THE DAILY BEE.

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E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska,
County of Dourlas.
Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee
Publishing company, does solemnly swear
that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee
for the week ending June 3, 1837, was as
follows:

 Saturday
 May 29
 14,300

 Bunday
 May 30
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 Tuesday
 May 31
 13,780

 Wednesday
 June 1
 13,800

 Thursday
 June 2
 13,835

 Friday
 June 3
 14,150

4th day of June, 1887.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this
4th day of June, 1887.

[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 for June. 1886, 12.298
copies; for July, 1886, 12.314 copies;
for August, 1886, 12,464 copies; for September, 1886, 13,030 copies; for October, 1886,
13,989 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; for May,
1887, 14,227 copies.

Geo. B. Tzschuck.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of June A. D., 1887. [SEAL.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

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Miscellany.

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EVERY patron of the public schools is expected to do his duty to-morrow by voting for the non-partisan school board.

REMEMBER that the election of members of the new board of education takes place to-morrow. Do not let it go by de-

THE man who votes a straight party ticket for members of the board of education is either a political bigot or a sapheaded chump.

THE women of Omaha who have children in the public schools should not fail to exercise their privilege of voting for members of the board of education to-

It is highly gratifying to see among Seavey's opponents so many prominent men who have suddenly become moral reformers. After all, the appointment of Seavey has done some good in the community.

THERE was a decrease in the New York bank reserves during the past week, but they are still considerably in excess of the legal requirements and the supply of money at the country's financial center is sufficient for all the legitimate demands.

Serrous trouble is threatened when the owners of the Maxwell land grant begin their ejectment suits. The settlers are exhibiting a determined spirit of resistance, and they are numerous enough to make a very interesting row.

PAUL VANDERBUM who spent three months last winter at Lincoln as manager of a railroad oil room, is on deck again as one of the chief buglars for the straight republican school board. At the late city election Paul was a mugwump sulking in his tent.

UMARA is keeping up with the procession in the way of improvements. The numerous substantial business buildings that are being errected in the center of the city together with the thousands of dwellings in the residence portion show that Omaha is having a solid and healthy

THE divorce between the public school management and the partisan patronage brokers, which was decreed by the new school law, can never become effective until the school board is emancipated from all obligations to the bummer and hoodium elements which usually controi caucusses and conventions.

SECRETARY BAYARD is quoted at saying that the reports regarding terms upon which Canada will settle the fisheries dispute are mere speculations. Propositions have been made on both sides, but no settlement has been arrived at and doubtless none ever will be so long as Mr. Bayard has anything to say in the controversy.

Dr. SAVILLE has again ventured before the public. This time he is a candidate for the board of education on the republican ticket. The last time Dr. Savitle was in public life he was an Indian agent with a very bad record. If we remember correctly Mr. Saville was dismissed as agent of the Red Cloud Sioux reservation, on charges of swindling the Indians and robbing the government. A man who has betrayed a public trust once is not a fit person to manage our public The School Board Election.

In response to the popular demand for reform in school elections the late legislature passed a law which is to be carried into practical operation through the election of a new board of education. That election will take place to-morrow.

It devolves upon our reputable citizens to approve the new departure to vitalize the reform by the election of a non-partisan board of education. The movement for divorcing the public schools of Omaha from partisan influence has culminated in the nomination of a ticket which the BEE can heartily commend to the support of every man and woman desiring to place our public school management in safe and competent hands.

These candidates are not the product of packed political ward caucuses, but the choice of respectable and reputable citizens assembled in open meeting, with only one object in view-the selection of candidates worthy of the great trust which devolves upon the managers of our public schools. The persistent and desperate opposition

with which this non-partisan movement has met at every stage was by no means unexpected. Every vital reform, social or political, has had to overcome resistance from partisans, bigots and bourbons of every species. The usage which has prevailed in Omaha to divide the school board patronage among political spoilsmen as a reward for their activity in nominating and electing members has become a source of great demoralization, if not absolute corruption. There is a general feeling among the teachers that their advancement depends more upon political backing than upon merit. Whether this common behef is founded on fact or not, it is prejudicial to the efficiency of the public schools, and a positive bar to the elevation of the standard of education in the schools.

