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

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska. Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemily swear that the actual circulation of the Dally Bee for the week ending Dec. 3rd, 1886, was as follows: 

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 crare daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of January 1886, was 10,578 copies, for February, 1886, 10,505 copies; for March, 1886, 11,537 copies; for April, 1886, 12,191 copies; for May, 1886, 12,439 copies; for June, 1886, 12,298 copies; for July, 1886, 12,514 copies; for August, 1886, 12,464 copies; for September, 1886, 13,630 copies; for October, 1886, 12,389 copies; for November, 1886, U.348 copies. Gro. B. Tzschuck. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th

day of November, A. D. 1886, [SEAL.] N. P. Feit, Notary Public.

A FLORAL anchor decorated Senator Van Wyck's desk at the opening of congress. It was supposed to typify the fact that the senator is "a stayer."

MR BAYARD succeeded in incorporat ing his report in the president's message But we are pained to notice that all mention of Manning is omitted. The influence of democratic foreign missions on the missionaries is one of the most startling diplomatic phenomena of the age.

CONGRESSIONAL recess has not strengthened the democratic stomach with reference to civil service reform. The new dose administered by Doctor Cleveland shows signs of refusing to stay down. It is not Jacksonian medicine in a Jeffersonian spoon, and nothing else is palatable nowadays to the pap sick bourbons.

WHEN we have entirely recovered from the effects of the coal find the time can be profitably employed in working up interest in the railroad problem. Douglas county needs more direct rail connections with her trade territory. If they cannot be obtained in one way they should be secured in another. But secured they should be.

SunserCox has returned to congress after a year's vacation in Turkey. Mr. | pointed out by the president, and which Cox is more valuable in his old position | Carlisle and Morrison have promised to on the floor of congress than as an adjunct to Mr. Bayard's state department With Abram Hewitt absent from the lower house, New York can be congratulated that Mr. Cox's old seat will be filled by one of the soundest and ablest of the leaders of the eastern democracy.

A CORRESPONDENT from London notes with pleasure "the perfume of pure American life in the midst of British society." It must be very noticeable. America has not yet reached a point where the leaders of society can flaunt their filthiness and immoralities in the face of the world and hold up their heads among decent people. We do not imagine that it is any different in the American colony in London.

THE contest in the California legislature over the election of a United States senator is expected to be decidedly hot. It will be a battle of millionaires. Mr. Hearst, who is filling a vacancy by appointment of the governor, desires election. The taste he has had of senatorial dignity and privileges is pleasing to him, and what is quite as valuable as a stimulant to his aspiration, his wife is ambitious and enjoys the society of Washing ton. The Central Pacific railroad will have a candidate friendly to its interests and it will not be sparing in the use of money to further his cause. Hearst is wealthy enough to compete and will not lack liberality. The members of the California legislature who are not averse to accepting a considerable sum for their support, have therefore the promise of a rich harvest. It is said that in the Stanford election the price of votes the favorable promise of a still further ranged as high as \$3,500 a head, but it is expected that figure will be considerably exceeded in the election of this winter. Besides his own resources. Hearst will be backed by a great mining firm of San Francisco reputed to be worth \$30,000,000.

Congress started promptly at work yesterday. The committees are in full operation and members are steaming away at bills in which they or their constituencies have a personal or pecutiar interest. It is noted that the short ses sion of congress is quite as likely as the long session to be characterized by the passage of important legislation. In fact | of July, when the silver dollar was the record shows that it is even more so. During its first session every congress is making politics and dawdling and timidly | glut in India, and as soon as that begun fencing for the election of the next congress, which by our singular system silver commenced. India is the world's comes between the two sessions of the carrent congress. At the second session it is more apt to settle down to business. There is no election of speaker and appointment of committees to stimulate ambitions and distribute sore heads. The political complexion of the next congress has been settled. Those who have been re-elected are safe for the next three years; those who have not are in a more independent position than ever and have fewer distractions. The last republican house did more in the short session of 1889-3 than has been done in all the sessions since. The fact that the session ends by expiry on the 3d of March determines its duration definetly and the committees know that they must cut out their work according to their time.

