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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS, E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, [s. s. Geo, B. Tzschnek, secretary of the Ber Publishing company, does solution of the block that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Oct. 1st, 1880, was as

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GEO. B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to and subscribed in my presence

Sworn to and subscriber in any fitter this 2d day of October, A. D., 1885, N. P. FRIT, ISEALL

Notary Public. Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn. deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing company, that the actual av-erage daily circulation of the Daily Bee for Graze daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of January, 1886, was 10.378 copies, for February, 1886, 10,535 copies; for March, 1886, 11,537 copies; for April, 1886, 12,101 copies; for May, 1886, 12,439 copies; for June, 1885, 12,288 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies; for August, 1886, 12,464 copies; for September, 1886, 13,050 copies. Group B, TZSCHUCK. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of October, A. D., 1880, N. P. FEIL, [SEAL] Notary Public.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor-JOHN M. THAYER. For Lieut, Governor-H. H. SHEDD, For Secretary of State-G. W. LAWS. For Treasurer-C. H. WILLARD. For Auditor-H. A. BABCOCK. For Attorney General-WILLIAM LEESE For Com. Public Lands-JOSEPH SCOTT For Supt. Public Instruction-GEO.B.LANE

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

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

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

For County Attorneys EDWARD W. SIMERAL.

For County Commissioner: ISAAC N. PIERCE.

Contents of the Sunday Bee. Page 1. New York Herald Cablegrams-specials to the BEE,-General Telegraphic

The Political Saw Mill. The official organ of the B. & M. road at Lincoln feels sure that the BRE is full of vain imaginings concerning the political part played by the Burlington bosses in the present campaign. The B. & M. Journal says that "the employees of all the railroad companies in this state. being, as a rule, intelligent, enterorising and ambitious, have political convictions shup or a store.

as with the plea of railroad a torn ys the cammaign as a distinct labor that a radrond in its relations to the pubs movement. With any effort chatao lie is in no way different from "a news- ter, or with any variapaper, a saw mul, a machine shop or a tion 02 tore." But a railroad autorney who charact r with which it has storted, it didn't know better would be dismissed would lose much of its interest and signion short notice. When railroad employes | ficance. How keenly the publicians are merely display the same interest in politics that any other eitizen shows, there would be no complaint. If they voted | For this reason it would seem that it their own honest convictions as citizens should draw to its support a very large instead of becoming the mere puppets of number of the voters of New York who the railroad managers, no sensible person would find fault. The Burlington method in this campaign is, if anything, more offensive and more outrageous than its of that city under democratic rule. It is arrogant and dictatorial policy was in the campaign ten years ago, In some sections of the state, notably in the Republican valley, the grayel train gang under the conductorship of brass collated lawyers, has made it all a man's life is worth to oppose a railroad candidate for any office. Even business mon along the road frankly admit that they none other that has a larger significance. would be ruined if they were to oppose the B. & M. town lot "hoss" and his strikers. The whole Second congressional district has for years groaned under the political tyranny of railroad wardness of General Miles' Apache cam-

chised the masses in that section. In Lancaster county only men who train give the facts as they were and to under the Burlington ring-masters dare to aspire to any office, high or low. It is not only intolerable that a board of republican railroad attorneys beset and corrupt republican conventions, but when prominent railroad officials like Tobe Caster take a hand in nominating republican candidates who will be ac ceptable to the railroads, the difference between a railroad and a sawmill be comes at once apparent. Other railroads besides the Burlington may be actively interested in the present campaign, but they have at least been diplomatic enough to conceal their mailed hand. If Nebraska is to be subjected to the Jay Gould method of bulldozing and wholesale bribery against which the people revolted ten years ago, there will be another uprising in the near future that

will teach a very wholesome lesson to corporate dictators.