The BEE has earnestly and sincerely labored to give practical effect to the reform which the lawmakers have provided for Omana in requiring separate elections of school officers, and locating the polling places in the school houses and giving mothers the privilege of saying who shall have control over the instructors of their children as well as the methods of instruction. It now remains for the men and women of Omaha who desire with us to see the schools divorced from all political influences to voice their sentiment through the ballot box.

A Great Medical Congress,

The convention of American physicians in session at Washington calls to mind that the present year will be one of exceptional interest to medical men, from the fact that during its progression there will be a number of great gatherings of physicians and surgeons both in the United States and in Europe. The center of this interest will be the United States, by reason of the fact that the international congress of medicine will hold its session in this country, meeting at Washington on the first Monday in September and holding one week. This will be the ninth of these congresses in the world's history, the seventh and most notable thus far having been held in London in 1881, and the eighth in Copenhagen in 1884. At the latter Berlin and Paris vied with each other in efforts to be designated as the place for holding the congress of 1887, but the state of feeling between the Ger-mans and the French practically precluded the choice of either city, and when Surgeon General John B. Hamil ton, of the United States marine hospital service, and other prominent Americans, who had been designated as a committee by the American Medical Association in session at New Orleans to make the offer invited the congress to meet at Washing ton, the proposal was assented to almost unanimously. The magnitude of this congress is

shown in the fact that there will be sev-

eral thousand delegates in attendance.

and to avoid overcrowding as well as to allow of the presentation of many valuable papers, the congress, after the introductory meetings, will be divided into sections, each with its special chairman and secretary. There will be fifteen of these sections, and their chairmen have already been designated. The occasion will call together nearly all of the most eminent medical men in this country and a host of those equally distinguished in Europe. The English government has instructed the surgeon general of the army and navy to attend officially; France and the French academy of medicine have appointed distinguished delegates; the king of Belgium has selected the famous Dr. Leopold Servia as the Belgian representative, and the khedive of Egypt has nominated the celebrated J. S. Grant Bey, of Cairo, as his delegate. An appropriation of \$10,000 was made by congress for the use of the assembly and the expenses in excess of this amount will be defrayed from the fees of those in attendance. Any regular physician can become a member of the International Medical congress upon the payment of \$10, which also entitles him to receive the four octavo volumes containing a verbatim rescript of all the transactions of the current congress. The term "regular physicians" is held to melude all physicians in good standing who observe the general code of medical ethics, whether they be styled allopathists, homopathists or eclectics. Physicians who advertise as specialists or the compounders of what are generally known as "patent" medicines are not included. English, French and German are the official languages of the congress. and in these tongues the proceedings

will be conducted and the transactions transcribed. It is confidently asserted that the congress, the first of its kind on this side of the Atlantic, will be the most notable gathering of medical and surgical celebrities ever known. Its coming here is to be regarded as a very distinguished compliment to the medical profession of the United States, and the good effects upon the profession here will undoubtedly be very great. Medical science in all its branches has been making steady progress in the United States, and it is doubtless a mistake to assume as is commonly done, that the profession here is still very far behind that of Europe in any respect. We believe there are men in this country as profoundly learned in medicine, as skill-fut in surgery, and as thoroughly equiped in all respects in the knowledge of the "healing art," as the best that any other country can produce. But there

is still very much to be learned, and in

the interchange of thought and experience which this congress of eminent practitioners from all the nations will afford there must be great benefit to the medical profession universally.

The Nation's Historic Name. At the recent session of the American Historical and Economic association, in Boston, Professor Moses Coit Tyler presented a paper on "The Historic Name of Our Country," which was at once interesting and instructive. He said that to many thoughtful people the technical and offical designation of our country-"United States of America" -- is unsatisfactory. They object to it, to begin with, because it is not a word, but a phrase; not a single sound like France, Italy, Germany, England, but a mere agglomeration of words, a political formula, at once awkward and utterly void and dry of ail that is picturesque and lovable. It is a designation from which we have no means of describing ourselves but by circumlocution. Then, too, that part of the phrase which is composed of the word "America" is objected to as the monument of an injustice to Columbus. Furthermore, the word "America," it is said, does not distinguish our country, since it is equally applicable to the whole hemisphere. Finally, the words "United States" do not correct the indefiniteness, there being several other "United States" in this

