THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Daily (Morning Edition) including Sunday Bee, One Year	$10 00
For Six Months	5 00
For Three Months	2 50
The Omaha Sunday Bee, mailed to any address, One Year	2 00

OMAHA OFFICE, NO. 914 AND 916 FARNAM STREET. NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOM 65, TRIBUNE BUILDING. WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 513 FOURTEENTH STREET.

CORRESPONDENCE:

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE BEE.

BUSINESS LETTERS:

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, } s. s.
County of Douglas. }

Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending May 20, 1887, was as follows:

Saturday, May 14	14,300
Sunday, May 15	14,000
Monday, May 16	14,725
Tuesday, May 17	14,100
Wednesday, May 18	14,100
Thursday, May 19	14,100
Friday, May 20	14,100
Average	14,203

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of May, 1887.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

[SEAL.]

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 May, 1886, 13,439 copies; for June, 1886, 12,298 copies; for July, 1886, 13,314 copies; for August, 1886, 13,464 copies; for September, 1886, 13,030 copies; for October, 1886, 12,989 copies; for November, 1886, 13,348 copies; for December, 1886, 13,237 copies; for January, 1887, 16,266 copies; for February, 1887, 14,198 copies; for March, 1887, 14,400 copies; for April, 1887, 14,316 copies.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of May, A. D., 1887.

[SEAL.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

THE National Opera company has returned from San Francisco after a successful season in that city. The company is now in Kansas City.

THE Omaha real estate boom has extended to Washington City. When real estate takes "a rise" in Washington and Georgetown, 'tis indeed a poor town that has no desirable corner lots.

THE weekly conference of Methodist ministers in Philadelphia decided to appoint a committee to consider the question of excluding reporters of the press from the privileges of the floor. And thus the reporters last hope for future happiness has been banished.

ST. LOUIS will adopt the Saturday half-holiday. Several banks there have already decided to close at 1 o'clock. The half-holiday will never be a success until the employer allows the employe's time to go on. A poor man cannot afford to lose a half day in each week of the year.

THE imports at the port of New York last week were unusually large, amounting to nearly $11,500,000, and were more than double the exports. Yet it is said that the exports of the 50,000 people who take their beer and go to New Jersey on Sundays, here of late, exceed all other business of the great metropolis.

THERE is yet wanted an answer to the question propounded many months ago by the long deluded, "What are we here for?" At Shenandoah, Pa., where the salary of the postoffice is $1,700 per annum, the republican postmaster resigned a month ago, and up to this date the president has been unable to find a man who will accept the appointment. And so it would appear that in Sam Randall's state the mad chase after party spoils exists only orally.

THE republican state committee has been called to meet on June 8, ostensibly for the purpose of electing a new chairman in place of the late Judge Weaver. Why the committee should be convened at this day, when there is no general campaign impending, has not transpired. The prime mover of the premature call is said to be Captain Humperey, the Pawnee blatherskite. The Pawnee warrior is a candidate for the chairmanship. He wants the position not merely for glory; but to punish Governor Thayer for declining to appoint him judge of the First district. It remains to be seen whether the committee will demean itself so far, as to place the doughty captain in a position to avenge his own fancied wrongs at the expense of its party.

THERE were few men who made honorable records as soldiers in the war of the rebellion better deserving a monument than General James B. Steedman, of Ohio, to whom one has just been unveiled at Toledo. A plain, blunt man, always an ardent and active democrat in politics, there was no more unswerving patriot in the north than Steedman when the union was assailed, and among the earliest to enter the conflict he was also among the last to come out. His gallantry at Chickamauga won him the undisputed title of the hero of that memorable engagement, and he was justly proud of it. General Steedman was essentially an American soldier, and there never lived a braver or one more loyal to the union cause.

THE liquor men of Pennsylvania have called a state convention for July, at which time they will plan an attack on the recent high license bill. They might as well accept the situation. Nebraska's high license bill is more strict than the law recently enacted in the Keystone state, yet any liquor man will say to-day, that the provisions of the law are good. A high license law means suppression of the doggeries and lower dives. It also guarantees protection to the more respectable saloon men who meet its requirements. Under a low license system it is possible for jug saloons, low dives and disreputable places to exist; the business can never resemble respectability, and those dealers who are decent are obliged to share equally the odium attached to the dirtiest and filthiest of dives. High license purges a city of the fourth class bar room and receives the protection of the law. Proper regulation of the traffic is as much desired by the saloon men as any others. The Slocumb law of Nebraska meets the requirement.