Another Barrett in the Field. The arrival at New York on Friday of Mr. Wilson Barrett, the English actor, who will play engagements in the princibal cities of the country, is an event of considerable interest in the current experience of the American stage. At home Mr. Barret ranks only second, and not very much below Mr. Henry Irving in the popular esteem as an exponent of dramatic art, and in his particular school, the heroic, is without a peer on the English stage. He is also one of the most progressive managers of the time, having in this respect contributed his full share to the improvement and growth of the stage up to the high standard it has attained both in England and America. Added to these merits is the fact that Mr. Barrett is an author, although perhaps he does not regard this as greatly increasing his claim to consideration, since the work of his pen has been the least useful of his efforts in bringing him fame and fortune. The announcement some time ago of the proposed visit of Mr. Barrett to the United States called out some ill-tem pered remarks reflecting upon English actors and upon the American habit of receiving them with open arms, which it is not unlikely will be repeated now that a leading English actor is really among us. Such terms as "theatrical adventurer," and "stage tramp," were apphed to Irving and Barrett by at least one paper that assumes to be respectable. It was said that as American actors visiting England had rarely been treated with any favor or courtesy our people should rataliate when English actors came to this country. We are glad to believe that this feeling is contined to a very limited circle, for it has nothing to justify or commend it. As a matter of fact, American actors of deserved repute have not fared ill at the hands of the English public in late years, but on the contrary have achieved added fame and increased their gains materially in England. Booth and Miss Anderson are certainly shining examples of this, and the recent experience of the Daly comedy company was of the most gratifying character. John McCullough and Lawrence Barrett did not have so fortunate an experience, but the fault cannot be fairly charged entirely to the English public. But even if that public were as indifferent to the claims of American actors as it is alleged to be, it would still be most unwise for our people to retal late by refusing to countenance English actors whose experience and ability may contribute to our instruction and to the improvement and advancement of our stage. Such a policy as this would not now be considered worthy of regard in China or Japan. A people seeking intellectual progress should welcome every help to that result. We shall be glad to find, therefore, that Mr. Wilson Barrett is made the recipient of a cordial welcome, and if his merit is as great as is claimed for him nobody who takes a right view of the matter will regret his taking back to England a generous sum in return for the benefits of his instruction and example.

campaign fund. There seems to be no of social order. This is really the peace has proved himself to be an honest, doubt that for all the legitimate purposes of the contest the supply of funds. will be ample. The danger that confronts the movement is that it may in some way become identified with the old political organizations by gotting the enot.sett. dorsement of one of them. There has

been some talk of Tammany doing this Any "entangling admance" of this kind and usually are just about as active as the labor lender, will be wise to avoid other people, not professional office. Their lack of pointest experience would seekers, in political matters, and have place them largely at the merey of the the same right to be, as the employe of a fold politicians in any combination, an newspaper, or a saw mill, or a machine besides the advantages of success with such an alliance would be hurgely re-This is a very ingenious plea, and on a sinced. The trace policy is to continue

abridgement of the realizing the effect it is likely to have supon their plans is shown in many ways are not hide-bound partisans and are tired of the corrupt methods that have always characterized the administrations reported that the politicians are employing their wiles to induce George to break faith with his followers, but in this they will not be successful. At this time there is no political battle waging anywhere else in the country that is attracting such general attention as the mayoralty contest in New York, and there is in fact

The Point Involved.

Four days ago the BEE published the first authentic account of the true in bossism, which has practically disfran- gaign and Geronimo's surrender. It was the first paper in the United States to puncture by the statement of an eye witness absurd chaims which the fool friends of Miles have been persistently advancing on behalf of that general. The achievement of General Miles, when dissected, seems to have been one which any officer could have accomplished had he been willing to defy the orders of the war department. It was well known that the red-handed Geronimo was anxious to surrender on terms that would spare his life and transport him to his family in Florida. Crook had so reported before he left the territory, Every officer of intelligence was perfectly familiar with the fact. The war department, however,

flatly declined to close the Apache war on such terms. They so informed General Crook and insisted that the hostiles must either be captured with their arms or brought in on terms of unconditional surrender. General Miles assumed charge in Arizona with a full knowledge

of the situation. He promptly announced that Crook had failed in capturing the hostiles because his methods were faulty. The press was tilled with dispatches of Miles' activity, of the dismissal of the Indian scouts, the increase of the regular forces, while civilians were called upon to note that science and signalling were to combine with military valor to close in a few weeks the cam paign about to be inaugurated. For twenty-two weeks General Miles' regulars chased up and down canyons, scaled

able project of the better olea to destroy the other, the contest is upon the old lines, and is the constant continuation and completion of the civil war. It is no longer any more church matter, but, something that conforms every American

> Hustrating by telerence to national statistics which are constituous number of people were intreested in pushing this cofeen. Mr. Cable said that the people of American and Anglo-Saxon race rale tals land not by an acrogated supremacy, much less by a monopoly of office, but by the natural weight, and power of infelligence, knowledge and wealth, and the principles of universal justice which. they maintain. Four-fifths of all that portion of this relement, resident in the northern states and territories, approve and encourage this movement, and more-

than two lifths rightly claim it as their own. It is, moreover, a highly organized force. Its pulpits alone furnish thirty-six thousand trained leaders of men, while in the face of all that is being proposed and undertaken, there is throughout the nation no organized or active opposition. In a word, this work, in the unobtrusive guise of church largess, is really the prosecution by the nation itself, without the government, of a national policy in the form of a missionary scheme.