The Message Not Conciliatory. The message of the president will dis-

appoint those democrats who hoped or expected that he would avail himself of value of the silver dollar at this time is the opportunity to conciliate the party by such a modification of views and rec ommendations regarding the leading policies of the administration as mignt mitigate the hostility, if it did not fully satisfy, the factions in avowed opposition to those policies. It cannot be known how much personal effort has been brought to bear upon the president to induce him to take such a course, in order that party disaffection, now marked and widespread, might be remedied, and harmony established and maintained, but he has had abundant counsel and suggestion in this direction from the democratic press, with warnings that a failure to heed the advice would inevitably prove disastrous to his own and the party's political future. Ever since the November elections the New York Sun and World, the Louisville Courier-Journal, the St. Louis Republican, and other less potential exponents of democratic opinion, have been tendering the president instruction as to his duty in the interest of the party, not always omitting a pungent arraignment of the course he has thus far pursued.

It is possible that much of this counsel and criticism failed to reach the attention of the president, but in any event the message is evidence that it has not been heeded. Mr. Cieveland stands firmly on the lines which he marked out in his first message, and which created factional opposition to his administration and threw the party into disorder. He has abandoned nothing and made no concession to any element. On the subject of tariff revision he speaks with even greater earnestness than before, as might have been expected from a fuller and more comprehensive acquaintance with the subject. The year of study which the president has devoted to this question has given him a clearer perception of the injustice which the great body of the people suffer from the burden of taxation imposed by the present tariff system, and he therefore states his views of the situation and its demands with greater elaboration, clearness and force than before. He is no less firm in maintaining his position respecting the compulsory coinage of silver, though his reference to this subject is much less extended than a year ago and the reasons he gives for his faith not more impressive. There have been changes in the relative position of silver within the past few months that have done much to confound the theories of the anti-silver element. Regarding civil service reform the president holds out no hope to the opposition that this will not continue to be the pet policy of his administration. He avows unshaken faith in the necessity and usefulness of the reform, and believes its maintenance essential to the safety and success of

Thus with regard to these chief ques tions of political policy the president occupies the same relation to his party in congress that he held throughout the last session. Having declined to offer any terms for conciliating and uniting the party, the question is will the party go to the president? Will Mr. Randall and his faction abandon their opposition to a revision of the tariff in the direction again attempt? Will the western and southern democrats, for the sake of party peace, yield to the eastern demand for the sacrifice of silver coinage? Will the nearly entire democratic representation which manifested its contempt for the civil service reform policy at the last session now stultify itself by acceding to the recommendations of the president for strengthening this policy? We believe it to be entirely safe to assume that none of these things will happen, and that the result of whatever expression the democrats in congress may make regarding these questions will leave the administration and the representatives of the party as widely separated as they now are. As to the next congress. assuming that Mr. Cleveland will adhere to his present position, of which there can be no doubt, the chance of reaching a better understanding will be even less than now. Thus broken and divided, what reasonable hope can the democracy

support of congress.

have of success in the next national con-

test?

The Silver Question. Notwithstanding the very positive expression of opinion by the president and ceretary of the treasury that the compulsory coinage of silver should be discontinued, supported by facts which certainly give weight to their judgment, it is not probable that if any action on this subject is proposed the democratic majority in congress adverse to suspension will be found less strong and determined than at the last session. The friends of silver have been reassured by the improvement that has taken place in its price during the past three months, and advance, in view of which they will not be disposed now to make any concessions. On the contrary it is rather to be expected that their ranks will be reinforced.

Silver has advanced in the London market during the past ninety days nearly 10 per cent, due mainly to the improvement in the exchanges with India, the exports of that country having been for some time considerably in excess of the imports, causing a demand in London for silver for settling the trade balance. The decline which took place in silver last summer, terminating about the last worth relatively to gold less than 72 cents, was due almost wholly to the silver to be relieved a recovery of the price of receptuele for silver, and as the crop prospects of that country are highly favorable and exports continue large, there is promise that India will continue for a time to absorb its favorite coin, with the probable effect of further advancing its intrinsic value. The fact that the French government has of late commenced to buy silver, estensibly for shipment to Tonquin, and that Germany is coining on contract with the Egyptian government for circulation in Egypt, are other influences helping the improvement. England also has shown a more friendly disposition toward silver, and still another cause of the advance is the reduced output. With these favoring conditions the friends of silver will be

very sure to maintain their position more

to assume that the present congress will not suspend the coinage. The relative 78 cents.