hemisphere. These objections have been felt ever since we became a nation, and many attempts have been made, with more or less seriousness, to induce the people of this country to agree to adopt and use some one name as the exclusive and permanent sign of our national identity. Thus during the past one hundred years at least nine words have been brought forward for this purpose-Columbia, Allegania, Apalachia, Washington, Vesperia, Freeland, Fredonia, Gabotia and Vintand. These attempts have, of course, failed, for the simple reason that a name by which a country and a people are known in the world is always a growth, and can never be manufactured to order. From this it follows that whenever the name of any nation has become matter of generi cal usage among men, that name has become historic and has passed beyond the reach of criticism on whatever score, whether that of original injustice or of original indefiniteness, or of lack of euphony, or what not. The question therefore is, has our country such a name. Some considerations will show that it has such—the single word America; not North America or South America, but just America, and this by a usage which began 250 years ago and has stead-

ily been growing ever since. The word "America," said Professor Tyler, has been in existence just 380 years, and during that time it has passed through at least four distinct stages of meaning. Its first meaning, and apparently the only one intended for it, was as the name of a supposed Asiatic locality—namely, that vast portion of the newly discovered lands including what is now called Brazit and the country to the south of it. Apparently there was no intention that the word should cover the central regions first seen by Columbus, or the northern regions tirst seen by Cabot. The second stage of the meaning began to appear after about thirty-four years, and was the extension of the word over the entire western continent. The third meaning was such a modification of this as came from the recognition of the two great bulks of land in the new world as forming two continents, and to be distinguished as North and South America. In this way the word America has less and less been used as a separate continental term, and was left comparatively free to be appropriated as it began to be during the first half of the seventeenting century, as the distinguishing name of the English portion of the northern con-

tinent. This leads up to the fourth meaning, as the collective name for the English colonies here in the seventeenth century. and adhering to them as they become grouped into thirteen colonies, and growing with them as they passed through their several constitutional forms as united colonies, as confederated states, and finally as states united into one nation. The progress of the usage is traceable in colonial charters, state papers parliamentary papers, colonial declarations, pamphlets and private correspond ence down to the present-all going to establish the proposition that the word America is the historic name of our country, quite as much so in the usage of other peoples as of ourselves.

A Movement for Stage Reform. Properly directed efforts to improve the stage are always to be commended, even though at the same time we must feel a degree of hopelessness regarding them. The stage is a very considerable influence, and it ought to be made and kept as wholesome as possible. The war against an immoral stage, however, is a very old conflict, and bids fair to go on for some time to come, with ample cause for it. We do not believe the stage of today is any worse than it was when Addison and others inveighed against it, if so bad, but there is undoubtedly abundant room for improvement. We observe that Cincinnati, which has developed some interest in art in the past, has now started a movement for reforming the stage which is to be entirely a labor of love none of the projectors expecting any financial return from it. A number of persons more or less prominent in that city have organ ized "The American co-operative dramatic association," with the object of maintaining a company of capable actors to present plays, both serious and comic, that are meritorious and free from objectionable characteristics, in the hope of establishing the fact that there is or may be developed a public that will sustain such a drama, and which it will pay theatrical managers to cater to. The present condition of the stage is not unjustly arraigned in the following terms:

During the last two decades there has been marked degeneration of the American stage, on which morbid pictures of fast life in Paris, in which the demi-monde figure in the leading role, have largely supplanted those of American and English domestic life with its higher aims; on which mere sensation, devoid of literary or moral excellence has crowded out graphic portrayals of rea life, and on which comedy has dwindled into farce, and farce into mere buffoonery, until both are well nigh absolutely divorced from

ommon sense. This shows a keen perception of existing defects, and it also suggests that the association has a more than herculean | they are running at-large on no platform

task before it if it seriously proposes to or pledge except that of dividing the remove these defects. We take it, how-ever, that it does not propose a crusade, but simply to set an example from which the world shall learn that at least one stage can be maintained free from all the offensive conditions that are above described. It is to be hoped the demonstration will be successfully made, but experience and some knowledge of the average popular taste with respect to the drama suggest a misgiving. However, the experiment will be watched with considerable interest both by those who are concerned for the reform of the stage, if reform be practicable, and those who think it quite good enough or as good as it can be with financial profit. One other interesting feature of this movement is that it will open a new field for American dramatists who have the ability to make plays at once sensible and decent. The association have now on hand and accepted two plays of home production, "Our Ameri can Cranks" and "The Soul of Honor;" the former expected to be uproariously funny but clean, and the latter a high comedy dealing with American life.

