

THE DAILY BEE.

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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, ss.
Geo. B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending July 1, 1887, was as follows:

Saturday, July 2, 1887	14,150
Sunday, July 3, 1887	14,200
Monday, July 4, 1887	7,775
Tuesday, July 5, 1887	14,025
Wednesday, July 6, 1887	13,900
Thursday, July 7, 1887	13,915
Friday, July 8, 1887	13,900
Average	14,132

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of July, A. D. 1887.
[SEAL] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

[SEAL] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.
Douglas County, ss.
Geo. B. Tschuck, 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 July, 1887, 13,914 copies; for August, 1887, 13,454 copies; for September, 1887, 13,630 copies; for October, 1887, 13,969 copies; for November, 1887, 13,348 copies; for December, 1887, 13,327 copies; for January, 1888, 13,260 copies; for February, 1888, 14,198 copies; for March, 1888, 14,400 copies; for April, 1888, 14,216 copies; for May, 1888, 14,227 copies; for June, 1888, 14,147 copies.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of July, A. D. 1887.
[SEAL] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Fire protection has a very substantial meaning in San Francisco. That city spends \$30,000 a month in maintaining its fire department.

The fact that they are discussing the water situation down in Kansas City clearly indicates that they will in time begin the use of it.

A GREAT effort is being made over at Lincoln to save the neck of Hoffman the train wrecker who is sentenced to be executed on the 23d inst.

If the noise raised by Tuttle should be the means of making him governor of Iowa, it might seriously interfere with the presidential boom of General Fairchild.

The denial by ex-Governor Curtin of the assassination of Jeff Davis was superfluous. Nobody whose opinion is worth considering doubted that the inveterate old rebel was lying.

It is claimed that the south will be sold for Cleveland in the national democratic convention. No doubt of it. He has bought up that section by giving it about all the offices worth having.

Every voter, whether he owns property in Omaha or is simply a wage-worker should cast his vote for the Omaha Motor and Northwestern street car franchise proposition. The boom must continue.

COLLECTOR JONAS, of the port of New Orleans, is in danger of total blindness. The injury to his eyes was caused by a copy of the Congressional Record which his son playfully tossed to him from across the room. A great many men wish their "Pa" had been knocked out. For instance, the grand syndicate of salary-grabbers.

The Omaha boom has come to stay. It is not built upon sand, but it has wealth, energy, intelligence and enterprise never before equalled associated in its behalf. There is no reason why it should not, and a thousand reasons why it should have a population within the next ten years equal to Chicago. It is Omaha that is to be the New York of the west.

A wise thing was done yesterday at Cincinnati in forfeiting the charter of the bankrupt Fidelity bank which Harper and others wrecked with such superb ability. This is a lesson to the army of bankers who rob their depositors by practicing dishonesty. This is the first instance of fidelity yet shown in anything connected with that institution.

The board of education has made an excellent choice in electing Mr. J. B. Piper as its secretary. Mr. Piper is eminently qualified for the position by his liberal education and experience as a teacher and accountant. He is a man of character, industrious, steady and reliable. Mr. Piper has always manifested a deep interest in our public schools and we have no doubt will devote himself enthusiastically to the task which will devolve upon him.

The work of placing all electric wires in New York under ground will begin next week, and it will be prosecuted until all the wires in the metropolis are buried. It is a big job, but a most necessary one. The example will undoubtedly be followed by other large cities and in time extend throughout the country. The next generation will probably be wholly relieved of the unsightly and dangerous nuisance of wires above ground, at least in cities.

The anthracite coal pool proposes to repeat its operations of last year in limiting the production and advancing the price, and yet a Philadelphia paper says there are two men to dig coal in the mining regions where one can find employment, and the wages of mining have not been advanced. The railroad companies have agreed to carry that they have cars to transport it in or locomotives to pull it to the market. There is no circumstance lacking which should tend to cheapen prices to the consumer, but the coal business is done in a corner by a few masters of transportation, who make prices to suit themselves. The whole arrangement is justly characterized as an illegal and irresponsible device for cheating every man in the whole country who buys a ton of coal.

An Inter-State Reunion.
The state encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic of Nebraska is to be held in Omaha during the first week of next September. It is not too late to suggest that the scope of the gathering should be enlarged so as to make it an inter-state reunion of the veterans of Nebraska, Western Iowa, Southern Dakota and Northern Kansas.

The accommodations are ample for all the veterans that reside within a radius of two hundred and fifty miles from Omaha.

The suggestion carries with it every argument that may be adduced in its favor. Hundreds of Nebraskans were soldiers in Iowa regiments, and thousands of the Iowa veterans have become residents of Nebraska since the war. These two classes have not had an opportunity in years to meet old comrades. That it would be availed of could not be doubted. Omaha is advantageously situated for inducing a great gathering of old soldiers, and there are 10,000 or more of them within in easy reach and access of the city up and down the Missouri valley. The troops of Nebraska, Iowa, northwest Missouri and northern Kansas have a kindred feeling and the pride of having achieved whenever duty called. It is altogether appropriate that these old soldiers should be induced to come together—to recount the old stories and recall the old scenes with which they are familiar, and when they supported each other in battle. And the soldiers of Dakota, who have settled up that fertile territory from every state that contributed troops to the Union, would do well to respond to an invitation to meet the soldiers of the west as old soldiers, many of whom they may be acquainted with as citizens.