Let Him Vindicate Himself.

A paper published in the town of Wayne is in high dudgeon over what it calls the discourteous treatment which the Hon. Mr. Slater received at the hands of the BEE during his recent visit to Omaha.

Our indignant contemporary asserts that as a representative of Wayne to the railroad conference at Omaha, "Mr. Slater was entitled to respectful treatment and the malicious attack upon him by the BEE was unjustifiable and entirely uncalled for inasmuch as the BEE failed to make good its accusation against Slater and other members of the judiciary committee before the legislature." Mr. Slater is therefore called upon to vindicate himself by bringing Rosewater before the bar of justice in an action for criminal libel under the new libel law.

Now we hope Mr. Slater will not wait until the new libel law goes into effect in July. He ought to proceed to repair his damaged reputation without delay. He can do so by bringing a civil damage libel suit at Omaha, or he can bring Rosewater before the bar of justice in a Douglas county court by filing a complaint against him for criminal libel. We promise him in advance that we shall interpose no objection to a speedy trial and a fair hearing. It will certainly afford the BEE great pleasure to exonerate Mr. Slater, if we fail to prove by a preponderance of testimony that he is one of the most brazen rogues that ever misrepresented a constituency in the legislature. It is true the judiciary boodlers were not convicted before the legislature. It would have been next to impossible to convict them before the committee which the conspirators had packed to prevent a proper and thorough investigation. They would have been whitewashed even if the committee had been divided in its report. That was the opinion of Speaker Harlan and Mr. Dempster, chairman of the committee appointed by the speaker. It was because Slater, Russell, Bowman & Co. had packed the committee and forestalled an impartial investigation that the charges were not pressed. Church Howe who knows a thing or two about legislative boodlers and whitewash, declared openly when the committee was increased by the addition of the men picked and named by the conspirators—"that does settle it." But it did not settle it in the minds of any honest man who has read the statement that was sworn to and filed by the editor of the BEE with the first committee appointed to make the investigation. So much on that score. And now let us ask why any notorious boodler should be treated with courtesy and respect by the BEE or any other paper? The fact that he was a representative of the citizens of Wayne to a railroad conference, made him no more respectable than when he was a representative of Wayne county in the legislature. Omaha was the last place that Slater should have been sent as a spokesman and representative. Omaha has not forgotten his infamous performances in mutilating her charter, leaving her without registration, and imposing upon her citizens fifteen new justices of the peace and other damaging changes.

The idea that the representative of any locality on a railroad conference becomes vested with the dignities of a plenipotentiary, whose person and reputation are sacred, is too absurd for anything. In fact, diplomatic usage justifies the discourteous reception of any representative known to have been unfriendly or disreputable. It was an insult to Omaha to send this man Slater as a representative, and by rights the board of trade should have politely shown him the door when he made his appearance.

If the citizens of northern Nebraska, who desire to co-operate with Omaha in the extension of railroads, want courteous treatment for their representatives from the leading daily of this city, they should keep their boodlers at home.

Some Plain Talk.

Congressman John A. McShane is the proprietor of the *Herald*, and as such he is personally responsible for the policy of that sheet. This responsibility he cannot shirk by pleading inability to give the paper his personal supervision. He is not expected to personally write the editorials or to prescribe their exact wording, but he is in position to say what course the paper shall pursue. He cannot evade responsibility for the vicious, malignant and slanderous assaults on public men by the irresponsible and unprincipled roustabout whom he retains as chief editor. When he permits this insolent adventurer to give himself the airs of a political dictator and allows him to wage vindictive and cowardly warfare upon Governor Thayer because the governor declined to become his tool, Mr. McShane must not expect people to hold him blameless. But the conduct of McShane's paper also bears upon its face the stamp of base ingratitude. Mr. McShane knows, as everybody in Nebraska knows, that the BEE was the chief factor in his elevation to congress. Could McShane have carried a district 7,000 republican even against a more unpopular and disreputable candidate than Church Howe in opposition to this paper? Now why does he retain as editor of the *Herald* a man who boasts in its columns that his sole and supreme ambition is to defeat every measure however worthy, which the BEE may advocate and destroy the influence of its editor by heaping upon his head the vilest of slanders, and giving countenance to the most dastardly plots to carry out this object.

