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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. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee

for the week ending April 1st, 1887, was as Baturday, Mar.26......14.930 Baurday, Mar. 27 13,650

Monday, Mar. 28 14,925

Tuesday, Mar. 29 14,565

Wednesday, Mar. 30 14,445

Thursday, Mar. 31 14,305

Friday, April 1, 14,300

Subscribed and sworn to be fore me this 2d day of April A. D., 1887.

[SEAL: Notary Public.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of March, 1886, 11,537 copies; for April, 1886, 12,191 copies; for for May, 1886, 12,459 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies; for August, 1886, 12,464 copies; for September, 1886, 13,230 copies; for October, 1886, 12,289 copies; for November, 1886, 13,348 copies; for December, 1886, 13,237 copies; for January, 1887, 16,966 copies; for February, 1887, 14,198 copies.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of March, A. D. 1887.
[SEAL.] N. P. FEIL. Notary Public. Up to present writing the new opera house scheme is all on paper.

APRIL is well advanced and a thorough cleaning of the streets is imperatively demanded.

Colorado's legislature adjourned this week. Thanksgiving day should happen about this time of year.

THE cable road has given Harney street the go-by. That will make Harney street the most elegant drive in the city after the asphalt payement is extended.

It is a bad practice, sometimes, for a snobocrat to go digging after ancestors. They say it is a wise child who knows its own father, let alone its grandfather.

BARON NORDENSKFOLD, the German explorer, will attempt to find the south pole. That is what we want. The north pole would be a chestnut now even if they would find it.

Congress failed to appropriate enough funds for the inter-state commission, and the board announces that it is out of money. The members should have made a short haul first.

According to the city attorney the board of education still has a lease of life, in spite of the omission of the new law to provide for members with unex pired terms to hold over.

WE are assured that the "combine" of the anti-Rosewater press has been dissolved by mutual consent. It was an unholy alliance, and could not hold together any great length of time.

THIRTEEN is regarded as a rather ominous number. It is said that to sit down at the table with thirteen is an evil omen. It is a marvel how the thirteen true blues of the senate survived the sixty day siege of corruption.

WE don't know what will become of the BEE, judging by the remarks of disinterested journalistic adventurers. Every time a reporter or employe takes a notion to quit or has his pay cut short the community is assured that the bottom has dropped out of the concern with its departed brains.

THE great solicitude of Admiral Porter respecting the merchant marine of the country may be entirely commendable. It is a very important matter with which some time or other it may be necessary to deal in a thoroughly practical way. Of theories there have been a limitless supply. Hardly any other subject has been more talked about in the last twenty years. Unfortunately for the influence of Admiral Porter's views they throw no new light on the question. He is a mem ber of the subsidy army and therefore outside of popular sympathy. The people are not now and are never likely to be favorable to building up the merchant marine or any other special interest out of the public treasury. At all events there are other expedients for restoring the country's shipping interests which must be first tried, and if these are found inadequate it will then be time to talk seriously of the subsidy plan. Recourse to that will be had only as the last resort.

THE republican defeat in Rhode Island ought to convey a useful lesson to the party everywhere. It it shall do this it is a result which no honest republican will regret. The party in the little commonwealth had been under the complete domination of the machine, which was managed by a thoroughly corrupt and unscrupulous set of bosses at the head of whom was the republican candidate for governor. Law-respecting republicans had become completely disgusted with the high-handed course of this ring, whose corrupting influence was manifested in every department of the state government, and when it brazenly asked an extension of power these republicans properly revolted. Nothing could better attest the obnoxious character of the ring candidates than the fact that they were most vigorously fought by the Providence Journal, the leading republican newspaper of the state. The defeat of such a crowd is always to be welcomed, without reference to the political advantages that may accrue to those in opposition. Republican success is to be desired only when it places or retains in public office men of character and in-

The True and the Faithless.

The journals of the legislature are by no means a trustworthy record of the acts of its members. The jobbers, tricksters and corporate attorneys are usually very careful in covering their tracks. They are assisted in this deception by the chief clerks and secretaries who make up the journals to suit the members with whom they have been secretly in collusion in expediting jobs and defeating good measures. The execrable reputation which the late legislature has made for itself is largely due to the selection of notorious boodlers to positions as clerical officers.