CONGRESSMAN PAYSON, the author of the act of congress of March 3, 1887, relating to alien land holding, construes the law as preventing the sale to aliens of the capital stock of a mining company whose mining property is in afterritory of the United States. A party who was endeavoring to negotiate in England the sale of stock in a mine located in New Mexico was confronted by the law, and replied that it did not prohibit purchasing capital stock. He thereafter submitted to Mr. Payson the question whether the law "was intended to or whether it should prevent the sale to English parties of the capital stock of a mining company whose mining property is in a territory of the United States, especially when, before the passage of the act alluded to, the company had been already organized under the laws of the state of Texas where it maintained its principal office, and also that when the act became a law the parties in London were "about to purchase." In reply Mr. Payson says the law was intended to prevent the acquisition of real property in the territories by aliens, and he thinks covers the case presented, the fact that the London parties were about to purchase when the act becomes a law making no difference. This opinion is of course not conclusive, but it will possess very great interest for mining corporations having designs on alien capitalists.

THE late William A. Wheeler was at the time of his nomination to the vice presidency in 1876 one of the strongest men in the country in popular esteem and confidence. He had made a creditable record in congress, and his course as a member of the committee of congress that went to New Orleans in 1874, to arrange the conflict growing out of the Louisiana election of that year, commended him as a judicious and safe man, whom his party could not afford to neglect. The issue was compromised, without disadvantage to the republicans, as events have since shown, and the credit of this result, was largely given and due to the fair and conservative position of Wheeler. It greatly advanced him in popular regard, and made him really a party leader. As vice president, he presided over the senate with uniform impartiality, increasing fair and manly qualities, with which partisanship and the exigencies of politics were not permitted to interfere. He was not a brilliant or aggressive man, but judicious and careful, and during his public career he performed the duties that fell to him with an ability and a conscientious purpose that gave him an honorable claim to be remembered.

A YEAR ago this spring Morris Morrison was a self-nominated independent candidate for the city council in the Second ward as against Frank Kasper. the regular republican nominee. He was defeated by a round majority. Now Morris Morrison presents himself as the republican candidate for the board of education, a position for which he has no qualifications. What does a man of Mr. Morrison's stamp want on the school board? What will the public schools gain by the election of a man to the school board who has for years been prominent as a ward striker and caucus packer.

THE hand of death was very busy yesterday. It removed ex-Vice-President Wheeler of New York, and coming nearer home it took away Hon. O. F Davis of Omaha, Hon. H. B. Nicodemus of Fremont, and Mr. D. Clemons, a prominent citizen of McCook, while Rev. Mr. Pankow, the Lutheran minister at Norfolk, is at the point of death.

THE Burlington company proposes to reduce its rates between St. Louis and Omaha and Council Bluffs. It makes this move in order to retain its business, and no doubt it will force other roads to follow suit. This is regarded as the turning point in favor of shippers, and a victory for the long and short haul clause of the inter-state law.

WHEN Dr. Saville was Indian agent at Red Cloud they used to deliver eighty pound sacks of flour for one hundred pounds and a hundred head of cattle driven three times around the yards were credited to the meat contractors as three hundred head. There was money in an Indian beef contract in those days.

THE Union Pacific investigation com mittee has closed its Boston session. It will begin its Omaha session June 20. During the two weeks that it will sit in Omaha it ought to be able to unearth what Charles Francis Adams would style "some very interesting ancient his-

tory." EIGHT months ago Mr. Henry T. Clarke was a prominent candidate for governor. To-day he is a candidate for member of the board of education. The whirlgig of time brings about some remarkable changes.

Women have the privilege of voting to-morrow. They should vote for the best man, not the handsomest.

LET it be understood that the candidates on the non-partisan school board ticket stand pledged to support Superintendent James for re-election. Their opponents may do as they please, as

spoils among the ward politicians.

An attempt to swindle Sunset Cox yesterday proved a failure. That is why he laughs.

THE SUNDAY BEE to-day is, as usual, an interesting issue.

POLITICAL POINTS. The Cincinnati Times-Star predicts a solid

Ohio delegation for Sherman. The Henry W. Grady boom for the vicepresidency appears to be dwindling.