Is this Mr. McShane's way of exhibiting his sense of obligation? Is this the way he expects to retain the confidence of the people of Nebraska? While the BEE and its editor have no favors to ask at the hands of Mr. McShane or his sheet it will exact decent treatment and a due regard for public interests.

Struck the Wrong Passenger.

Governor Thayer needs no vindication at our hands from the libels and slurs cast upon him by the impertinent blackguard whom Congressman McShane has the indecency to leave in absolute control of his paper. We do, however, propose to brand as untrue and malicious the statement of McShane's sheet that Rosewater gave his approval and support to an act which sold out the workingmen to the penitentiary contractor. We defy McShane's paper to name a single member of the legislature whom Rosewater ever advised to support that bill. On the other hand Hon. C. J. Smyth who made the most vigorous fight against the bill in the house, will testify that Rosewater furnished him most of the facts and figures which he quoted in the house against the bill and also gave him the name of parties who claimed that they were willing to take the convict labor contract at much lower figures than were allowed in the bill.

Senator Duras, of Saline, who offered half a dozen amendments to the bill after it reached the senate and opposed the bill at every stage will certify that Rosewater urged him to offer these amendments and posted him fully as to the vulnerable points of the bill.

Senator Keckley, of York, and Speaker Harlan will both certify that they were repeatedly urged by the editor of the BEE to oppose this bill, and Senator Lininger, who is on record against it, will also join with them.

The Omaha boodle editors who were in the combine against the Omaha charter bill tried to make capital against Rosewater out of the passage of the convict labor bill, by charging him with selling out the workingmen as they did by charging that he sold out the taxpayers of Omaha to the railroads. Their infamous fabrications on that point have fallen to the ground long ago, and their story about selling out the workingmen to the contractor of the penitentiary is equally baseless.

WE do not propose to discuss the relative merits of separate wagon bridges and combination railway and wagon bridges. The most simple minded will concede that a separate wagon bridge is more available for passengers and vehicles than a railroad bridge with a carriage way. It is true that such bridges exist at Atchison, Davenport and St. Louis. The latter bridge is a double-decker and very costly for that reason. The St. Louis bridge is reputed to have been built at a cost of over six millions. A similar bridge at Omaha would cost fully half that sum, while a seperate wagon bridge can be built for half a million or less. As a matter of public convenience a seprrate wagon bridge is preferable to any combination bridge, no matter how constructed. At Minneapolis there are three wagon bridges across the Mississippi, and another has been projected.

THE republican city central committee has called a convention to nominate members of the school board. The primary elections are called for next week (Friday), and the convention for Saturday. This will leave just one day between the nomination of candidates and the election, which takes place the following Monday. This is in keeping with the whole proceeding begotten by a few ward politicians whose only interest in our public schools is to deal out the janitorships and play into the hands of schemers who want to control the board for selfish ends.

THE complete returns of forty-eight roads for the month of March show gross earnings of $32,592,658, an increase of $5,727,782, or 20 per cent over 1886, and net earnings of $12,176,647, an increase of $3,209,445, or 36 per cent. This shows that the inter-state law has being warped and fashioned to the officials' fancy. The rates are being increased, and the attempt to make the law odious seems to be partly successful. A few amendments by the next congress will, however, settle the question.

A CALL for public meetings to take preliminary steps for the nomination of a non-partizan board of education appears elsewhere in this issue. It is to be hoped that the meeting will be attended by all who desire to keep our school management out of politics.

THE St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* insists that John Sherman is the coming man. The sturdy Ohio senator is willin'.

Other Lands Than Ours.

The British house of commons has taken a recess, after having spent two-thirds of the session on some sixty lines of the crimes bill, which has twenty clauses. The events preceding the adjournment for the recess clearly disclosed the spirit of the tories, and carried the assurance that when the house resumes its sitting the gag law will be appointed and the infamous measure pushed through with all possible rapidity. During the last day of the session there was a wholesale application of the closure, and the votes showed that the government has its forces well in hand. It is very probable that the remaining eighteen clauses of the bill will be pushed through in less time than has been consumed in discussing the two clauses that have passed. There is hardly a parallel to the course of the tories in the present house of commons in suppressing debate.