This choice of course was at the outset brought about by the influence of the railroad and jobbers' lobby who foisted upon the legislature men who had time and again served their corrupt purposes in conventions and legislatures.

As a matter of justice to the tried and faithful minority of the legislature, as well as for the guidance of the people in the future, we deem it our duty to make public our estimate of the respective members, based upon personal observation, both of the editor of the BEE and its reporters.

Beginning with the senate, its thirtythree members may be grouped into four classes: First, the men who were true blue and voted and acted out the pledges made to their constituents. Second, the men who made a fair record, but proved weak-kneed on vital issues at the critical moment. Third, the railroad attorneys who were right on most all questions except the railroad issue. And, lastly, the black list.

In the first class are included Senators Calkins, Casper, Duras, Higgins of Cass, Higgins of Colfax, Keckley, Lininger, Meiklejohn, Sprick, Sterling, Tzschuck, Walbach and Wright.

Mr. Calkins, although a man of moderate ability, is strictly honest and conscientious. At times he was beset and misled by influential parties from his section, but he was beyond their control on the vital questions.

Mr. Casper was one of the most faithful workers and was true blue on every issue that affected the welfare of the state. From beginning to end he stood up manfully for the right and against all jobs and steals. A man of few words, he nearly always managed to but the nail squarely on the head, and hit it hard.

Mr. Duras made an excellent record from beginning to end. He was staunch and unswerving on the railway issue, and opposed jobbery and extravagance at every step. He is a man of rare intelligence and thoroughly posted about law, although not a lawyer. He merits the full confidence of his con-

Mr. Higgins, of Cass, stood as firm as : rock against all blandishments of corporate monopoly and boodlers. His constituents have reason to be well satisfied with him, and may trust him in every instance as being loyal to their interests.

Mr. Higgins, of Colfax, although not a brilliant man, proved himself to be thoroughly reliable. Mr. Keckley achieved more than ordi

nary prominence, and made a gallant, manly and unswerving fight for the people from first to last. Mr. Lininger made an enviable record

in every issue that came before the senate. His bearing, sound judgment and unyielding devotion to the interests of the state at large and his immediate constituents in particular cannot be too highly commended. Through out the session he merited the confidence and received the respect of his colleagues without regard to party or faction.

Mr. Meiklejohn, who was elevated be youd his years to his position of acting president of the senate, made a brilliant and irreproachable record. While opposed to Van Wyck on the senatorial is sue, he acted in accord with the faction that nominated and elected him. On other vital issues and notably in the railroad issue, Mr. Merklejohn sided with

the people and voted for the people, Mr. Sprick at this session only confirmed the good opinions won by him in former legislatures. He never disappointed the friends of honest and economie government.

Mr. Sterling, although a lawyer, was not retained by the railroads and had nothing in common with the jobbers. He remained loyal in the senatorial issue and made a straight and vigorous fight for railway regulation and railway taxation. Fillmore county can afford to trust him in the fu-

Mr. Tzschuck was in his seat during the entire session battling faithfully for the people and opposing extravagance and steals. He discharged his obligations with marked zeal.

Mr. Walbach showed himself throughout a clear-headed and reliable representative. He resisted to the utmost the intense pressure brought upon him by corporate and local influences, and remained true to the trust reposed in him.

Mr. Wright, although a quiet man, was always to be relied upon when it came to any issue in which the people and taxpayers were deeply concerned. His fidelity to his constituents cannot be called in question.

In the second group we can class Senators Hartwell, Holmes, Kent, Linn, Moore and Schminke.

Mr. Hartwell is a man of more than ordinary ability, honest and well-meaning, but his business and political relations with the railroads rendered him unreliable on all issues affecting the producers.

Mr. Holmes is a natural wobbler who held a seat to which another man was fairly entitled. The bargain by which he retained his seat and his political affinities with the railrogues made him a cats-paw for the monopolies, claim

brokers and appropriation gobblers. Mr. Kent was very much the same sort of a man as Mr. Hartwell-honest but held down by railroad ties.

Mr. Linn was disposed to do right, but hampered by his grain elevator and made unreliable by his political affiliations.