This scheme is gathering the fruits of the war. It spends annually nearly a million of dollars, devoted to the cause of education where it is most needed. in e-lucating educators. In one year lately it had about eight hundred and fifty students for the ministry, besides law and medical students, and has furnished the south with a corps of colored teachers for colored wonth, now at work in the state public schools, to the number of 16,000. Without it the education of the colored children in the south could not have been projected at all in the face of easte distinctions that prevail there. No other force has done a tithe as much to teach southern white intelligence the possibility and desirability of educating the negro. The practical results attained during the past twenty years under this system were shown to be of the most gratifying character, and Mr. Cable said the educational party in the south is to-day a unit in favor of the maintenance and enlargement of this work. These educational missions are the one potent, active force pushing on the reconstruction of the southern states,

lishment of the old traditions. As this scheme is no longer an experi ment, as its benefits and advantages are apparent and demonstrable, and as the object is the highest to which human effort can be applied, it makes a demand for a more generous support than it has vet received. The field inviting work is study the American political and industrial very far from being covered. There is ample opportunity, and a more or less urgent requirement, for the expenditure of four or five times the amount now used in promoting education in the south by this plan. It is not enough that the work shall not be permitted to decline It must be advanced and enlarged. On the continued success of this work, in the opinion of Mr. Cable, depend in no small degree the regeneration of the south, the perfection of emancipation, the solution of the southern question. The duty of maintaining this work must rest in the mountains, guarded erater holes, wore future, as it has done in the past, upon

as against the re-assertion and re-estab-

strightforward, and hard working member, who has not sacrificed the transaction of necessary business to a useless display of stump oratory. Mr. Dorsey's speeches have not taken up many pages. of the *locard*, or much of the time of the bouse, but his faithful, carnest and conscientious work is seen in the passage of a numberof measures in which Bistate and his district was interested. His record as a voting member is clean and straight, in accord with the sontiments of his constituency and in a line with the most intelligent views of the best informed members. The Third district republicans have acted wisely in refusing to listen to any other mmo than Mr. Dorsey's for the office to which they will certainly elect him by a rousing, old time republican majority.

POLICEMEN's balls are used as salve for policemen's clubs. As conducted in Omaha they are a contemptibly small means of blackmailing the criminal chisses.

EVENY druggist in Nebraska is an ardent advocate of prohibition. The ruin of the saloons means the prosperity of shops with the red bottles.

POLITICAL POINTS.

T. V. Powderly will not run for congress in Seranton. It is said that ex-Congressman Horr has a

chance for re-election this year. Senator Mahone's ambition is now said to se to till the governor's chair in Virginia. Senator Edmunds is said to require gener ally about two introductions per year to his

staunchest supporters in Vermont. Mr. Blaine will deliver six speeches in Conneticut-at Haritord, New Haven, Bridge

port, Waterbury, Meriden and Norwich, The whirlgig of politics once more brings the irrepressible "Richellen" Rohinson to the tront-this time under the banner of labor. Ex-Senator Windom reappears in polities as a delegate to the Minnesota republican convention and contingent deadlock breaker. Texas prohibitionists have put a free grass plank in their platform and expect that it will yield them a largely increased vote.

Judge Lynch is a candidate for re-election to the bench in Kansas City. The judge is a very popular official in many parts of th wild west.

Stephen W. Dorsey is making money in New Mexico, and will not to back to politics until some one throws a schatorship at his head.

During the excitement over the debate be tween the Taylor brothers, the public has overlooked the fact that Tennessee has an attorney general named George Washington Pickle.

Dr. Theodore Barth, a distinguished leader of the liberal party of the German parliament, is in New York. He has come to system.

Correspondents engaged in the laudable occupation of booming Henry Cabot lodge for a seat in the senate from Massachusetts forget that ex-Governor Long has a mortgage thereou.

Gan. Jackson, minister to Mexico, received fees to the amount of \$259,000 in two railroad suits at Savannah. There are no such fat pickings in Mexico, and this may account for the minister's dislike of the diplomatic ser vice.

The candidates for the New York mayoralty are as follows: Democrats-Mayor Grace, stamps. Roswell P. Flower, P. Henry Dugro, Edward Cooper, Republicans-Cornelius Vander-

SUNDAY GOSSIP.