***

France continues without a cabinet, the president having cast about in vain to find a statesman equal to the task of forming one, or who is willing to impril his political reputation and fortunes by doing so. The latest information is that Grevy has appealed to Rouvier to form a cabinet, and that he will endeavor to do so. Several members of the Goblet government are to be asked to retain their portfolios, but Boulanger is not among them. Just here, as we pointed out a week ago, is where the gaeat difficulty is encountered. Grevy will not tolerate a ministry with Boulanger in it, and to form one without him will offend a powerful element, if not indeed the majority, of the French people. It is very evident that Boulanger, conscious of the commanding position he occupies, is not disposed to make a single concession to his enemies. That he is easily the most powerful man in France at this time does not admit of a question, and he seems to know, as well as the shrewdest of them, how to take care of himself. He makes no demonstration to invite criticism, but leaves his cause in the hands of his friends, the number of whom would seem to be steadily increasing. The indications now are that if a ministry is formed without Boulanger it will be short-lived, and in that event a more serious crisis might ensue.

***

The labor troubles in Belgium are assuming a most threatening aspect when the strikers talk of inaugurating a civil war. An attack on the troops shows the extent to which the strikers have become exasperated. The troubles are the natural and inevitable consequence of the competition with which Belgian industry has to contend in every market. Some of the late coal strikes were directed against companies which have not paid a dividend for eight or ten years. But behind the labor problem there is grave political discontent with the smallness of the voting population, or of the "legal country," as it is called. The property qualification for the exercise of the franchise is so high that not over 2 per cent of the population can vote. The liberal associations have taken this up as the great question of the day, and are preparing for a congress, in which an effort will be made to bring about some sort of agreement with regard to it between the moderates and the radicals. The latter demand universal suffrage, which the former oppose on the ground that the ignorance of the masses is still so great as to make it dangerous, and suggest as the first step towards an extension of the suffrage, the introduction of an educational qualification, in addition to, or rather in lieu of, the property qualification, where this is wanting.

***

The porte is before the powers again with a brace of fresh requests, one being for permission to issue a loan of $25,000,000 on the Egypt and Cyprus tributes, and the other that the powers will nominate some candidate for the Bulgarian throne who will be acceptable to the sobranje. Both requests are in the line of chronic helplessness which has long been associated with Turkey. The puzzle in her finances is how she constantly manages, when apparently beyond the bottom of her cash and quite at the bottom of her credit, to hunt up some new article of value to pawn or some old one on which additional mortgage is possible. With a billion dollars or so of debt, on which only fractional interest is paid, she was able not long ago to pledge some of her railways for money with which to buy guns and ammunition. Now comes another device, and the wonder is where it will end. Perhaps she will begin soon to sell out some of her islands or outlying provinces if the powers will allow each other to buy them.

***

The financial condition of France is cited as one reason why it is so difficult to find any one willing to form a ministry. The debt is estimated to be at least $5,000,000,000, and the vast expenditures for war preparations, have necessitated taxation almost beyond the limits of endurance. And the taxes have been laid on the protection plan, to propitiate the agricultural classes especially, and the taxes on food are specially oppressive. The tax on imported wheat has been repeatedly raised, until it is now equal to about twenty-five per cent. It was claimed that the price of bread would not rise in consequence, but it has risen, and some of the manipulators have resurrected an ancient law authorizing them to fix a maximum price for bread. This is making trouble among the bakers. The statesmen-economists did not venture to put a tax on imported bread, and so the Belgian bakers are doing a thriving business by sending bread into France free of duty, while wheat is taxed twenty-five per cent. This, of course, increases the irritation among the French bakers. And so things are going from bad to worse. No wonder is it that French statesmen who care anything for their political future hesitate under such circumstances to attempt the task of forming a ministry.

***

The announcement that the Emperor William does not intend going to Gastein this year, and that consequently the traditional interview of the Emperor of Austria with the German emperor is not to take place this summer, has cast a certain gloom upon Vienna circles, and has even had an unfavorable effect upon the Boerse. Nevertheless, it is a fact that this matter has nothing whatever to do with politics, but is exclusively connected with the physical condition of the German emperor. Last year the Berlin physicians hesitated to send the emperor to Gastein because they feared the fatigues of the journey, and also considered that the high, mountainous situation of the place would be prejudicial to the emperor's health. But he himself at that time felt an irresistible longing to go to Gastein, so that the physicians gave way. This year, however, they decline to assume the responsibility, and the emperor will have to renounce his accustomed visit to his favorite watering place. But, though the meeting of the two emperors is not likely to take place this year, one may count with all the more certainty on an interview of the leading ministers of Germany and Austria, Prince von Bismarck and Count Kalnoky.

