she is "always out of money." She is paid \$30,000 a year out of the pockets of the British people, but there are many ways in which a princess can get rid of gold.

Queen Dona Maria Pia, of Portugal, shares with her sister-in-law, the Queen of Italy, the distinction of being regarded as "the best dressed woman in Europe." Queen Pia is a patroness of the Life-Saving society of Portugal, and received some years ago a gold medal from the Paris branch of that society.

Alfonso's widow has had to banish from Madrid an officer who was continually on duty about the royal palace. He fell violently in love with his sovereign, and, making no concealment of his passion, revealed it in various ways. One day he made his way to the queen's boudoir, and throwing himself at her majesty's feet poured forth his tale of The gentleman belongs to a passion. powerful aristocratic family. Nevertheless, he is likely to have a warm time in the regiment, which, in consequence of his escapade, has been ordered into virtual exile.

### Revival of Business in St. Louis. Chicago Tribune.

A few more loads of pumpkins than usual were brought into St. Louis one day this week, and the papers of that old village are blowing about a "revival of business.

The Passing of the Queen.

A flavor in the air of ripe September: A crispness in the grass beneath the feet; A bracing freshness, in the breeze that tarries An antum odor, racy, rare, and sweet.

A premonition, delicate and tender, Of gentle softness in Queen Nature's face, When summer shall have spent her royal

And left her crown; but kept the queenly grace.

O loy to count the jewels she forgetteth ! They lie with lavish wealth o'er hill and dell,

The token that her presence still must linger When all around may seem to say farewell.

The wayside vines are glittering with rubies; The ferms are pearls beneath the contin ferns are pearls beneath the gentle

hand; And amber glows among the gracious tree-

That bow to hear her footsteps through the

Dear heart, that seekest for some sign of summer

To carry with thee, spile of time and care, And keep amulet in winuy weather— A token for thee too, doth autumn bear.

Thou shall not dread the withering hand of

winter, Nor shrink with shivering awe from pain and death, Since closing life shall be thy coronation, And benediction be thy parting breath.

number of tax-payers in the county. On Saturday last a commissioner, or a some-thing inside of fine clothes, was sent or imported from Hay Springs to swear some one to their documents. This com missioner or something else struggled a long time in vain with an honest granger to induce him to swear to something he knew nothing about. Next they lit down on an old timer here just as the old moon came peering over the bluffs and induced him in the uncertain light of an old ranch stable to sign their affidavit.

We are as eager as any of our fellow citizens for the organization of the county but we must be allowed to enter our protest against its being done in the interest of a railroad ring even if there is a governor in the middle of it. H.

### Clearwater's Boom.

respondence of the BEE. |-Clearwater, for some time past known as a "way station" and generally advertised as such by her rival towns, Neligh to the east and Ewing to the west, has just takena boom and bids fair to become the metropois of Antelope county in the not distant future. Within the last two weeks a newspaper has been established here, a building for which is under construction; ground has been purchased for an ele vator by Fremont parties who expect to be ready to receive grain inside of fortyfive days. A gentleman from lowa has been looking over the town and county with a view to establishing a bank here, and will probably commence the erec-tion of his building next week; ground for a new meat market has has been purchased and work commenced on the building; another doctor, late of Albion, has opened an office here, also an at-torney from Creighton. A jeweler has arranged to open a store here besides quite a number of other minor institutions which add to the life and business interests of a new town. The new grist mill is nearly completed and will commence grinding wheat about October 1st. Trade in all branches is brisk and merchants are more hopeful than ever before. In the writer's opinion Clearwater will ere long be recognized as the commercial center of this section. Her business men are all enterprising and carry large stocks. The town is sur-rounded on all sides by a fertile and pro-ductive country, peopled by a thrifty and comparatively wealthy class of farmers, which always insures a permanent and lucrative patronage to all who engage in business in the natural "hub" of Ante-lope county. We have at present three general stores, one implement store, one drug store, one hardware store, one meat market, two blacksmith shops, two hotels, one livery stable, one lumber yard, newspaper, one harness shop, and there s room for more business houses of all kinds, as the town is many years behind the country. Persons seeking locations for business houses cannot find a better place in the state than Clearwater at present. Those who come in now will present. cap the harvest in store for all enterprising men with sufficient means to start business of any character.

### The Great Issue. Kansas City Times.

The country need not nurse the delusion that the railroad corporations of free America will not if they can control state and national governments, and dominate every public interest. Their influence in the last ten years in legislation leaves no room for exception in favor of this coun-Their absolute domination of the try. internal commerce, their nutblication or the law of supply and demand and theif substitution of the law of the pool for the regulation of prices have already demon-

imagine they ought to be an emperor or king of France. Don Carlos is a name that has long been associated with a claim to the throne of Spain. It happens every few months that a deluded Englishman goes to Windsor castle to claim his birthright to the throne occupied by a lescendant of a German emigrant. But it is only at Windsor and the white house that the claimants are at once marched off to a mad-house-that the claim itself is considered proof of insanity. But as a matter of right the claim of Coaster is only a degree more absurd than those of the others, from the emperor of Asia to the heir of the Bonapartes.

Charging for Conversation.