A VLOATING paragraph states that Consid-Ben Folsom will this winter illumanate the while house with his gorgeous presence, ac companied by his elaborate scarf pin, and that the will put a dazzling gift edge on the social policy of the administration that will be very satisfactory to the bong-tongs This is doing an injustice to Mr. Folsom, who possesses anything but a gorzeous presence. He dresses plainly but neatly, and is in every sense a modest gentlemen as to manners. That "claborate scart pin," which has been the subject of many a would-be witty paragraph, is not at all claborate. It is ten cent piece, and shows a red rooster monthe surface. It is not at all loud, but it is in perfect keeping with the neat affire of a genman of fushion

THE name of Folsom reminds us once more that the Folsom estate in Omaha 4s tied up for years to come so that some of the most valuable lots in the center of the city will remain unimproved for a long period. This is indeed unfortunate as the rickety old frame. balldings on the Folsom property are a disgrace and an eye-sore to the city.

ANOTHER piece of property that ought to be improved is the Byers corner, at Douglas and Fifteenth streets. There was some talk during the summer about. Evers putting up a \$100,000 building, but it was only talk. There was also an effort made to purchase the property for about a hundred thousand dollars, but this scheme also tell through. Byers lives in a very slow town-Leavenworthand this may account for his slowness in regard to improving his Omaha property, which s covered with some of the worst old shells in the city, but which, in proportion to their value, pay the highest rentals. Byers may be something like our own Tom Murray. He may get started after a while and put up a building as is a building.

Tost MURIAY, by the way, is really astonishing the natives. He is at last putting his building up taster than any other structure in town. More than that it is to be a sixstory building, with rather an attractive front. Mr. Murray is no longer the butt of the jokers. He has come to the front as an enterprising citizen, and is really entitled to a great deal of credit. He is doing a con-

siderably more than anybody ever expected from him. "DR. RICKETTS, the colored republican candidate for the legislature, is a man of more than ordinary intelligence," said a well known druggist. "He was for several years a Pullman car porter. While thus occupied he employed his leisure time, between trips, in attending the Omaha Medical college. While out on the road he always had medical books with him which he read during every spare moment. He graduated from the medical college, and is a physician in good standing with a living practice. He writes as good prescriptions as some of the best physicians

in Omalia. Dr. Rickelts deserves a great deal of credit. He is a representative colored man, and his people ought to be proud of him, I would like to see him elected to the

legislature." ATTUMN poetry has begun to flow into this office. No one not connected with a newspaper has any idea how many poets there are. Every contribution is accompanied by stamps and a request for return, if not used, We want to say right here that we will not return either poetry or stamps. Life is too short to direct the envelopes required for the return of the numberless poetic ntributions, and the stamps which we retain are the only profit there is in poetry for us. Our advice to amateur poets is not to

I saw a farmer at break of day locing his corn in a careful way: send their effusions to newspapers. By following is advice they will save time and

A sailor laughed on an angry bay When the heavens entombed the face of the "Now is the time for Oniaha to begin The wind arose like a beast in pain, And shook on the billows his yellow mane; The storm beat down as it cursed the cloud, And the waves held up a dripping shrond-But, hark! o'er the waters that wildly raved Came a word of cheer, and he was-saved.

city, and will remain here three or four weeks. He proposes to organize a show in Omatia for the road. The principal feature of his entertainment will be his own compared recture. In addition to this star attraction there will be a colored quartette, and a band us Instrumental music. Visacher was forme in city editor of the Omaha Herold, When he left Omalia he went to San Francisco and became managing editor of the Most a paper that struggled along for a year and then died. The backer, having been bearen for an important office, had no more use for dutter he was defeated. Visseher accome plished a very shrewd pleee of newsparer work while he was managing educisimply a Florentine mosaic, not larger than a of the Mull. One night the conconfession of John D. Les was sentout from Salt Lake to the San Franciaco, China icle as a special. By accident Visseher learnest of it, and determined to get it, by hook of crook. He according smuzgled a boy into the Chronible press-room. When the pres-

man looked at the arst copy of the paper to see if it had the right color, he threw it an the floor. The boy, acting according to hi structions, quickty picked up this paper, and handed it up through the sidewalk grating to Visseher, who rushed with it to his office In less than an hour the Moil appeared on the streets with the three column confession of Lee as a special to itself. The next day, the Mail implicently charged the Chroniele with having stolen the confession from that paper. To say that the Chromicic folks were

red hot does not half express if.