***

Fresh trouble for De Lesseps is announced from Panama. A dispatch says that water has been struck in one of the largest, longest and deepest cuts, far above the line of the canal work, and has washed from the side of the mountains into the cuts and filled them up. This accident, which is a serious and costly one on its face, will not be an unmixed disaster if it convinces De Lesseps that he cannot cut an ocean-level canal, and that a surface-lock canal, instead of a sea-level canal, in long, deep and narrow cuts, is the only practical way of getting across the isthmus. Just such accidents as the one described in the dispatch have been predicted by all American engineers. The only practical thing to do now is to let the cut fill up and then lock in and lock out, and change De Lesseps methods of canal building.

***

The order of Jesuits is expanding all through the Dominion of Canada. It has over 300 members, of whom 100 are priests, and is acquiring property and colonizing lands in the far west and in the northern wilds of Canada. It is, in fact, destined to be an important factor in the future as in the past history of the Dominion. Many persons fear its influence, but the fathers themselves assert most positively that they have no influence, nor do they desire any, other than is necessary for the advancement of religion and education, leaving politics and all other questions to be dealt with by others.

***

The thugs of India, long since exterminated, have been replaced by professional poisoners. These people make use of a poison extracted from the seed of the ahatura, mixed with opium, and travel from place to place, now poisoning a travelling companion for his money, a laborer for his oxen, or a host for the valuables in his house. They are distinguished from the thugs in that they will kill women, children and pilgrims, which the thugs would not do. The road poisoners are organized secretly, and great efforts have been made to exterminate them, but thus far without success.

***

There may soon occur in Germany, political changes brought about neither by the will of the people nor by the ambition of their rulers. Independent of the advanced age of the emperor, all accounts show that the health of the crown prince is seriously affected; and it is difficult to predict what may happen in case of his death. Of course, the influence of Bismarck will be felt during his own life, but after his death the old order may change, give place to the new, and cause a revolution that will alter the complexion of Central Europe.

PROMINENT PERSONS.

Chauncey M. Depew is entirely satisfied with the inter-state commerce law—it does not affect his pass in the least.

Louis Lorillard has taken possession of the splendid Newport villa bequeathed to him by the late Miss Catharine Wolfe.

John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, is to erect an immense structure in which the unmarried men of his employ may find homes.

William O'Brien has a very peculiar delivery when speaking in public. He emits each word between his teeth as though biting it.

Ralph Disraeli, nephew of the late Lord Beaconsfield, will soon be graduated at Cambridge, England. The queen, it is said, will push him at once into public life.

James Speed, who was Lincoln's attorney general, is eighty years of age, but he still practices law in Louisville, Ky. He is a veteran, possessing the true old-fashioned republican grit.

Governor Bodwell, of Maine, has no intention of going to Europe with Mr. Blaine. He says that Mr. Blaine is now in good health, and anticipates great pleasure from his ocean voyage.

Miss Cleveland's proclivities for independent support do not find favor at the white house, and Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland are said to look with much disfavor upon her resumption of teaching.

Robert H Eddy, a Boston patent solicitor who died last week, left $30,000 toward the erection of an equestrian statue of General Fitz John Porter in Portsmouth, N. H. Meanwhile the Grant monument lingers.

Mme. Patti has diamonds enough to adorn half a dozen European sovereigns, but the jewelry she wears with most delight and never parts from are two inexpensive bangle bracelets, from which depend small golden disks with Hebrew words engraved thereupon.

Ex-Governor Andrew J. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, though seventy years of age, is tall, lithe, active, and quick moving, with a countenance having the flush of a baby's chubby face, a snow-white mustache and a pair of clear blue eyes. He has been secretary of Pennsylvania, its governor in the stormy days of the war, minister to Russia, and member of congress for eight years.

In Bad Taste.

Tecumseh Chieftain.

The attacks of the Omaha Republican on Governor Thayer are in bad taste. The governor is too good a man, too strong an officer, and too staunch a republican to be injured in any way by the vaporing of a man whom he failed to appoint police commissioner. It don't hurt the old warrior a particle, but it annoys his friends, because it is all uncalled for and silly.

Decidedly Out of Place.

Kearney Nonpareil.