Governor McEnery of Louisiana will be a dandidate for renomination next year. A contemporary remarks that the older the world grows the deeper it gets into poli-

Congressman Long, of Massachusetts, is pooming Tom Reed, of Maine, for the vice-

New York Mail and Express: The republi can party seems to be getting rid of a good many barnacles.

Ex-Secretary Chandler will be a candidate for United States senator before the New Hampshire state legislature.

Globe-Democrat: For a man who is supposed to be frigld in his nature, John Sherman makes a very torrid speech. Henry B. Payne, of Ohio, is lightly re-

ferred to by the irreverent paragrahers as 'the sardine senator," because "he is so deep Senator-elect Quay, of Pennsylvania, is furthering his presidential boom by telling

great tales about his recent fishing exploits General Thos. E. Powell is said to have a rood chance for the democratic nomination or governor of Ohio. He is Congressman

Foran's candidate. Governor-elect Davis of Rhode Island, will soon address a Sunday school convention. It was generally suspected that it was a mistake to claim his election as a democratic

victory. Albany Journal: The man who takes po litical straws on the trains is around already. The interstate commerce law ought to cover his case in some way.

Senator Pugh of Alabama, takes \$100 worth of stock in the opinion that Cleveland will be renominated and re-elected. Colonel Sayre, the quarter-millionaire of Birmingham, is the party who differs with him in this opinion.

It is said that \$50,000 has been subscribed by prominent Tennessee democrats for the publication of a straight-out organ at Nashville. Senator Harris is reported to be one of the heaviest stockholders, and Dr. Callender is mentioned as the probable editor.

Senator Kenna, of West Virginia, has great resources as a political campaigner. When he starts out on an electioneering tour he carries with him a violin and a photographic outfit. It is said that he has photographed during the last few years at least two-thirds of his rural constituents.

Senator Stewart of Nevada, says that instead of cutting off the railroad passes of senators and representatives, as has been done by the inter-state commerce law, he would give them all passes and compel each man to travel at least 5,000 miles a year, in order to have them learn something about all parts of the country for which they have to legislate.

> Will Make 'Em Howl. Globe Democrat.

Senator Sherman's speech will have one glorious effect-it will make the democrats

Same Old Gang.

When Mr. Cleveland received the St. Louis delegation Monday he turned his head aside and said, wearily, "Ah! the same old

An Insult to Jay Gould. St. Louis Republican.

The charge of "converting" only \$5,000,000 s an insult to Mr. Jay Gould. He is not a man who holds himself capable of petty larceny.

There's Life in the Old Land Yet. New Orlcans Times-Democrat The law must fix a responsibility some where in the management of the Standard Oil monopoly, and keep on its attacks until it render it unable to injure any one.

A City of Picturesque Ruins.

Kansas City Times. Another house tumbled down in St. Louis yesterday, lending additional picturesque interest to the grand old ruins. Excursion trains run on all roads; round trip one and one-fifth fare.

The Giant of Monopolies. Boston Globe.

Less than twenty-five years ago the capital stock of the Standard Oll company was \$25,000; now it is over \$150,000,000, and has a eash dividend of \$25,000,000 to pay out every year, to say nothing of the big sinking funds held in reserve.

An Odd Effect of the Inter-State Law. An odd effect of the inter-state commerce

law is the resurrection of various dead towns along the Mississippi river. The old steamboat wharves are being propped up ready for business, and yawning inhabitants are rubbing their eyes and wondering if the days of railroad traffic since the war have only been a horrible nightmare.

CHIP BASKET

'Twas evening on the mount a year ago, And at the cottage porch sat Grover. He was the first man in the land Who lived in wedded clover.

The stars looked down and winked a wink And twinkled in their happy glee, That Grover now a twin star had In shape of sweetest little she. A year has flown-'tls a way years have-

And something Grover's comfort mars-With Dan at Saranac, to fish, He gloomily sits and counts the stars, He counts the pleiades group and sighs-And as he easerly scans it over

One is missing. He dreamily says "ah, me, "Tis the same with little Stephen Grover." Ir is said that 300,000 copies of "She" have been sold in this country. According to this

PATTI has a duplicate in paste, of every diamond she owns, and many of the people nave duplicates in paste of one or more diamonds which they don't own.

she was sold quite frequently.

THE bodies of eighteen women in full dress were found in one spot in the ruins of the Paris theatre. It is seldom that women in Paris wear a full dress.