The Corporate Tax Dodgers. Several members of the charter committee were surprised to learn that the railroads centering in Omaha, Lincoln, Grand Island, Beatrice, Hastings, Fremont, and in fact in all cities of whatever class in Nebraska, have for several years past paid no city taxes upon ninety-nine one-hundreths of their property within the limits of these corporations. Under what we believe to be a faulty construction of the revenue law, the right of way and buildings on right of way, including land used for depots, round-houses, shops, elevators, ground leased to manufacturing enterprises and used for houses for workmen and private enterprises, are not listed for city taxation. Like the property of every other citizen or private corporation the railroads pay a county tax apportioned by the state board of equalization and transferred to the books of the county clerk, But not one penny of tax upon this immense property goes into the city treasury. Every citizen and private corporation pays for police and fire protection, for the maintenance of the city administration, for the enforcement of law and the preservation of order. The railway monopolies who were given large donations of land and money because the improvements to be made would "almost pay interest in taxes" cooly decline and have declined for several years past to contribute a dollar in taxes on propcrty which represents more than ninetenths of their plant within corporate limits. In Omaha alone there are 700 city lots condemned as wight of way, which are exempt from local taxation. Small wonder that the members of the charter committee were surprised to

learn of this novel state of things. This monumental tax dodging is unprecedented. It is wrong in principle and contrary to the federal constitution. It would not hold water a moment after being tested in a fair and impartial Any non-resident, paying court. state, county and city taxes could readily break up this lawless evasion of taxation by the great Nebraska monopolies by bringing to test the question of its justice or injustice as a discrimination in favor of citizens of one state against those of another. There is absolutely no reason in law or equity why the workingmen of Omaha should be taxed to support the city government while the Union Pacific and Burlington roads shirk upon the shoulders of others a burden of which

they ought to bear a large portion. We need a reform in the state revenue law which will take away all excuse for the continuance of this outrage upon taxpayers. The city assessment must be made separate and apart from the county and every dollar's worth of property sub-American institutions, invoking for it the ject to taxation, belonging to the railroads as well as to private citizens must go on the lists. What are the Union Pacific and the Burlington roads doing for Omaha that we should present them with receipted tax bills free of cost, year by year, and put our hands down in our pockets to make up the difference.

Damages and Benefits. More than 200 suits brought against the city for grade damages are pending in our courts. This is largely due to our method of appraising. In other cities, specific damages and benefits are as sessed on each lot affected by grade changes, and the results are published in the official paper for several weeks before final action is taken in the matter by the city council. Property owners are in this way given a chance to know exactly how the change of grade will affect their lots, what the benefits will be in the view of disinterested parties, and how such benefits will offset resulting damages. In Omaha the steady rise in realty values has caused the impression to prevail in some quarters that no project of general publie improvement can seriously damage specific individual interests. The cases so far brought in the courts have resulted favorably to the opinion of those who hold this view. Benefits have uniformly been held as offsetting all damages, and the rise of property along the line of improvement, which has often taken place in spite of the improvement itself, has been used to confirm the arguments of the city attorney. But let us suppose that there should be a heavy fall in real estate values between the time of entering a suit for grade damages and the day upon which it is set for trial. In such a ease the argument which is now used as the mainstay of the defense in cases of this class brought against the city would be turned with crushing force against those who now depend upon it to fortify

their position. As a general proposition, public improvements are of individual benefit. But there is a line where the general benefit is secured at heavy expense and resulting loss to individual property owners. The means now adopted in Omaha to ascertain where that line begins and ends are totally inadequate for the purpose. The council should advertise in advance what street they propose to improve and to what extent the improvement is projected. Appraisers should be compelled to assess benefits and damages on each lot affected and the result of their appraisement should then be published for the information of those most interested. After ample time had been given to appeal from the verdict of the appraisers, the city could determine whether the proposed improvement was practicable Time and money would be saved by this

change and method. The Business Situation. Business throughout the country is experiencing the usual advance consequent upon the approach of the holidays. This is especially the case with retailers. In the wholesale departments transactions are, in many instances, on a decreasing scale, owing to the lateness of the season. During the balance of the year job bers of manufactured goods will generally curtail purchases as much as possible with a view to the reduction of stocks for inventorying at the close of the year. The condition of supplies and the prospeets for trade in most branches are fa vorable for the maintenance of firm prices for some time to come, and as a rule a good feeling pervades the markets. The fallures throughout the United States and Canada for last week were 242,

as against 216 the previous week For the first time in many weeks the force of legitimate demand has been sufficient to overcome the bearish influences