As a newszatherer, the Republican continues to maintain its reputation as an enterprising sheet. On September 21 the Bru oublished an item about two of Baffale Bill's Indians mysteriously disappearing at Pacific Junction, on their way home from New York to their reservation. The item also stated that a vigorous search was being made for them, as some fear was entertained that they had been foully dealt with because they had considerable money with them. The Republicen of yesterday reproduces this itemwith a few slight changes-as a matter of news. "What promises to be a startling sensation came to the cars of a Republican reporter yesterday," is the opening sentence of our esteemed and slow-going contemporary's big news item. That reporter ought to get a

new pair of cars.

"BUFFALO BILL has made a bushel of money this summer with his Wild West," said BillM eCone, superintendent of camp and ? master of transportation. "The show had elegant and commodions grounds on Staten Island, and drew crowds of from 12,000 to 25,000 people at every preformance. We missed only one preformance, and that was on account of unfavorable weather. The show has been a great success in every respect. Barnum wanted to buy an interest in it. Buffalo Bill has leased Madison Square garden for the winter season, and will re-open there with the Wild West on November 21. Next spring the show goes to London for a six months campaign."

The Weight of a Word.

Have you ever thought of the weight of a word That falls in the heart like the song of a bird That gladdens the springtime of memory and And gord garlands with cedar the banner of

Trath; That moistens the harvesting spots of the

brain

Like dewdrops that fall on a meadow of grain, Or that shrivels the germ and destroys the

truit And lies like a worm at the lifeless root?

An enemy came with a drouth in his eye, Discouraged the worker and married by. The keen edged blade of the faithful hor Dulled on the earth in the long corn row : The weeds sprung up and their feathers

Over the field, and the crop was-lost.

Iowa and Nebraska News .- City Page 2, News.-Miscellany. Page 3. Special Advertisements.-General and Local Markets. Page 4. Editorials.-Political Points.-

Press Comments.—Sunday Gossip. Page 5. Lincoln News.—Within the Prison Walls, by E. A. O'Brien.—A Romance of

Soda Springs, by A. S. Page 6. Council Bluffs News,-Miscellany.

Advertisements. Page 7. Some Knotty Problems.—An In-

with Mrs. Florence, by Minnie Rath ha Society Events. -Omaha Society E

Page 8. General City News .- Local Adver-

ements. Page 9. Among the Wits and Wags. Matrimony in Small Silces.—Near Sighted-ness.—The Stealing of Princes. Page 10. The Beef Packing Industry in

Page 10. The Beel Packing Industry in Omaha, by A. C. Davenport.—Pennsylvania Politics, by General Brisbin.—A Romance of

Honce, by General By Solv. - A Romance of the Conclave. -Industrial Education. Pare 11. Women at Work and Play.-Honey for the Ladies.-Connubialities.-Pepperaint Drops. - Educational. - Imple ties.-Musical and Dramatic.-Religious. Des U.S. Advances of the Solver Solv Page 12, Adventures of Major North, b Alfred Sorenson,-Two-Handed Sam Biden Broken Heart, by Mary Mahoney.-Past and Present.

KANSAS CITY is moving to secure parks Omaha's boulevard scheme seems to have fallen out of sight.

THE way to start the Omaha & North western is to secure some live railroad man to push things. Then the good work will go on.

CONTINUED bond calls are easing the money market. Treasurer Jordan's reso-Jution to obstruct Mr. Morrison's resolution has been more honored in the breach than in the observance.

AUSTRIA and England have both expressed their view of the Bulgarian situation, but Bismarck has not spoken. A line from the German dictator of Europe is worth a volume from all the remaining powers combined.

WHAT kind of a fight is the Herald making upon Dr. Miller's old chum, the tricky lobbyist of Jay Gould, Church Howe? So far in the campaign most of its time and space have been devoted to blackguarding and abusing Van Wyck.

MR. MCSHANE might well exclaim: "Save me from my pretended friends. In a district which gave Blaine over 8,000 majority McShane cannot hope to win "unless over 4,000 bolt Church Howe and vote for him. The Howe republicans are all against Van Wyck, and the mean and maticious warfare which McShane's pretended friend, Dr. Miller, is waging upon Van Wyck will drive the Van Wyck republicans into the woods This is what Dr. Miller and Jim Boyd want, and when the campaign is over Mr. McShane can charge his defeat to them.

THE county commissioners should move slowly in accepting plans for the proposed hospital. There should be full and free competition among architects, tome and foreign, in submitting designs. In a building such as that projected several arms must be steadily kept in Yew. An asylum for the insane, a hospital for various classes of diseases, some of which may require complete isolation from others, and a county poor house, caunot be successfully combined in the same structure without careful planning. Daughts county will doubtless vote the peeded funds. While a hospital and house is being built it should be built only on the most approved plans.