Mr. Moore made a good representative for Lancaster county but a very poor one for the balance of the state. He pulled through heavy appropriations for Lincoln and had to tie up with all sorts of frauds to get through what his constituents wanted. He was right on the railroad taxation issue, but wrong on all

other railway legislation. Mr. Schminke was a vigorous worker and most of the time fought on the right side of every question. But he became very weak toward the end of the session, mainly through the influence exerted

over him by his colleague, Watson, who went over to the railroads and traders. The third class is very small. It is composed of Senators Brown and Lind-

Mr. Brown is a railroad attorney and consequently was handcuffed on the senatorial and railroad questions. But he proved hiniself honest and a vigorous opponent of jobbery and reckless appropri-

Mr. Lindsay is also a railroad attorney and through this influence became more or less invoived in the support of bad measures which the railroad lobby had contracted to pull through. But Mr. Lindsay is not a boodler, as far as we could observe.

In the last group, which comprises men who have proven themselves untrustworthy and dangerous as legislators. we have placed Senators Bonesteel. Burnham, Campbell, Colby, Conger, Fuller, Majors, McNamar, Robbins, Shervin, Snell and Vandemark.

Mr. Bonesteel acted in accord with the wishes of his constituents on the senatorial issue, but after the senatorial contest allied himself with the jobbers and railrogues. His conduct became a matter of general scandal. Mr. Burnham might have been excus-

able for voting with the appropriation combine, but he cannot justify his steady support of all the jobs and opposition to decent legislation.

Mr. Campbell was the cipher of the senate, except that he voted steadily for jobs, steals and bogus claims, and against all railroad legislation except such as was supported by the railrogues.

Mr. Colby acted throughout as the attorney for the railroads and champion of all sorts of legalized robbery. His fidelity to his corporate employers and jobbing retainers has doubtless been liberally rewarded. Mr. Conger's conduct at this session

was more than suspicious. His intimacy with boodlers and jobbers explains his record on the vital issues. Mr. Fuller played the traitor in the Van Wyck camp, and played fast and

lose ever after during the balance of the session. While he managed to place Norfolk under obligations on the insane asylum appropriations he proved himself untrustworthy to the people at large. Mr. Majors disappointed his best

friends, by adopting the peculiar tactics of Church Howe. He studiously kept up appearances of decency, but was nearly always to be found in the undercurrent with the worst men in the legis lature.

Mr. McNamar was a railroad attorney and acted that part throughout regardless of the public welfare.

Mr. Robbins' conduct during the senatorial contest left nothing to be expected of him during the remainder of the session. His reputation down at Lincoln was that of a boodler, and his behavior did not contradict the prevailing impres-

Mr. Shervin's record up to a certain period of the session was above reproach, and thereafter he acted very suspiciously and voted with the members upon who m the railroads and jobbers relied.

Mr. Snell made a bad impression during the previous legislature, and justified during the present session his classification among the railrogues. He was a running-mate for Colby and no better.

Mr. Vandemark was the wart upon the political body known as the senate. He came in with lond professions of honesty and anti-monopoly, and went out blackened all over with disrepute. He was throughout a cheap tool of all the rascals who hovered around the legislature. His dissolute conduct left him in a condition that disgraced him as a man and dishonored the county he mis-represented.

The Opera Festival.

The opera testival which begins in this city on Monday will be the dramatic and musical event of this season. Theodore Thomas and his unrivaled orchestra of sixty alone are an attraction sufficient to draw thousands of the music loving people of Nebraska and Iowa to the exposition building. But the grand orchestra is by no means the primary feature of the operatic entertainment. The vocal talent of the American Opera company, its magnificent costumes, grand chor'uses, famous ballet and matchless scenery, will each of themselves afford a treat to the lovers of music, dramatic and terpsichorean art. This dramatic company, it should be borne in mind, is better equipped in respect to orchestra, costumes, choruses, scenery and ballet than any of the grand opera companies that have ever appeared on the American stage. Over three hundred persons, including some of the most famous artists, will take part. It is to be hoped that the people of this section of the country will avail themselves of this opportunity which they may not have again for years to come.