A BEN BUTLER club is being formed. If enthusiastic members would take it and pound the cock-eyed goddess, 'twould not be matter of universal regret. A POEM, "The Planting of the Chestnut

Tree," is disrespectfully declined. Nothing

will be printed in this column reflecting on

the master mind which fills it. THERE seems to be but little attention paid to the car stoves these times. A few months ago all the papers were demanding that they should go. This painful silence of late sug-

gests subsidy. An eastern paper says: The state of Mis-

souri ils making an experiment that ought to rejoice the Peace society. She is going to try to do without militia. Yet the number of colonels will not decrease.

LORD COLIN CAMPBELL'S unfortunate narriage has finally broken him up, and he has taken refuge in the bankruptey court. Generally speaking, when a man is all broke up in a little love affair, he takes to the floin

A WOMAN of Berlin Ont., recently gave birth to her twenty-first child, and both she and the little one are thriving. And in the face of this statement of facts many women will complain that they have nothing to do, and howl for the privilege of voting.

Ir was something like a breach of etiquette the other day, when Lady Churchill asked Red Shirt if he liked London, and the slaughter house fiend replied "gimme two-bits -meraise hell." And Lady Churchill replied, "Ah, you poor thing-so like Randy." Wandering.

Jasper Lee Hunt I am wand'ring to-day 'mid my dreamland That fancy has touched with a deffied light:

Where anthems eternal are sung by the rills That burst in their gladness from caverns And I sit with hands folded and list to the lny, Whose melodies rise, sweet-voiced, unto God:
And a kiss from my palms I fling to the day
As I mellow my couch on the emerald sod

I am wand'ring to-day by my idols of hope.
Where worshipful years their devotions have lain;
Where youth in its gambols on time's sunny slope Has paused in its course o'er life's arid main. And I touch the harp laden with musical

And list the sweet notes of rhythmical As they float like the dream of an angel with the light laugh of joy and the silence

I am wand'ring to-day amid memory's groves, Where the myrtle and ivy their coronets And I twine a bright garland to long ago And whisper the songs which together we Then I dream of the days in their sun-sheen of gold, As they kissed and caressed and toyed with the hours, And lingered and gamboled in meadow and

And told me their story—the dream of the I am wand'ring to-day mid the meadows of Wherthe sky arches blue o'er the young Summer's day; And peacefuland free from all burden and

My spirits, as light as you cloud, float And I wonder if aught in the life yet to be Can mar the bright dreams that my fancy aswrought.
Or sheear the pencil whose pictures to me
Are the fairest that hang in the temple of

I am wand'ring to-day by the river of time, Where the musical waves apast me still Where the musical waves apast me still glide;
And I pause here to weave this wandering

rhyme
And cast it out on time's swelling tide.
And I wonder if slways the river will flow, Bearing me on with its uncertain stream;
And I lay down my oars as onward I go,
And gaze on the pictures of fancy and

He Should Tarry at Jericho.

When S. P. Rounds bought the Omaha Republican he engaged Rothacker, of Denver to take charge of the editorial department. Mr. Rothacker in his introductory address to its patrons stated unqualifiedly that he would do all in his power to heal the breach that then existed in the republican party. Instead of adhering to this wise declaration, in less hering to this wise declaration, in less than three weeks from that time he was one of the foremost in hurling firebrands or less lavish, cost money, but how much one of the foremost in hurling firebrands whish separated farther and rendered more bitter the contending faction. This was a grave mistake. His assault on Rosewater was another. But the climax of his folly was capped by his attack on Governor Thayer because the governor refused to appoint him on the Omaha

police commission. The governor, in making his police appointments, was guided by his usual good judgment, and the masses throughout the state approve them and the views he expressed in his letter to the commi sion as to its duties, are the views of the people. The services of Governor Thayer to the republic and state, in the forum and the field, cannot be blotted out from the memory of Nebraskans by the harsh criticisms and the vile epithets, born of personal disappointment.