firmly than ever, and it is entirely safe | at work in the wheat market, and, combined with the covering of shorts and good speculative buying, has caused a sharp advance in prices. All markets are 3 to 3; cents per busiel higher than they were a week ago. The "boom" was started by the curtailment of receipts on account of the late storms in the northwest and the further reduction of visible tocks by the destruction of 750,000 bushels at the fire in Duluth. But the main element of strength in the situation has been the marked improvement in the foreign demand that began a week ago Monday, when upwards of 700,000 bushels were purchased in Atlantic coast markets for export. Since then there has been a good deal of additional business done at all ports, and a large amount of wheat is now under contract for December and January shipment. This movement has been favored by the fact that European buyers have been heavily "long" of late futures in American markets, and consequently have been able to fill orders at the increased cost, which they have recouped from resales of previously purchased options. The foreign advices of the week bave been yery strong and indicate that the wheat now under contract for shipment has been bought for actual consumptive requirements, and not on speculation. Stocks at chief ports of the United Kingdom are only 15,000,000 bushels, as against 30,000,000 bushels a year ago, and farmers' deliveries are light. The amount of wheat on passage to the United Kingdom has decreased 1,000,000 bushels since last week. The exportable surplus of India and Australia has been marketed, and the United States are now the chief dependence of the importing countries of Europe.

No Danger of a Democrat.

It will be easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a democrat to secure an election to succeed General Van Wyck. All assertions to the contrary are absurd. Both the senate and the house are overwhelmingly republican. No possible contingency could arise which would induce republicans to desert republican candidates in sufficient numbers to elect a democrat. So far as Senator Van Wyck's republican friends are concerned, we make bold to say that while for Senator Van Wyck first, last and all the time, they will not be parties to any combination which would drag down republican success with the failure of their own candidate. As republicans, they are for Van Wyek because he is a republican, as well as because their republican constituencies de mand his re-election in return for his faithful six years' service on behalf of this state at Washington.

It will be Charles H. Van Wyck or some other good republican. That may be set down in advance of the joint session. For our part, we are confident enough of the manhood of the members elected to the legislature and pledged to rally around the Van Wyck standard, to feel no fears about the result. But whatever the result to General Van Wyck's rattle around in his senatorial brogans.

Building Up the Posts.

The house began its session well yesterday by passing a bill making liberal appropriations for the maintenance of Nebraska's frontier posts and for the completion of Fort Russeli in Wyoming. The recent addition of the Eighth infantry to this department has rendered such legislation urgent. In his annual report General Sheridan especially referred to Forts Robinson and Niobrara as important posts which it would be the policy of the war department to unbuild and maintain as large and permanent garrisons. Both will doubtless be made regimental posts as soon as accommodations for the requisite number of troops can be provided.

As long as Nebraska occupies present relations the great Sioux reserve the interests of settlements on the border will demand the concentration of troops along our northern boundary. Railroad facilities are now so full and complete that an entire garrison from Fort Robinson or Fort Niobrara can be transferred in a few hours' time to any point of strategic interest, while settlement has poured so rapidly into the sections in which these posts are situated, that the posts can be maintained almost as cheaply as in the larger cities from the products of the neighboring farms.

Mr. Poppleton objects to the municipal taxation of railroads on the ground that it would be double taxation. Nonsense. Nobody knows better than Mr. Poppleton that the exemption of the railways from muntcipal taxation in this state is an imposition upon every other taxpayer, including himself, who is thereby compelled to shoulder the whole burden of affording police and fire proection to the corporations.

Russia and Australia have both been shipping much less wheat this year than in 1885, and the European demand is greater than last year. These facts afford something of a solid foundation for the improved tone of the wheat market in the United States.

SEVEN lines of the president's message are devoted to the question of inter-state commerce regulation. Mr. Cleveland has traveled through to few states that he may perhaps be excused for his ignorance of the meaning of the phrase "inter-state commerce."

THE new extradition treaty with Japan is a good thing as far as it goes, but Canada is vastly more popular with runaway American criminals than Japan. What is wanted is a treaty which will

Do NOT fail to attend the meeting of the Humane society at Boyd's opera house this evening.

colony in Montreal.

prevent the growth of the American

PROMINENT PERSONS.

Miss Rose Cleveland has accepted the president's invitation to spend the holidays at

Ex-Vice President Wheeler, it is now tated, is a victim of hypochondria, instead of the oplum nabit.

George W. Childs has given Bishop Whipde 500 volumes toward a library which the

bishop is making up. Jay Gould has given his son George a house on Forty-seventh street, New York, directly in the rear of his own house.