Wasted Sympathy. There are always some sentimental people who waste their sympathies on causes that least deserve them. It is so with the ladies of the W. C. T. U. who have rushed to the defense of the Salvation army tramps. They allow themselves to be imposed on by women who are devoid of that inborn modesty which characterizes the good and virtuous of their sex in every clime and under every condition of life. When a woman, no matter under what pretense, courts the notoriety of a street parade and delights in surroundings which rob her of the respect and esteem in which we all desire to hold our mothers, sisters and daughters, she is on the border line of indecency. It is no use to mince matters in dealing with this socalled free religious exercise. There must be a limit somewhere to the tolerance which any community extends toward these tamborine and base drum mendicants. Their female captains and lieutenants have everywhere sought notoriety and sympathy by conflicts with the police. They delight in the martyrdom not because of the ferver with which they love the Lord, but because deluded sympathizers are always found to contribute liberally to their tramping fund. It pays them to be nsulted, arrested and harrassed.

We have no patience with the hypocritical cant of certain Omaha editors who profess to be shocked over the socalled outrage in the arrest of the Salvation army women. These hypocrites are merely imposing upon the credulity of their readers. They do not believe what they preach, and are simply catering to a false sentimentality.

Our city jail is not a proper place for

respectable men or women, but the Salvation army women have no right to complain since they went there of their own free will, when they had the choice of freedom by abiding the orders of the police until the council had revoked them. They voluntarily came into contact with indecent women in the iail, just as they do every day with the hoodlum element who tramp through the streets with them. It is no excuse for them to cite the het that minstrel bands and fakirs are as much of a nuisance as they are. This crass of nuisances should be avated also.

The New District Judges. Governor Thayer has appointed six out of the eight additional district judges, created under the new apportionment of iddicial districts. With one single exception, these appointments are excellent

and will meet with popular approval. In the third district which comprises Douglas, Washington, Burt and Sarpy counties, the governor's choice will give universal satisfaction. Messrs. Groff and Hopewell are both eminently qualified for the position. They are highly esteemed by the bar, and enjoy the respect and confidence of the people in an eminent degree.

The selection of Hon. William Marshall, of Dodge county, for judge of the Fourth district will be commended not only by the people of his county, but by men of all parties in the district. The governor's appointment in the Seventh district does not strike us as satisfactory. Mr. Powers' record as a lawmaker will not bear investigation, and his conduct as attorney general was not above reproach-to use a very mild term. The governor did a graceful thing in appointing Hon. T. O. C. Harrison, of Hall, as judge of the Ninth district. Mr. Harrison is well qualified for the bench, and has proved himself a staunch friend of the governor on a trying occasion.

By all odds the most popular and best selection that could have been made for the Twelfth district, is the appointment of Honorable M. P. Kinkaid, of Holt county. Mr. Kinkaid ranks with the first attorneys in the state. He is a clean man with a clean record, and will make an honest, fearless and impartial judge

ONE of our local cotemporaries boasts that it prints and pays for more special telegraphic news than any other paper between Chicago and San Francisco, The same paper for a time claimed to have the largest "paid-up" circulation between the Lake City and the Golden Gate. These bogus claims can deceive nobody. If that paper desires to compare its telegraph company receipts for special dispatches with the receipts for money paid out by the BEE for specials, we will cheerfully publish them and credit it with its claim. Meanwhile we beg leave to assert that the BEE pays more money for telegraphic news, special and press, than all the Omaha dailies together. Stick a pin there.

WHEN a man whose grandfather was reputed to be an apostate French Jew talks about the traits of that race in s contemptuous manner it only shows the degeneracy of the fellow who inherited a quarter of a million dollars from the apostate three cent silver keg man and now prides himself so much on his aristocracy.

Has Mr. McShane bought out Dr. Miller with the understanding that the Miller democrats were to have all the plums from the federal fruit orchard? It looks very much that way to a man up a tree. Pritchett, Crites and Chard have already been taken care of. Next!

A CHINESE business firm has offered \$5,000 for the head of King Kalakaua, of the San'lwish Islands. The Chinese have a keen appreciation of the beautiful.

KINGS AND QUEENS.

Emperor William cats his bread without Emperor William always goes to bed by

The king of Holland has a remarkable his torical collection of harness. The empress of Austria is about to publish

a volume of her adventures while yatching incognito in the Levant. Prince Albett Victor, eldest son of the prince of Wales, wears the tallest collars of any young man in England.

The eldest son of the German crown prince is such an intense partisan and hater of France that he refuses even to drink champagne, and will arink only German wines.