The following from the Omaha Republican, is a sample of Mr. Roth-acker's ravings, and shows how little he knows about the life and characittle he knows about the life and character of the man he attempted to bring into disfavor, and how far he has diverged from the line of public sentiment:

The garrulous old granny who has been acting as governess of Nebraska has been peddling his woes about the streets of this city for several days. Finally, failing in impressing the street corners, he has gone into a newspaper. The fact is, that the Republican has supported him that the Republican has supported him several times against its judgment and largely through pity. The ancient lady should go back to Lincoln and stay there. If it were not unchivalric, we might start

fight that would be unpleasant, The gentleman has clearly shown a want of capacity for successfully shaping the policy of a metropolitan newspaper. His cause indicates the fact that his knowledge of Nebraska politics is very limited and his acquaintance with its public men much less. It might be very properly suggested that he "tarry at Jericho till his beard grows."

A Staggering Blow.

It has been insinuated in some quarters that the conviction by a Buffalo jury of two members of the Standard Oil company was a miscarriage of justice caused by popular prejudice against the monopoly. The plea has been made that these eminently respectable men could not have been guitty of so knavish an act as the destruction of an oil factory whereby a great city was imperiled. On this ground it has been claimed that the jury was influenced more by a popular sentiment of hatred against the Standard Oil company than by the proofs in the case. It is very likely, however, that the jurors were much more familiar with the facts upon which their verdict was made than are the people who so readily be-lieve in the virtue of the Standard Oil monopolists. Yet what was this offense when compared with the series of con-spiracies against the public out of which the Standard monopoly was created and through which not less than \$20,000,000 has been extorted from producers and consumers of oil in unjust and iniquitous discrimination? The bribery of a wretch to burn down the oil factory of a rival who could neither be bought nor builted into submission was, indeed, a small matter compared with the corruption of state and municipal legislatures. Yet aforetime notorious malefactors have toyed with little villainies; for did not Robert Macaire in the midst of his big success stoop to small acts of knavery? The fact is, the Standard Oil company has been given a blow that staggered it.

Lord Lacan, one of the celebrated "light brigade," is to be created a field marshal in honor of the queen's jubilee. Sir William Armstrong, Sir Geoffrey Hornby and Sir Edward Malet, are to be among the new batch of officers.

ECCENTRIC MRS. EMMONS.

Antics of a Woman Who Seeks to Il-Instrate How Odious Notoriety Is. Boston disputch in New York Times, May 13: There was a guest at the l'ar ke r house today that fairly divided at tention with the dusky visitors from the Sandwich Islands. This guest, who ar-rived about 9 o'clock in the morning, registered as Mrs. We'tha A Emmons, of Washington, the missing wife of Professor Emmons and defendant in the re-cent sensational divorce suit. Mrs. Emmons nearly drove a waiter distracted while eating breakfast. "Everybody knows me in Washington," she said, and pretty soon they will here. I have come to Boston on a strange mission. I am going to police headquarters, because I am afraid emissaries are after me. They intend injury and I must escape. They want to put me in an insane asylum, but I shall not let them. My mind is made up. Boston is to be my future home, and I shall be protected in it by the police. I am going on the stage and shall become an actress. Don't you think

would be a charming one?"
After breakfast Mrs. Emmons went to After breakfast Mrs. Emmons went to police headquarters, made her way into the office of Superintendent Small, and while that official was busy writing out the details of police for to-night's reception of Queen Kapiolani, whispered in his ear the appalling words, "I am a lunatic." The Superintendent and Mrs. Emmons straightened up at the same time, and before the official could get his wits together the lady proceeded: "My name is Mrs. Weltha Ann Emmons. I have just arrived from Washington and my effects are now in the cab just outside the front door. I called on you for the purpose of leaving my address. In the purpose of leaving my address. In case I am missing I would like you to make inquiries at the insane asylums and hospitals, for I fear my enemies will try to put me in some institution without letting my friends know what they have

done with me."
Mrs. Emmons was turned over to a deputy, and at her request was taken to the chief detective's office. She was closeted with Chief Hanscomb about an hour, but the object or result of the interview is not known. Steam Yacht's Expenses.