Ever since Governor Thayer appointed the Omaha fire and police commission the Republican has been making petty flings at him. It bases them on the fact that the governor wrote a "silly" letter to the appointees, when the fact is that he was only urging them to do their duty and make Omaha a city where life and property will be safe all of the twenty-four hours of the day. The governor was one of the founders of Omaha, knows the city pretty well now, and the Republican's dirty flings are decidedly out of place. It developes, however, that the editor of the Republican wanted a job on the commission himself and is piqued at his failure to secure it. If such is the case his conduct is far from manly, and he must quit that sort of racket if he is going to edit the leading paper of Nebraska. The people know the governor too well for such a course to have the intended effect.

The Governor Still Lives.

Nance County Journal.

Editor Rothacker, whose birth into Nebraska citizenship is of such recent date as to make it a matter of question whether he is yet thoroughly dry behind the ears, was a prominent candidate this spring for the office of police commissioner. Instead of modestly hinting to the governor that he would not refuse to accept the commission if tendered him, he simply demanded the place as a recognition of his valuable services to the party, and the governor in particular, during the campaign last fall. But Governor Thayer wisely concluded that a common street thug was not the proper person to monkey with police matters and gently but firmly refused to accede to his egotistical demands, and now the irate Rothacker has opened war on his excellency with "words studied as to their severity." He misses no opportunity to heap contumely and vituperation upon the executive head, but to no purpose. In the face of it all the office to which he aspired is filled by another man, and the government at Lincoln still survives. Mr. Rothacker, although a very astute young man and a sharp newspaper writer withal, has still many, many, wholesome truths to learn, and none more prominent than the fact that he is as yet an unimportant factor in the political make-up of the state and should be content, for a time at least, to occupy the calf pasture before he is turned in with the full grown steers.

Friends Old and New.

Make new friends but keep the old—
Those are silver, these are gold:
New-made friendships, like the wine,
Age will mellow and refine.
Friendships that have stood the test—
Time and change—are surely best;
Brow may wrinkle, hair grow gray,
Friendship never knows decay.
For 'mid old friends, tried and true,
Once more we our youth renew.
But old friends, alas! may die,
New friends must their place supply,
Cherish friendship in your breast,
New is gold, but old is best;
Make new friends, but keep the old—
Those are silver, these are gold.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

Tekamah is promised a creamery for a small bonus.

The Odd Fellows of Red Cloud propose to build a hall.

West Point is pressing closely on the commercial heels of Fremont.

Red Cloud school bonds to the amount of $6,000 recently sold for a premium of $233. This is strong evidence of gilt edge credit.

The commissioners of Valley county publicly announce that they can safely dispose of $25,500 during the ensuing year, and not half try.

Burglars struck a neat layout in the residence of P. C. Batchford in Grand Island Tuesday night—$65 in cash and twenty choice cigars.

Ed Brusa, a Saline county youngster, tickled the heels of the family horse and contracted a broken skull. As a cemetery promoter a spavined nag's heels rank next to the family shotgun.

Coal finds are multiplying rapidly. Benkleman recently tapped one, an inch and a half thick, and surrounded with "good indications." No town of consequence can afford to be without one.

Isaac Hightower, a Crete kid, contracted a dose of motherly sympathy and a doctor's bill by shooting a hole through his foot. The saddest part of the deed is wrapped in the fact that he is laid up in the height of the base ball season.

A large force of able-bodied tramps are camped on the outskirts of Blair. They toil not but they spin doleful yarns at the back doors of residences. A handy wood pile and a dull axe, or a hungry bulldog, will spoil their apetite on short order.

Miss Rena Shaffer, the York girl who shot herself two weeks ago, died of her injuries Wednesday. It appears that Rena toyed with the center-pin of the revolver and sent a bullet through her left lung. It was purely accidental, but it serves as a text for a brief sermon to girls: Stick to the safety pin.

A Milwaukee railroad surveying corps is browsing in the vicinity of West Point. This fact, coupled with the prospective Omaha & Yankton railroad, has induced the Elkhorn Valley road to lay out a few dollars in town as a message of good will to the residents. A new depot is planned.

"One of the rising men in the management of the Union Pacific," says the Wood River Gazette, "is Mr. William A. Deuel, late of Grand Island, and ex-sheriff of Hall county. From the position of freight conductor, Mr. Deuel has risen to that of assistant superintendent, with headquarters at Omaha, and still his star seems to be in the ascendant."

Mr. Scully, the Dublin land shark, who has tightened his claws on several thousand acres of land in Nuckolls county, has heard of the doings of the Nebraska legislature, and the invitation it gave him to move off. Mr. Scully has been informed that the law is a good one and he must bow to "Hail Columbia" as the only queen on earth worthy of homage. Ta, ta, Mr. Scully.