London Life: I hear from Pekin that the emperor of China is likely to be fully the match of Louis XVIII, as a gournet and courmand. He insists upon the most exceptional dainties. Camels' humps, bears paws, and monkeys' lips are particularly relished by his majesty.

Going. All the Year Round. Moving about the quiet ways,
Sitting beside the hearth.
'esting as best she can and may
In the careless household mirth; Yet always through the haunted night As through the restless day, Feeling—another hour is passed.

Of the time that files away. The last traif strand of the cable Is parting slow and sure,
That never again to the harbor side
My bonnie boat will moor.

My bonnie boat that may come again, God temper the wave and wind! To gladden sad eyes and yearning hearts, That now are left beined;

May come again, but not to lie Safe by the old home shore; The anchor of youth is almost weighed; They will cast it never more

And it's O, and its O, for the sinking dread It's O for the climbing forrow. As ever the cruel creeping night Brings on a weary morrow! Love that is true must hush itself, Nor pain by its useless ery, For the young must go, and the old must

And time goes by, goes by, STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Jöttings.

Weeping Water proposes to erect as The Republican of Weeping Water is five years old and overflowing with live Norfolk's pull at the state treasury in

The voters of Greenwood rejected a proposition to invest \$1,500 in water-works. They put their trust in blazes. That fatal combination of a boy and a

the next two years will amount to \$181,-

gun were rudely parted near Long Pine Wednesday. Boy died, aged eight. Weeping Water views the future with a degree of complacency welded by a \$15,000 church, a \$10,000 school, a large hotel, brick depot and waterworks. The B. & M. company has plastered a

mortgage for \$11,780,000 on its branch lines in this state. Drafts on the late campaign fund will now be honored.

The Hastings Gazette-Journal will appear as a morning paper on the 1st of May. The Journal swings a bright and discriminating scissors, on the editorial

A large quantity of school land in Box Butte, Chase, Cherry and Dawes counties will be placed in the market next Tuesday by the state board of public lands and buildings.

The Omaha Southern is skirmishing in the vicinity of Nebraska City in search of a grade, and it is intimated, on the quiet, that a bonus would enable the company to see its way to town without much de

The Aurora postoflice has been fur-nished with 500 combination lock boxes and drawers. Patrons of the office will be provided with night keys put up "in cases of extreme necessity.'

In this age of wonders springing from the lap of necessity, there is nothing new or striking in the construction of rail-roads on paper. Crete's first experi-ment in this line gives her the champion belt, seven miles long and studded with stations and pie stands. The road is temporarily recuperating in the Vidette

The Norfolk Gazette publicly anthe editor is in from 9 a. m. to 12 p. m., and is always ready to receive advice on the conduct of the paper from kickers and chronics of every grade. His sole object in life is to please the community. It is well to state, confidentially, that Van Voart emphasizes his periods with number sixteen, screw heeled.

lowa Items. Green peas are a luxury in Des Moines Des Moines hopes to pile up an assess

ment roll of \$17,000,000. A two months' babe in Ottumwa weight three pounds in full dress. The police court of Keokuk is loaded

with drunks and disorderlies. A patch of 400 acres of corn will be planted for the Davenport cannery. Creston has gathered up bad debts to the amount of \$20,000, and placed them

in 5 per cent bonds. The victorious Knights of Labor at the Dubuque election on Monday say the first act of the new administration will be to raise saloon licenses 100 per cent more

than they now are. A grand wedding occurred at Dubuque Tuesday evening, the contracting parties being Elton Crane, son of the expostmaster of that city, and Nehle Rider, daughter of one of the leading dry goods merchants there. The event called out the most fashionable circle of society.

A chair passenger coach was discovered on fire on Tuesday morning as the train was entering Seymour and an excited and horrifying scene followed.

L. B. Westbrook, of Newton, had the presence of mind to grasp the automatic air-brake cord and stop the entire train. It was a fortunate act, and undoubtedly saved a carful of sleeping women and children. The car was completely de stroyed.

Dakota.

There are fourteen prohibition counties in the territory. An addition to the Jamestown college is to be made, to cost \$19,765.