New York's Mayorality Contest.

The first political experience of the labor candidate for mayor of New York, " Mr. Henry George, appears to have been of an encouraging character. The labor element is reported to be rallying to his support with great unanimity and enthusiasm. It is now confidently predicted that his vote will not fall below 50,000, and may exceed that amount. The workingmen are also contributing generously of their means. But support is not entirely contined to this class. Business men, some outside of New York, are signifying their preference for the labor candidate and giving earnest of their friendship by contributing to the nation began with two antagonistic ideas I stituents during the past two years.

out scores of men and hundreds of horse without results. Geronimo and his band refused to be captured and skipped nimly over the border and back at their own

sweet will. At last the country was electrified by the news that the band had surrendered "unconditionally" and were on their way to Fort Bowie. A few days afterwards they were hastily forwarded by rail to Florida. At this point the war epartment interposed and ordered them

stopped at San Antonio until Miles could explain .what the movement meant. The BEE's letter from Camp Grant gave the explanation several days in adance of General Miles' report. Geron mo had surrendered on his own terms, and his surrender had been accepted in defiance of the peremptory orders of the war department. At a single blow the glory of Miles' campaign vanished. He had accomplished by disobedience of or ders just what any officer clothed with authority would have done months ago without campaigning, signaling, or change of methods. To add to the situation, it appears that all of Crook's 'methods," scouts, conference, and all were secretly adopted, and that General Miles, after decrying his predecessor and his work, had in reality been sailing

under his colors. The chief point involved then is disobe dience of orders by General Miles, by which the government is bound to save the ife of Geronimo, and support in indolence that savage Apache whose hands are dyed up to the elbows with the blood of the citizens of Arizona. Another point i the deceit under which Miles has been at tempting to detract from the reputation of Crook while secretly employing the means and methods which he assailed.

Education in the South

The question of promoting education in the south by direct aid of the govern ment received a good deal of attention at the last two sessions of congress, drawn out by the Blair bill, which proposed to appropriate some eighty millions of dol lars for this purpose. The measure found some strong supporters among southern members of congress, but it also met with a vigorous opposition from that section. It is not probable that any such plan will ever be adopted, although it must be granted that, in a large part of the south, some additional means and effort to that which the population is able or willing to provide for educational purposes are sadly needed. Another phase of this question, that of supporting educational missions in the southern states, was presented in an address delivered a few days ago by Mr. George W. Cable at Northampton, Mass. He said there is a work going on in the southern states whose records will make a unique page in the histories of nations, yet it is rather known of, than really known, and it is almost universally undervalued. The civil war, enfranchisement, recon struction-these the nation knows but the still, small voice of this

last gentle force sends hardly a thrill throughout the country, and yet without intelligently listening to it the history of kind of peaceful invasion. Nobody supposed when it began that it was going to develop into what it has become. The

the liberality of the people of the north.

THE indifference of President Cleveland regarding the Charleston calamity has evidently deeply wounded the feel ings of the people of that stricken city. While from every other quarter they received expressions and substantial assurances of sympathy, even England's sovereign deigning to wire words of connegro. dolence, the fact that the president would

not give up a little part of his season of rest and enjoyment in behalf of these sufferers, who were among his most devoted admirers, is a feature of their unhappy experience which affects them keenly and which they will not soon forget. In professing that they do not know what to make of it, they indicate a remarkable deficiency of apprehension respecting the real character of Mr. Cleveland. As we explained some time ago in referring to this matter, he is in no direction a man of sentiment or sympathy. His is not a nature to be deeply moved by the admirer, misfortunes of others, however great. There is very little of the spirit of charity in his composition and not a very large portion of ordinary human kindness There has not been in his whole career

private or public, so far as we are aware, a single instance of manly generosity, of sincere solicitude for the welfare of others. Grover Cleveland is a thoroughly self-absorbed, self-seeking man, and in the pursuit of his ends or pleasure is deaf and blind to the concerns of other people not linked with his own, whether or not they are, as in the case of the Charleston sufferers, such as should properly command his attention.