San Francisco Post: Dr. Older,

dentist of this city, has a well-earned reputation, not alone for skillful dentis-CLEARWATER, Neb., Sept. 19.-[Cortry, but for a charge of marvelous capacity. One day this week a patient of the doctor got his bill. Of course, he fell back, stupefied. All Older's patients do, until they get used to it. "He has charged \$15 an hour," cried the wretched man, "and when I call on

him he talks for twenty minutes about the weather, and politics, and his last new girl, and 1 am paying for that all the time He called on the dentist and expressed

his opinion that it was not right, and that his time should not be charged when so much of it was consumed in conversation. Dr. Older heard him gravely to the end. "You remember," he said, when end. indignant protest was concluded, the "that I told you upon my preliminary ex-amination that the nerve of the tooth was affected. You do? Good. Now, I know my business. So I soothe your nerves and cast you into a pleasant frame of mind before touching an instrument. Do you understand now?"

'But, great heavens! am I to pay \$7.50 to hear you talk about Miss B's bangs, and this actress, and that dudine?" "It had the proper effect," said the dentist, caimly. "It quieted your nerves, and I must say," he added, with some pique; "that you are the first of my patients who ever considered we can patients who ever considered my con-versation dear at the price." The patient sighed deeply, and signed the check.

## G. W. Curtis as a Writer.

Boston Herald: In the multitude books that have been made from the magazines it is strange that the material in the "Easy Chair" of Harper's Maga-zine has been neglected. We venture to express the opinion that some of the best writing of our era is to be found there. There is a little descriptive account of the rural New England Sabbath in the September number which for its graceful and felicitous touch can hardly be over-praised. Not a number appears to which in this dopartment Mr. Curtis one fails to contribute something worth pre serving. We have assigned the essays of Addison and of Steele the position of classes in our literature. They repro-sent the manners and the thought of their time in a style that makes them wortay of it. Do we reflect that Mr. Curtis is doing the same thing for our day, and after a method that will bear comparison with the work of these au-thors enshrined in early literature? George William Curtis is an American

writer who, with all his popularity, ha not had an estimation that exceeded his deserts, and who, after more than a quarter of a century of active communication with the nublic through the press, is a fresh and interesting in his composition and, if possible, more graceful than when he first began his literary career.

## Why Didn't the Colonel Think of This?

Louisville Courier-Journal. Col. Grider's aretic sletters are only eight teep feet long. If he tries to bring home the north pale on one of these he will find that it strated readiness of arbitrary power to will drag some.

Magazine of Art for October: The very first scandal of any moment occurred very shortly after the incorporation of the Academy in 1775. This was the case of Sir Robert Strange, which has been touched upon in an earlier article. In Sir (then Mr.) Robert Strange's pamphlet, "An Enquiry into the Rise of the Royal Academy, 'i is inserted a letter to the earl of Bute-he who was burned in effigy at Temple Bar, Although this letter has no apparent connection with the sarcastic little history of the origin of the Academy which follows, it tails cortain happenings de were probably closely associated with the writer's squabble with one of the earliest hanging committees. Ramsey, who had painted a portrait of the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., requested Strange to engrave it, on the plea that the prince and the earl of Bute would both be gratified by his doing so. Strange was at the time preparing to start for Italy, and not wishing to delay his journey for the two years required for the engraving of a full-length por-trait, he declined unless it could be shown to him that it was the prince's own particular wish that he should comply. Shorfly afterwards William Cham-bers, the architect-he whose sombre Thames-side pile is in its stony acreage not unstately when its pilasters eatch the erimson gleam of the evening sun-brought Strange a message that the Prince of Wales was anxious he should engrave not only his highness's own portrait, but likewise that of Lord Bute. It was requested that he should lay aside It was requested that he should lay aside every other engagement and engrave Lord Bute's picture first. In return for this his royal highness, in his princely generosity, would make the engraver a present of a hundred guineas, and pat-ronize a subscription for copies of the engravings. This did not sound very promising; but Strange was not anery, attributing the meanness of the angry, attributing the meanness of the angry, attributing the meanness of the offer to the prince's ignorance of the length of time required for engrav-ing two large pictures. Chambers repre-sented the position to the prince, who romarked that Strange's reasons were "both natural and just." "Bat how great was my surprise," exclaimed the indiguant engraver, "when a day or two afterwards a friend of mine told me that be had seen Mr. Ramsay, who informed he had seen Mr. Ramsay, who informed him that he had met Lord Bute, who had said that the prince was so provoked at my refusal that he could not bear to hear my refusal that he could not bear to hear my name mentioned." Eventually Mr. Ryland engraved the portraits, which occupied him four years. He was paid a hundred guineas for making the drawings, and 250 a quarter during the whole of the four years, and received in addition the proceeds of the sale of the prints. Strange made several attempts-not very dignified perhaps, but eminently natural on the part of a man who feared to be harmed in his profession by what was perhaps a mere mystification---to obtain an explanation from Lord Bute; but the the door was always shut upon him, and even the presentation of a set of impressions from some of the plates Strange engraved did not procure him an interview.

### A Beautiful Present.

The Virgin Salt Co., of New Haven, Conn., to introduce Virgin Salt into every family are making this grand offer: A Crazy Patchwork Block, enameled in twelve beautiful colors, and containing the latest Fancy Stitches, on a large Lith-ographed Card having a beautiful gold mounted Ideal Portrait in the conter, given away with every 10-cont package of Virgin Salt. Virgin Salt has up equal for household purposes. It is the clean-est, purest and whitest Salt over seen or used. Remember that a large package costs only 10 cents, with the above present. Ask your grocer for it.

Crichton & Whitney sell hard and soft coal, 18th and Izard and 218 S. 15th street.