The late flood damaged \$30,000 worth of property in Campbell county. Yankton is ready to give a well-filled purse to the Nebraska Central if it is built

Agitation against prohibition and in favor of high license has been inaugurated in Charles Mix county by a large meeting of farmers, at which a Catholic priest was the principal speaker.

The new Lake Park hotel at Madison is at length opened for business. The build ing is three stories and basement high. The walls are of Dell Rapids jasper, and the hotel has all modern conveniences.

The Inter-state Commerce Law. There is not a more intelligent and

wide-awake body of workers in America than the commercial travelers. They visit all parts of the country and, mingling with the people, exert a great deal of influence upon public opinion in regard to various questions. These busy men of business, as well as the suburban residents roundabout Philadelphia, have suffered an unjust attack at the hands of the railroad companies. The commercial travelers have been notified by some of the railroad companies that hereafter they will receive more mileage and no com mutation tickets. The pretended reason for this change of policy on the part of the railroads has been found in the prohibitions of the inter-state commerce act But the commercial travelers know ful well that the law expressly declares that nothing in it shall apply to "the issuance of mileage, excursion or commutation passenger tickets." The law has not affected in the slightest degree the policy under which mileage tickets have been issued to mercantile men traveling long distances and going from town to town

There never has been any complaint in regard to this policy, because there is nothing unjust or unreasonable it. Yet the trunk rail trunk railroad it. Yet the trunk companies ostentatiously their obedience to the inter-state com-merce law by doing away with a liberal system that the law distinctly excepts from its provisions. The merchants and commercial travelers of the country cannot fail to understand the motives that dietate this action of the trumk railroads. By striking the business men who are compelled to spend a large portion of their time on the road it is expected to drive them into hostility to the inter-state commerce law and to bring their influence to bear on public opinion in favor of its repeal. Instead of accom-plishing their object, the trunk roads will only strengthen the demend for maintain-ing the law in its full force.

Protection in Dakota.

St. Louis Republican.
A large Dakota wheat farmer, who is a republican, while on a recent visit to New York, expressed some very unrepublican opinions on the tariff. "We farmers in the northwest," said he, "have found out that a high tariff is a bad thing for us. It makes our farming implements, our clothing, our blankets. indeed almost everything we buy, higher than they otherwise would be; and, on the other hand, it doesn't bring us in any more for what we have to sell." It has taken republican farmers of the northwest a long time to come to this blunt, common-sense view of the matter, but they are coming to it at last, and it is probable that their change of opinion will bring about important modifications in the alignment of parties. A protective tariff which takes millions of dollars from northwestern agriculture every year to build up manufacturies 1,500 miles distant, and to give \$400 per capita of bank deposits to the laboring population of the eastern states, cannot be anything else than an injustice. Yet, the republican party which the northwestern states have long supported is pledged to its policy. It is a part of republicanism. The party established it when it came into power twenty-six years ago, and it exists to this day. Once —in 1883—a republican congress made a pretence of reforming the tariff, but it was only to juggle the duties without reducing them or giving any real reform-and the need of a genuine revision of the

tariff has been more pressing since 1883 than it was before. Meantime northwestern farmers are continuing to pay more for everything they buy than they would, but for this protective tariff; and now they are to be debarred from European markets by higher duties levied there on their grain, in retaliation for the duties we levy on European manufac-

A GOOD WAR STORY. How a Young Patriot Proved Too

Much for the Copperheads. Boston Transcript: "You have set the fashion of telling home war stories," writes a correspondent of the Listener, and I have one to offer you that I am quite sure has never been in print before. Its scene was a village in the town of Sandwich, where they happened to have a considerable number of copperheads. The mass of the people there were in-tensely loyal, perhaps all the more so on account of the presence of these oppon-ents of the war, and the copperheads had frequent occasion to make several outward signs of loyalty, even if they did not feel the sentiment inwardly. "'Hang out your flag to night,' a man

would say to another, as he passes by "I don't see any reason why I should hang out my flag, the man in the shop would say.
"'Hang out your flag to night just the same,' the other would say again.