Commissioner Fink is worth \$250,000, and could be worth millions if he would use his accurate knowledge of the stock market in speculation.

Roger A. Pryor went to New York without

is now worth \$20,000 a year, and he is interested in some business ventures with Ber Butler which promises a large return. He is said to have recently realized \$100,000 in some railroad securities.

meats, bread and butter and tea in fifteen minutes. He takes no exercise except driving at 4 p. m. The Second district of North Carolina

claims, per Simmons, its congressman-elect, the youngest member in the country. He is but thirty-two.

Mary Shukespeare Caldwell, who gave man Catholic university, is residing in Washington this winter. Andrew Carnegie has abandoned his Scot-

sh castle project on the mountain near Johnston, Pa., on account of the death of his mother, to please whom he conceived the project. John S. Staples, who was President Lin-

oln's substitute in the army during the war, is still living at Stroudsburg, Pa. He is a carpenter by trade, and an industrious, thrifty citizen. Henry M. Stanley is remarkable for a broad

head, very thick through the cheek bones His hair is still dark and thick, covering the temples. He is of middle size, weighing about 180 pounds. He looks like a man of about fifty years of age.

The Springfield Republican makes an carnest appeal in behalf of Walt Whitman, whose income does not reach \$200 a year. He has been very poor over since Secretary Har-lan turned him out of a clerkship at Washington for writing "Leaves of Grass,

Better Take in His Sign.

The president might as well take in his civil-service reform sign. It is about as musleading as the legend of "Here is English spoken," which one sees in continental shop vindows.

A Coming Event.

The church fair soon will blossom In every country town, And Maud behind the counter Will sit in silken gown And sell you red pincushions, And shaving-cases, too, And empty claret bottles Trimmed up with ribbons blue.

She'll charm you with her tender Smile and airy laugh, And sell you for ten dollars Some pretty little frivolty of a trinker that she made with her own sweet hands at home at an actual outlay of precisely One dollar and a half

Different Styles of Advertisements.

Brooklyn Eagle: "The style of adver-

tising has greatly changed within the past few years," said a gentleman in charge of the advertising department of one of Brooklyn's largest dry goods estabishments to an Eagle reporter. certisement to command attention must be original. The public have tired of such 'ads' as 'John Smith will receive his customers at his old stand,' or 'Blank & Blank sell dry goods cheaper than any other house in town.' The present generation is progressive, and to attract atcention one must be original. Old-fash ioned ads' are played out. In former years, even in such big houses as Stewart's, in New York, the clerk at the button counter was delegated in his off moments to write the advertisements for the newspapers. Now all is changed. Every large business house has its separate advertising department.

houses employ as many as two and three men to look after their advertising. Since the pictorial craze has obtained such a foothold many firms head their columns with pictures descriptive of the goods of fered for sale. And then the ad. must be written so as to attract the eye of the eader. If a firm has a quantity of underwear to sell, it is folly to say so in the first line. First get your reader interested. Talk about the north pole; say that it is cold in that region and incidentally mention that winter is coming and that underwear at this season is not an inappropriate subject. And then, in a confidential way, tell the reader that your firm has many cases of underwear, purchased at a bankrupt sale perhaps, which will be sold at one-half its value. Inersperse if you like a witty saying h and there, but unless you wish to kill your ad, in the first line give prices. Ten years ago prices were never given.

an ad, commands but little attention uness pieces are attached. "Do you believe in the value of adver-

tising " "Certainly. Were it not for newspaper advertising and advertising by mail many Brooklyn firms would not be doing business. When one looks back and notes the difference between newspaper advertising twenty years ago and to-day the changes which have taken place are marvelous. How many fortunes have been made by booming an inferior patent medicine? Newspaper advertising is vet in its infancy and I hope for great things n the future.

Calculating the Size of the Earth. Popular Science Monthly: The earlier attempts at calculating the size of the globe were based on astronomical observations. It would be difficult to-day to say within what degree of accuracy the figures then obtained could have been relied upon, as the units of measurement used by those pioneers have been lost, and could not have been compared with the units now in use.