Wyoming.

Laramie has received positive assurances that a branch of the Denver, Utah & Pacific will be built to that city.

The attempt to establish a branch of the Young Men's Christian association in Laramie has been abandoned. The town has not yet emerged from the freedom of border life and rejects the choking picadilly and white tie. It is not safe to carry the banner in that town.

The rush of settlers into the territory at Douglas and further south is enormous. Settlers have taken up claims on the big divide between Lusk and Hat Creek, which has always been considered of but little value except as a summer range for cattle, water being so very scarce on it.

Cheyenne cattlemen, according to the Sun, are not pleased with the government's determination to tear down the fences. "Most of the parties were given until June 1 to complete the work and can perform the task by that date. As the civil authorities have taken no steps to enforce the order it smacks a good deal of the autocratic style of the czar of all Russias to fire in a mob of coon cavalry to do work that would have been better done without them."

The Two Assemblies.

Denver Tribune.

The Presbyterian general assembly, which has been in session for several days in Omaha, has made overtures to the southern assembly of the same church, which has been in session in St. Louis, looking to a union of the two bodies. These assemblies were separated during the war, the difficulty between them having grown out of the slavery question.

It is exceedingly unfortunate that a division arose, and it is all the more unfortunate because the prospect for a union at an early date is not very bright. The war is dead and slavery is dead, but the memories of the war still live. It is probable that the Missouri ministers who sympathized with the south were not fairly treated. The war feeling was strong there, because Missouri was upon the border. Out of the differences in politics grew an ill-feeling which rendered it impossible for the members of the opposing factions to affiliate.

But that day is so far gone that its memories would probably not have much effect toward keeping the two assemblies apart. The Missouri synod, whether of the northern or the southern church, constitutes a comparatively speaking small part of the whole. The real difficulty in the way of union, it appears, lies in the fact that the old assembly made certain deliverances on the subject of slavery, declaring, in substance, that the owning of slaves was a sin. This the southern part of the church could not endorse. The southern members had owned slaves all their lives; and, instead of considering slavery a sin, they appealed to the bible as authority justifying it. They had previously organized a general assembly known as the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States of America. After the close of the war they substituted the word "united" for "confederate" in their name, but, owing to the deliverances of the northern assembly on the subject of slavery, they refused to unite with them.

This is the way the matter now stands. The northern assembly will not retract what it said, and the southern assembly will not consent to a union so long as the old deliverances on the subject of slavery are not recalled. The southern members think that to unite under these circumstances would be to surrender everything and confess that they were sinners in lending their approval to slavery in the old days before the war. It would seem that a good way in which to get around this difficulty would be for the southern assembly to declare its position on the slavery question definitely and then to consent to a union. If the northern assembly would consent to a union under these conditions, the situation presented would be simply that, upon the question of slavery, the two assemblies had agreed to disagree.

It looks like folly for two bodies of intelligent men and of professing christians to stand aloof from each other on any such issue as this. Slavery here is thoroughly dead, and it ought not to divide christian people in this day. It is possible that the southern assembly would find it difficult at this date to adopt a resolution approving of slavery. Surely a sentiment in condemnation of slavery is growing in the south, and the day may come in which the majority of the southern members will be willing to say to their northern brethern that slavery was indeed a sin. But before this can be a generation born since slavery was abolished must come upon the scene.

The Young Man in Politics.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

When Chauncey M. Depew, at the banquet to Hon. Theodore Roosevelt in New York a few nights since, stated that the object of the gathering was to honor the "young man in politics," he furnished an entirely adequate reason for the assemblage. The young man, in the aggregate, is a potent element in politics. In each presidential canvass during the past decade and a half 1,000,000 men voted who were too young to cast a ballot at the national election immediately preceding it. The political organization which can most strongly attract young men to it is the organization which will win in any contest in which the privilege of voting is freely enjoyed by all classes of citizens.