"But I sin't got any flag anyway."
"Hang out your flag to-night!" the
word came again; and the man who had served the notice passed on quietly. "Nine times out of ten the flag would

"Every town had a liberty pole then, upon which the union flag was kept fly-ing, often day and night. The liberty-pole at Sandwich was very lofty, and was in two pieces, with small cleats or foot pieces nailed on so that it might be climbed in case of need. At the top of the lower section of the pole, where it joined the topmast, there was a cross tree. The rope which run up the flag and held it in its place was made fast at

"One morning when the people of Sandwich got up, they found the flag that had been flying at the top of the liberty pole lying in the dust of the street. It had een pulled down by some copperhead in the night, and basely dishonored. It was dusted and run up to the top again.

amid cheers.
"There it flew all day, but the next morning it was again found in the dust, while a shameful object, no less revolt-ing than the figure of a dead cat hung ead downward, had taken its place at the top of the pole.
"Then a young man of the village, a

mere stripling, came running up as the crowd gathered in horror and indignatind, with a hatchet in his hand, and picked up the flag from the ground. He climbed the pole with the flag wrapped around his shoulders. Up he went: rested a moment at the cross-tree, where everybody expected to see him try to run down the object at the top and run up the flag. But in an instant he started up up again, climbing the swaying topmast urtil he reached the very top.
"Here he lost no time in cutting loose

with a blow the object which hung there, and it came crashing down. Next he cut loose the rope itself, and the people wondered what he was doing. They saw presently, for in a minute he had the inner edge of the flag against the pole, and, with nails that he took from his pocket, he was nailing the flag to the mast with the back of the hatchet. When that work was thoroughly done, and the flag flapped again in the breeze, amid the cheers of the people below, the boy began to descend. And then it was plain that he had a new use for his hatchet, for as he came down he knocked off, cleat by cleat, the little pieces upon which his own feet had climbed the pole. One after another they fell off, and the blows of the hatchet left the pole as smooth and clean as before these pieces had been tacked on. Again he rested at the cross-tree, and again began descending, knocking off every piece as fast as he left it, and when he jumped upon the ground not only was the union flag flying proudly at the top of the pole, but its removal had been beyond human ingenuity and ability. 'The flag hung there amid the storm until, long afterward, it had beaten itself

into shreds. And the people of Sand-wich were prouder of the tattered flag than they would have been of any new one that could have been raised, for it told to them a story of patriotism and "It is not much wonder that the youth who nailed this flag to the mast became

a trusted and active citizen in the western state to which he afterward removed, and was named not long ago for one of the highest official honors in that state. His modesty regarding the incident is very great, however, and it has almost faded out of sight." Changes in the Circus Business.

New York Sun. "Traveling by rail has made many changes in the circus business," said R. F. Ham-ilton, "and when you come to figure it up, the circus is a big source of revenue to the railroads. Sometimes it costs \$1,000 a day for the transportation of a big show. Now, instead of going into the town on a turnpike, tired and covered with dust, the circus people arrive by ears in good condition, and give a street parade with some spirit. The advent of a circus is not looked upon as a calamity, moral or financial, any more. Business men understand that, in a small town or city, everybody who has anything to sell is directly benefitted by the circus. It draws the country people into town and stimulates the circulation of money. A fair share of the cash taken at the tent goes directly back into the pockets of the townspeople. Some-times the officials try to bleed the circus by charging an enormous license fee, but that does not pay. The city of Holyoke, Mass., one year, raised the circus license from \$150 to \$900 as soon as Barnum announced that he would show there The result was that Barnum changed his arrangements and pitched his tents in Chicopee, a few miles away. The Holyoke business men made agreat fuss and the next year Holyoke notified Barnum that the license fee had been reduced to the old figures. There is a good side to the circus business when you come to know all about it, and there are some redeeming features that the public never heard of. Two or three years ago, when I was laying out the line of march for the New York street parade, Barnum received a letter from a gentleman un-known to him, in which the writer said that his little boy was ill and could not go out, but was anxious to see the procession, and he wanted to know if the procession passed his house. Mr. Bar-num gave me the letter, and we changed the line of march three or four blocks from the original route in order to give from the original route in order to give that sick boy a chance to see the parade from the window. Mr. Hutchinson once got a letter from a little fellow who said he wanted to go to the circus, but his aunt, with whom he lived, was too poor to afford the expense of a ticket. A ticket was sent to him at once. It was a small matter to the management, but it made one youngster happy. The circus men are not such bad fellows when you come

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A CARD

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