THERE are arguments that prove too much. An example is shown in the campaign text book of the democratic congressional committee, which is made up of a report or statement of the regis ter of the treasury showing obligations due the government from public officials during the period since 1861. The purpose of this was, of course, to show the alarming extent to which the government was defrauded under republican administrations. But while the figures mount up to a considerable total, when they are compared with the amount for an equal period under democratic administrations, it is found that the percentage of losses to the government during the latter was thir teen times greater than in the period of republican rule. A further mistake was made by the democratic committee in characterizing disputed balances as defalcations since the application of this rule necessarily brings a great many members of their own party under the head of defaulters. Such a characterization is obviously incorrect and unjust. The democrats have evidently made a very bungling job of this matter, and furnished against themselves, without cost or labor to the republicans, a trenchant and conclusive argument.

The republicans of the Third district have nominated by acclamation Hon. Geo. W. E. Dorsey as their candidate our times cannot be understood. It is a for congressman. The fact that there was no contestant for the honor is the best evidence of the satisfactory manner in which Mr. Dorsey has served his con-Hel

Chauncy M. Depew, Anson G. McCook, and Theodore Roosevelt, Labor-Henry George, About the most amusing drawing of the colored line ever known is to be seen in the North Carolina district represented by O'Hara, a very light mulatto. He got the nomination in the republican convention a few days since, but some of the coal black darkies boited and nominated a full blooded

Oliver Ames has been nominated by the republicans for governor of Massachusetts The platform favors the submission to the people of a constitutional amendment to prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquor, demands prompt action for the settlement of the fishery dispute, and approves o the federal and state civil service acts.

Mr. James Pheian, proprietor and editor o the Memphis Avalanche, has been nominated for congress. The Avalanche very kindly says of the nomince that he is "a rare mana man of great courage, a nice sense of honor all the instincts of a true gentleman, up right, pure in character and in morals," It is evident that Mr. Phelan has one very ardent

Judge Thurman, in a serenade speech at Cincinnati the other evening, dwelt painfully on his old age and declining strength and suggested as his own epitaph: "Here lies a man who was an honest democrat his whole life long." And just here lies the reason that the "Old Roman" has for so many years been relegated to the rear in the councils of his parts.

The Broad and Crooked Way. Philadelphia Inquir

The broad road to Canada runs through Wall street. Miss Cleveland's Great Head.

New York World. Miss Cleveland shows evidence of great

editorial ability. She does not pay for poetry. Ready to Make Faces at Mexico. Boston Record. It is a great comfort to know that when our navy is completed it will be equal in power

to that of Turkey and Denmark.

An Important Question. The Judg

Creditor-I'd like to know when you are going to pay that little bill of mine. Debtor-See here, I'm not going into any detail with you regarding my private affairs.

Keep Him There.

Chicago News. The man who goes through the train and takes the vote of the passengers has turned up in Michigan, and, if we thought a simple and reasonable request would be granted, we would ask somebody over there to put up the bars before he gets out.

A Goddess With A Black Eye, Wheeling Intelligences

Civil service reform, that once fair but nov greatly abused goddess, is wondering which of her eyes is draped in mourning, and whether both of her optics have not been damaged out of countenance. It is a sad go for C. S. R.

Hon. G. W. Frost on Methodism in Nebraska.

Zion's Herald, Boston Hon, Geo, W. Frost, formerly a member of the New England conference, but for many years a resident in the west engaged in a tive business, but still preaching the gospel, gives an interesting account of the introduc tion of Methodism into Nebraska, its early struggles and heroic preachers, in the Omahi Sunday BEE. The same paper contains a very appreciative sketch of Bishop Fowler and his forensic power in the pulpit and on the platform.

bilt, William W. Astor, Levi P. Morton making arrangements for a first-class bas ball club for next season, "said a base-ball enthusiast. "We ought to have a good club, backed up by money. Omaha is a good ball town and will support the national game if it is played in a manner deserving support. No first-class club will ever lose money in Omaha. I hope all the admirers of the game will unite in an effort to secure some first-class talent for next season. A meeting ought to be called at an early day, and decisive steps

taken in this matter."

"THE manner in which the street railway is being operated is simply outrageous," said a gentleman who was obliged to stand up in a crowned Farnam street car, going west from Fifteenth street, at the noon hour, The idea of running such cars as these bob tail affairs," continued he, "is something that ought not to be tolerated. Besides, the company does not furnish enough cars to accommodate its patrons. This is especially the case during the early hours of the morn ing, the noon hour, and at 6 p. m. The cars are too small, there are not enough of them. they are not run on time, and there are no

conductors. Here are four defects in the Omaha system which ought to be remedied I hope the street car company will be forced to convert its lines into the cable car system. It would be a big thing for the conpany as well as for the public."