One of the earlier attempts at obtaining the actual length of the earth's meriian by actual measurement of a portion of the same was made in the sixteently century by a French doctor. The means employed, although very ingenious, would be considered perfectly clumsy and madequate by the modern scientist. There was in this early measurement no attempt at mathematical precision as un derstood in the present century, and, considering the simplicity of the method employed by the doctor, it is only to be wendered that no greater error was obtained in its final result. The measurement consisted simply in driving from Paris to Amiens, and ounting the revolutions of the wheels of the carriage, and from the number of revolutions of the wheels obtain the distance between the two cities, which could serve as a basis for calculating the length of the meridian. Of course, this calcula tion could not by any means be consid ered accurate, but, taking into account the means employed, the result obtained has been subsequently found to be won-derfully precise. The most curious thing about it is that what would now be considered grave errors and inexactitudes were so distributed that they almost compensated each other, and the dimensions then obtained show only slight differences with the dimensions given by the most recent measurements. Thus chance (and no better name could be found) permitted of the same results, with only a small final error, being obtained with that erude method, that are now obtained with the most precise instruments and with the most complicated calculations.

The Proper Study of Mankind is Man."

says the illustrious Pope. If he had in-cluded woman in the list he would have seen pearer the truth, if not so poetical. Dr. R. V. Pierce has made them both z life study, especially woman, and the pe-culiar derangements to which her deli-cate system is liable. Many women in the land who are acquainted with Dr. Pierce only through his "Favorite Pre-scription," bless him with all their hearts, he has brought them the panacea for all those chronic ailments peculiar their sex; such as lencorrhon, prolapsus and other displacements, ulceration, ternal fever," bloating, tendency to in-Price ternal cancer and other aliments. a dollar at the close of the war. His practice | reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

How Lincoln, Johnson and Grant Prepared the Documents. President Cleveland eats his tunch of cold

> The Rivalry to Scenre Messages in Former Days.

The capacity of President Cleveland for hard work, says a writer in the Washington Post, is perhaps best illustrated by \$300,000 as the nucleus of the proposed lio- the fact that he wrote every word of his message. His experience last year, when he wrote with his own hand the longest message ever submitted by a president to congress, does not seem to have dismayed him in the least. He writes a small, cramped hand, but his pen moves over the paper with considerable case, and he rarely has occasion to revise his matter. Atl the phrases in his writings which have become famous were first thoughts. Very few persons have any idea of the great amount of detail which the president accomplishes. All his veto messages were written by him pesonally, and that, too, in the longest possible way. In returning house bill No. 5,968, for in-stance, he wrote. House bill number five thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight." He penned his Thanksglving proclamation. Many of the letters which proclamation. Many of the letters which other presidents turned over to their secretaries are answered by him in per son. He even addressed with his own hand the envelope which informed District Attorney Benton of his reinstate

> In personally writing his messages President Cleveland differs from any of his predecessors. Lincoln wrote comparatively little of his messages, but he paid close attention to the phraseology In those days the "buts" and the "its" counted. He wrote a small, even hand easily read, and his manuscript was not often marred by crasures. Johnson who followed him, wrote still less. His right arm was crippled and he could not raise it to his head. He used pen and ink but rarely, finding a lead-pencil less tiresome. It is said that he did not write a letter in ink after he became president. He signed his name frequently, of course, but an entire letter in his handwriting is now worth almost its weight in gold. He dictated his messages to Colonel William G. Moore, who was then his private sec-retary. He thought quickly, for the im possibility of writing developed

ment.

faculty of dictation to its highest degree. President Grant sent eight message to congress. They were in the main con-tributions from his cabinet officers, written in the first person, and then dove-tailed together. They were not finally submitted, however, without careful consideration. Grant was cautious and conservative, and carefully modified and revised the recommendations of his cabinet officers. He loved to write, all the additions and emendations of the messages were in his own hand writing He wrote many autograph letters, and his vetoes were also in his own hand writing. He could dictate, but not easily and whenever he wanted to be particular larly forcible he shut himself up in his room, and, free from interruption, wrote out in full what he desired to say.

Mr. Hayes wrote a sprawly, irregular hand, hard to read by those who were unaccustomed to it. His messages were largely the work of Mr. Rodgers, his pri vate secretary, a man of considerable scholarship. Whatever polish they conholarship. tained was due entirely to Mr. Rodgers, and many portions, indeed, were written by the latter in the first instance. The cabinet officers aided largely in the work and their contributions were used with out revision. President Arthur's hand-writing was bold and large, showing considerable force, and the words and letters were joined in an easy, running style, as if the writer had done considerable clerical duty. Surrogate Rollins, of New York, it is not generally known, was a family of thirteen children. Mr. Arthur's right-hand man in the pre-paration of the messages. Together they arranged the topics to be treated upon and many of the contained in the documents ideas emn nated directly from Mr. Rollins.