New York letter to Chicago Times: Standing on the deck of a cumbersome ferry-boat called the Jay Gould, that plies between New York and Hoboken, I watched a magnificent steam yacht as-cend the river—having on board the man for whom the useful ferry-boat was named. This was the Atlanta that Jay Gould uses daily during the season to transport him from his country place at Irvington to New York and return. She is a beautiful craft, fast enough to deis a beautiful craft, fast enough to de-serve her name, although, like the my-thological maiden, she has found her Meilanion. Her master seldom cruises, and more seldom has guests aboard, and yet she costs him dear, \$6,000 every month. It would be cheaper for Mr. Gould to patronize the railroad. A yacht still more expensive is the Alva, W. K. Vanderbilt's latest acquisition. She has as yet made only one cruise, that to the Bermudas during the month of March. Bermudas during the month of March, but Mr. Vanderbilt has planned others more extensive for large parties of his friends, and experts estimate that he will get off cheaply if her expenses do not exceed \$10,000 a month. William Astor seems to have no ambition to write checks of extraordinary amount on account of his yacht, the Nourmanal, which is less frequently used than any of the steam-yachts of New Yorkers. Perhaps that because he is not himself an envictim to seasickness and he seldom appears at races or regattas. The Nourmay hal is a famous vessel, however, and at natis a famous vessel, however, and as popular with ladies as with men, despite her invidious name. No other yacht it so famous, so expensive and so enjoyed as the Namouna, the pride of James Gordon Bennett's heart. For twelve months in the year he keeps her in commission, and hardly a week passes when Mr. Bennett spends in that way will re-main a mystery so far as this letter if concerned, the only figures at hand being the sum total of actual expenses of

that make one exclaim a yacht is as dear as a Wife. A Mysterious Man.

Namouna-\$48,000 a year-figures

Arcata (Cal.) Union: Trinidad is not much noted for sensations, though, for s own of its size, it may claim its share of them. It will be remembered that not many years ago one of its oldest citizens returned to his old home in the east, after an absence of more than a quarter of century. Arriving there he found that he had been given up for dead long years before his return. He visited his family, found his wife had remarried after a long period of supposed widowhood, and his children grown up. He left them as he found them, returning to Trinidad, where he died a few years ago. But the latest mystery is a man who took up his abode in Trinidad about one and a half years ago. A gentlemanly appearing man, he took a cabin in the edge of town, where he lived by himself and to himself. He spent most of his time at home, never permitting any one

to enter his cabin upon any pretext what-ever. He seemed to spend much of his time in writing, occasionally going to the store to purchase supplies, al-ways presenting a \$20 greenback to be changed. Last fall he left Trinidad and took up his residence near the beach above the Big Lagoon. There he built a cabin, where he is at present stopping, maintaining the same mysterious life, never going out except for supplies, and never admitting any one to his cabin. Who is he? What freak of dazzling romance what plant of youthful gloom hangs over him? Has he, like Jacob, stolen a father's blessing, or is he another Enoch

Smoking Clubs in Germany.

In a city like Berlin, where the clubafurnished eccentricities like the "Verin der Kanikopfen" (Baldheaded Union and the "Gesangverein Keuchhusten" (Bronchritic Choral Union), smoking clubs are not likely to be wanting. Their origin must doubtless be referred to the smoking symposium of Fredrich Wilhelm I. and his ministers and generals at Potsdam. Common as they are in Prussia they appear to be unknown in the south of Germany. In Berlin are several hundreds of these clubs. Harmless and unobtrusive in their objects, the most curious point about them to an ousider is, rious point about them to an ousider is, perhaps, their nomenclature. Some names as purely patriotic as "Cornflower," "Barbarossa" and "Borussia." Others, like "Concordia" and "Fidelibus," explain themselves. The "Contented Cofinlids" is a somewhat gruesome title, denoting, presumably, placid resignation to the inevitable. "Gunpowder Smoke" bespeaks martial aspirations. Pipes and their belongings have naturally suggest. bespeaks martial aspirations. Pipes and their belongings have naturally suggested many club names—"Golden Pipe," "Pipe Bowl," "Red Tassel," "Green Tassel," "Blue Tassel," "Varinas I.," "Varinas II.," "Aroma II.," "Portorico," "Nicotiana," "White Ash," and dozens more. "The Wreath Blowers," "Evening Mists," and "Smokers' Museum" are of a more imaginative cast. ers," "Evening Mists," and "Smokers' Museum" are of a more imaginative east. For some years the German smoking clubs have held an annual reichs smokers' congress.

A Piute Indian near Camp Harney, Ore., came very near paying a visit to the happy hanting grounds recently. He painted his gums a dark green and his teeth a deep red, and the paint poisoned him. A rugged constitution saved him.

The manuscript of Burns' poem, "The Whistle," has recently been purchased for £283 by Lord Roseberry.