"Nelse Patrick was recently offered \$400,000 for his Happy Hollow property by the Cable Car company and refused it," said a real es tate man the other day. "If this is true, I think he made a mistake," remarked a bystander. "That's just where you are mis taken," replied the real estate man, "he has, I think, about seven hundred acres, and 1 believe that within a few years he can, by ju dicious management, dispose of it all in small lots at an average of \$1,000 an acre, which would amount to \$700,000. Nelse Pat rick can afford to wait. Mark my words. But I understand that a New York syndicate

is anxious to purchase his property at a figure considerably greater than that which I have mentioned."

"THAT was a funny article in a receat issue of the BEE clipped from the Alta California," remarked a Dodge street man. "The writer condescendingly informs the public that the 'grand review' at Washington at the close of the war occupied only one day, notwithstanding the public impression that two were required. Then he places General Sherman at the head of the army of the Potomae and has him dashing down Pennsylvania avenue so rabidly that he could not stop to receive a big bouquet which was tendered him by a party of school children. Of course all the world (excepting the Alta California map) knows that the army of the Potomac was reviewed on the 21d of May, 1865, and Sherman's army on the 23d. Those of us who followed 'Old Billy' down that magnificent avenue on that glorious occasion witnessed no untimely haste on his part or tack of dignity, and his refusal to shake hands with Secretary Stanton when

he turned aside and took his place on the

grand stand only gave him a warmer place in the affections of his army." "Some people seem to think that Sherman avenue has been paved for a race-course, remarked a resident of that thoroughfare. "The racing on that street at all hours of the day and night is not anly disgraceful, but

dangerous, and somebody is bound to get killed there sooner or later. Of course, it will be some innocent party. The authorities will then realize the importance of putting a stop to fast driving on the avenue. But they will probably forget that they will be held responsible to a certain extent for any acci-

WILL VISSCHER, of Chey enne, is in th,

A poet passed with a song of God H'd in his heart like a gem in a clod. His hips were framed to pronounce the hought.

And the music of rhythm its magic wrought, Feeble at first was the happy trill, Low was the echo that answered the hill, But a jealous triend spoke near his side. And on his lips the sweet song-died.

A woman pansed where a chandelier Thr w in the darkness its poisoned spear; Weary and footsore from journeying long, She had strayed unawares from the right to the wrong

Angels were beekn'ing her back from the den

Heil and her demons were beek ning her in; The tone of the urchin, like one who for ITIVES.

Drew her back, and in Heaven, that sweet word lives.

Words! words! They are little, yet mighty and brave, They rescue a nation, an Empire save

They close up the gaps in a fresh bleeding heart That sickness and sorrow have severed apart.

They fall on the path, like a ray of the sun, Where the shadows of death day so heavy upon. They lighten the earth over our blessed dead.

A word that will comfort, O! leave not unsaid.

A Novel in Three Chapters. CHAPTER 1.

New York Sun: Scene-A wooded copse. There is no particular reason why the seene should be laid in a wooded copse. Anywhere else would have done just as well. Besides, every one knows that cons are not wooded. They may be, hat cops are not wooded. and very often are, wooden headed; but wooded, forsooth! Methinks, upon the whole, we had better change the scene and chapter.

CHAPTER IL Patricio Flaherti and Belinda Gradi were seated on a turrett of a castle in the Rue di Mulberri-in reality they were seated on the roof of a tenement, but it sounds better put in this way-where resided the fair maiden's parents. The beautiful moon shone down upon them, wooing them to thoughts of love. Long had they sat there indulging in love's young dream. Belinda wore far-away. freamy look and a Mother Hubbard, and as Patricio gazed on her he was moved to say, in a voice that was as musical as a file, "Wilt thou be mine?"

"Nay, nay, Patricio," answered the aid. "The one I wed must possess a maid. famous name. No commin plebe shall win my hand."

'So be it. If before the aurora gilds the hemisphere, as it were, I perform a feat that shall make me famous, will that of mine?

"Now you're shouting," was the gentle maid's reply. "That's a go!" avowed Patricio.

CHAPTER III. He kept his word. Before the bright orb of day had fully risen he had accomplished a feat that made all men speak of him, and the morning journals ring with his fame, and sing peans of praise. All over the land from Maine to Fexas, from the Atlantic to the Pacific as name was heralded. He had jumped the Brooklyn bridge.

The Irish National League.

The Irish National League will meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock for special business. By order of the chairman, JOHN A. MCSHANE

Star tinted Spectacles and Eye Giasult the eye when all others full. them. Sold only by EDHOLM & FARCESON