In former days the messages were du plicated on manifald paper, and when the private secretary was supposed to have reached the capitol-for there was no telegraph or telephone connection with the white house then-copies were distributed to the various correspondents and reporters. Then there was a grand rush for the telegraph and the newspaper "I have seen them nearly break their necks in getting down stairs," said a veteran employe of the white house, in describing the scene. Many of the newsthe lower and private part of the build ing, and make short cuts to Pennsylva nia avenue, through the grounds. Others who had carriages and the fleetest horses the city could afford standing at the fron entrance, raced down the avenue at a speed far beyond the limits of the law. newspaper offices an extra force of compositors hurried the message into type The public entered into the spirit of riv alry and large crowds surrounded the offices all ready to cheer the first news boy who appeared with a bundle of papers under his arm. Nowadays it is different. The persons who in these peaceful times, take even sufficient interest in a message to strugle through its long array of commonplace sentences, are in a large minority. A president's message has always been regarded as the most important piece of

news a correspondent can secure. the days of fluctuation in gold it had its value to Wall street also. Indeed, it is asserted at the white house that once during Johnson's administration a New York broker, who was anxious to anticipate the effect of the presiden't recommendations on the market, offered \$25,000 to an employe for an advance copy. His offer was declined. Despite this general desire to get hold of the mes sages only two have been prematurely printed, and both publications occurred during the administration of Mr. Hayes. The latter abandoned the old system of manifolding, and had his messages printed in advance, copies being forwarded to collectors of customs and postmas-ters for distribution to newspapers at noon of the day congress assembled. A copy was, however, taken from his deal and sold to the New York Herald for 2500. It was carried by the correspondent up four flights of stairs to the operating room of the Western Union telegraph company and given into the safe keeping of the night manager. It was then divided among several trusted operators, and as soon as the last word had gone over the wires it was returned to the correspond ent without any of those cabalistic mark which press matter usually receives, and by him taken away. But the company, it is hardly necessary to add, did not lose

> STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Jottings.

Hog cholera is still prevalent in Cass The Methodists of Chadron are bulldng a gospel vault. Liberty's longing is a brass band and fire br gade combined.

A large bridge to cost \$14,000 is being built over the Platte river at Overton. The new city building in Beatrice is searly completed. The cost will reach A company has been formed in Chadron

to supply the leity with brick at the rate of 25,000 a day.

The water supply of Beatrice is cut off owing to a leak in the suction pipe. The citizens manage to irrigate as usual.

The Crete Vidette says. Omaha lowed

THE PRESIDENTS' MESSAGES. | snowed Church Howe under on the 2nd and on the 25th she struck a coal mine. A merciful Providence seems to be hov-

ering over the Omaliogs. Lingering evidence of primitive fresh-ness cropped out in Rushville last week. A traveling fakir worked a profitable trade in the sale of wooden cups, by the use of which, for drinking purposes, "the maimed, the halt and the blind" was the be eventually cured. Such was the guarantee, and gudgeens bit till the crop of mugs was exhausted.

The justices of Sioux county are putting in their best licks in a prize effort to double up the country and corner the matrimonial market. In Bowen the justices offer to marry the first couple free of charge and donate them a chromo of "God Bless Our Home." Warbonnet, not to be outdone, offers the same ducements, and adds \$5 in cash, a bottle of paragoric and a cradle.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Parsons, of Fairnont, are the parents of a diminutive boy baby, weighing only two and a quarter pounds. It is only thirteen inches and a half in length from the crown to the feet and measures across the back of the hand seven eighths of an inch, while the nails on its little toes, as the father says, look like small dots. It is now two weeks is perfectly formed, vigorous, healthy and takes its rations with as much enjoyment as bigger boys.

The Lincoln Democrat appears this week in a new suit of fashionable brevier, with columns entarget and contents tastefully arranged and well printed. This is cheering evidence of Mr. Calhoun's determination to give the capital city an afternoon daily in keeping with ts growth and prospects, and to provide the democracy with crisp and clear cut chunks of minority wisdom from the pivot of state politics. If talented grit and hard work deserves success, the democrat is bound to "get there."