The student of American politics will have no difficulty in pointing out many instances in which young men were the controlling element in presidential canvasses. It undoubtedly was the vote of the men under twenty-five which elected Jackson, Harrison, Polk, Taylor, Lincoln and Grant. Jackson's record as a brave and successful soldier in battling against his country's foes won him hosts of supporters among young men who would have voted for Adams if the democrats had selected any other man than the hero of New Orleans. Even in the canvass of 1824, in which he was unsuccessful, he received more of the popular vote than was given for Adams and Clay combined. The fact that none of the four candidates—Crawford being the other—obtained a majority of the electoral votes threw the election into the house of representatives, in which Adams was chosen. In the two canvasses immediately succeeding this one Jackson was successful. Military service was the dominant influence which arrayed the young men of the country on the side of Harrison and Taylor, whigs—the one in 1840 and the other in 1848—and elected them. In the canvass of 1836, in which Harrison was defeated, the whig strength was divided between him, Webster and Mangum. Polk, democrat, was elected in 1844 because he was committed in favor of the annexation of Texas, a scheme which, at that time, had a great attraction for young men, even for those opposed to the extension of slavery, which the success of the project would involve.

The most conspicuous illustration in American history of the potency of young men in politics was that furnished in 1860. The men of the middle and older period of life, for the most part, bound by party prejudices, traditions and friendships, remained in the organizations with which they had been identified during their previous manhood. The young men, however, knowing nothing of such influences, and consequently being more readily brought into sympathy with any new movement which deserved support, quickly recognized the moral grandeur of the cause which the republican party championed, and triumphantly elected Abraham Lincoln. After the death of Lincoln the regard and affection of the young men centered on Grant, the next most illustrious and exalted figure of the period, and made him president. Grant, however, was such a favorite that he probably would have been chosen even if half the young men had voted for his principal opponents in the canvasses in which he successively appeared.

In the present division of sentiment throughout the country neither of the two great parties can claim a preponderance of the aggregate vote. In the canvass of 1884 Cleveland's plurality on the popular vote over Blaine was only 62,683, on a total of 4,848,334 given to Blaine, while he had 223,000 fewer votes than Blaine, Butler and St. John combined. The result, indeed, hinges on the state of New York, in which commonwealth, if 600 of those who voted for Cleveland had cast their ballots for Blaine, instead, the republicans would have been triumphant. The party which would make itself assured of success in the coming national canvass must nominate a candidate and proclaim a policy which will win the support of the majority of the young men of the country.

IN dyspepsia and indigestion the use of Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier strengthens the exhausted coats of the stomach, promotes a healthy flow of gastric juice, which is the solvent of the food and impels the organs which secrete it, to perform their functions vigorously and with regularity.

Mysterious Disappearance.

D. Bonyman, a carpenter employed by J. D. Montgomery, contractor, left work on May 9, saying he was sick. He has not been seen or heard of since. Mr. Montgomery has made diligent inquiry concerning his whereabouts, but has been unable to get a trace of him. Bonyman is thirty years old, and of Irish nativity. He left a valuable chest of tools and other articles. Information regarding him will be thankfully received by Mr. Montgomery, 1615 Lake street.

MOST PERFECT MADE

Used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities and Public Food Analysts as The Strongest, Purest, and most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Dr. Price's Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, etc. For delicious ly. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.

THE PERFECT

Self Revolving Churn Dasher

Quickest Selling Article Ever Invented.

PRICE OF DASHER, $1.25

Needs no talking, but really is the Prettiest Showing Article on the Market.

OMAHA, Neb., April 23, 1887.—This is to certify that we, the undersigned, have this day witnessed a churning by "The Perfect Self Revolving Churn Dashers," which resulted in producing 3½ pounds of first class butter from one gallon of cream in jnst one minute and fifteen seconds.

W. L. Wright, proprietor "Omaha Dairy;" O. W. Wheeler, manager "Omaha Dairy;" Paul B. Tate, Merchants' National Bank; A. B. Touzalin, Nebraska National Bank; Prof. George R. Rathburn, proprietor "Omaha Business College;" Prof. L. J. Blake, teacher of Shorthand; Harry Mirriam, editor "Pishian Spar."	
Milt R. Uhl, "Bee"	Will J. Dobbs, R. R. Agt.
J. P. Ryan, "World."	Frank E. Green, "Herald"
Dr. J. W. Search.	Dr. J. W. Dysart.
Dr. C. M. G. Hart.	Dr. Hamilton Warren.
S. R. Hall, real estate.	J. W. Rogers, real estate
John Rudd, jeweler.	Chris Orff, furniture.

State and County Rights for Sale, Profits Will Surprise You.

AGENTS WANTED.

Call or write to us at once. Quick sales and large profits. Very truly,

J. W. & A. POPHAM, Prop's.

Room 1 Crounse Block, N. 16th st., Omaha, Neb.