The knights of the locomotive throttle as a class, are noted lovers of unvarnished truth, but occasionally a Bill Nye is found n the ranks who can whisper out in meeting, "I am something of a liar my self;" Up on the Elkhorn Valley road, during the big drifts of last month, an engineer says he took a mile a-minute shoot at a huge snow pile and dug a hole through it without jarring his headlight. Stopping at the next station he found the engine's front and sides coated with blood and hair. An investigation of the irift showed that sixteen head of cattle and been snowed in and ten of them were

A total of sixty-nine arrests were made by the police of Cedar Rapids in Novem-

Prophet Foster's storm of the 6th failed to materialize. A letter of condolence from Wiggins is in order. Henry Schwartz, a railroad brakeman, has been arrested in Davenport for in-

dulging in the luxury of two wives, one at each end of the run. A farm lad named Ernest Arnold, aged twenty three, living near Creston, who

was suffering with bad health, suicided by shooting himself in the forehead. The city revenue of Des Moines is found be insufficient to maintain the present efficiency of the police and fire departments and the expense of other city

Covers were made for 500 people at the banquet given the Stock Breeders' association at Mason City on the 2d inst. gathering was truly representative of the farmers and stock breeders of the state. Investigation into the cause of virulent

diphtheria at Davenport by the board of health, resulted in finding the cause to be impure water of the wells and eisterns. Analysis showed the water in every instance to have been contaminated with scepings from privies. The Hon. John Merritt, of Jones

county, die 1 at his homestead, near Anamosa, at the age of 84 years. He was a member of the first territorial legislation of Iowa, under Governor Lucas, when it convened in Iowa City in 1836. He leaves

The annual report of the clerk county on criminal convictions, has just been completed. There were 93 convic tions, classified as follows: Assaults of various grades, 20; burgiary or larceny, 23; bigamy, 2; contempt of court, 2; nuis ance, etc., 29; selling intoxicating liquors, etc., 3; obtaining money by false pretense, 5; murder, second degree, 1, and other offences, 11. The sentences during the same period to the penitentiary aggregated 62 years of service, and one crim-

Codington county is m debt \$46,000. Alexandria shipped 317 cars of grain ince August 1.

Huron authorities are bouncing the gamblers of both sexes. The trip from Deadwood to New York can be made in three days and a half

A discussion has arisen in Brule county as to how many pounds of coal there are in a ton. And the dealers are mum. The Dakota Blizzard has been seized

for debt. The public will cheerfully pay the cost of keeping it in jail all winter. Potatoes sell for four cents per pound at Deadwood. Butter is quoted at fortytive cents and so are eggs. Apples are scarce at \$6 per barrel.

A Remarkable Draw.

St. Paul Globe. I was looking over a friend's shoulder the other night, and saw what I thought was the funniest piece of drawing and the most wonderful luck I ever saw. They were playing nothing but jack-pots, and Jim had been losing right along. At last he opened one on two pairs. The man next to him raised it, and Jim staid. Jim thought awhile and finally called for three cards. I nudged him, thinking he had made a mistake, as his hand was two pairsjacks and aces. But he took three cards and the other man bought one. skinned his hand, and I saw he had disparded the aces and kept the jucks, and by the holy poker, if he didn't eatch two more jacks on the draw. There was some lively betting, and after awhite, of course he raked in a big pot. I didn't get to ask him for some time afterward why he made that singular diseard. mid he happened to see the other fel-ow's hand, and found it contained four little ones and an acc. His only chance in the world was to catch two more jacks, and he took it and got them. It wouldn't happen once in 10,000 times, but he struck it the right time.

Reading and Writing in the Sixteenth Century.

"The art of reading, "snys Lord Kames, 'made very slow progress to encourage printing in England, capital panishment for murder was remitted if the criminal could but read." In a letter dated 1516 there is an account of a seditious paper which was stuck on St. Paul's church, and In order to discover who had written it the aldermen of London and the privy councilors were ordered to go all round the wards "to see, all write who could." The is ning of such an order as this shows to what a limited extent writing must have been known. It would appear country geath men were not better sorbles than the citizens, for in a book printed about this time it is gravely suggested that those gentlemen who could not write might note anything down by "cutting

knotches in a stick The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their recalitated Voltate Right and Electric Applications, on their days' trial, to any man (young or middle-ared) afflicted with nervous arbibity, loss or vitality, lack of nerve force and vigor, and other disease. The greatest remedial agent ever discovers. Write to them for illustrated pampilet for No risk is incorred, as thirty days' trial is as