A rally such as is suggested demands attention. The suggestion of it addresses itself to the favorable consideration of the Grand Army officers of Nebraska and the committees having in charge the preparations for the encampment.

Especially at this time, it may be submitted, such a reunion would be opportune. The Grand Army of late has been projected before the public in character of disclaimers, and the effort having been made to make it a factor of discussion and disturbance, every opportunity ought to be given the veterans in as great numbers as possible, to discover all that partisan malice might have conjured against them and to re-assert the true objects of the great and grand organization—the conservatism and promotion, only, of the interests of the old soldier.

Correction and Charities.
The fourteenth annual convention of the National Board of Correction and Charities will meet in Omaha on the 25th of August. The board of trade at its meeting Monday evening took timely action in appointing a committee to act in conjunction with the local committee of the association of charities in securing subscriptions from citizens to assist in receiving the national board. The convention will consist of about five hundred delegates, representing nearly or quite every state in the union, constituting a body of the highest character and of exceptional intelligence. The last convention was held in St. Paul and received marked consideration. A number of cities urged their claims for the forthcoming convention and held out liberal inducements, but without much success. Omaha was honored with the selection. It is very much to be hoped that our citizens will duly appreciate the consideration thus shown this city, and will generously put those who shall be charged with receiving the delegates to the convention, and providing for their hospitable entertainment, in possession of ample means to enable them to discharge their duties to the credit of the community. The members of the conventions hold here this year have almost without exception had nothing but a good report to make of their treatment in Omaha, and those who attend the coming convention must be so well treated that they can conscientiously confirm all that has been said favorable to us and supplement it with their own testimony of approval.

The objects of the national board of correction and charities are such as should commend themselves to every intelligent citizen and especially to those who take an interest in the progress and development of humanitarian and philanthropic work. What these objects are is sufficiently indicated in the title of the board. The subjects that chiefly receive attention relate to the management of charitable institutions and prisons, the methods pursued and the reforms necessary, individual and general experiences, statistical results, and other matters to which the increasingly important subject of correction and charities give interest and value not for any special class of community, but for every class. It need hardly be said that these various matters are presented and discussed by intelligent men many of whom have devoted years of study and experience to them, and all of whom are full of zeal in their work. The deliberations of these conventions have therefore grown to be of great weight in influencing legislation and in moulding public opinion. It will thus be seen that Omaha is to be favored with the presence of a body of no ordinary character and importance, and it is desirable that its reception and entertainment shall comport with its high claim to consideration.

The Healing Process.
The "amended" flag incident at Richmond is only another chapter of the serial that southern sentiment has sought to have engrained as a part of the history of the country since the war. There have been interchanges of pleasantries between the north and south since the unpleasantness, but there has been the characteristic difference manifested between them, as was illustrated when the north was entertained at Richmond and the south at Gettysburg the other day.

Southern hospitality at one time had an unbounded significance—it meant that the home of the host was at the disposal of the guest, and that nothing could outride that would offend. "The New South," about which much boasting is indulged, has not improved over "the Old South" in this respect. The Richmond incident is but one of many others where the chivalric southron has shown an unmindfulness of the courtesies of the host by permitting the memories of the past to cause a forgetfulness of the duties of the present.

In the way of contrast the Gettysburg

reunion stands forth happily and conspicuously as an evidence of northern hospitality, genuine in character, cordial, sincere and without the indulgence of any expression as manifestation to mar or disturb the harmony of the occasion.

There may be justification of these junketings to and fro between the north and south, under the supposition that they are a part of the healing process, but what was regarded as right down south is just as much maintained to be right to-day. The north has nothing to concede, and the day to surrender passed when the surrender at Appomattox was made. No one disputes that everything that can be consistently done to heal the wounds of the past should be done, but the south, the patient upon whom the wounds were inflicted, should try to respond to the gentler treatment of a quarter which began with Grant's magnanimity under "the famous apple tree." That response can best be made by a strict attention to business, to the development of the resources in which "the New South" is said to be engaged. In the rush of business, the march of progress and the growth of new generations, the south will forget that it ever had a flag. A continuance of these reunions, north and south, will only prolong the memories of the defeated, while after all are more tentative than those who can afford to be magnanimously forgetful, or at least un-mindful at times.

Encourage Manufacturers.
At the last board of trade meeting several communications were received from manufacturers who desire to locate in Omaha, asking inducements to transfer their factories to this city. These were referred to the appropriate committee, with the recommendation that they be given favorable consideration. It is to be hoped this will be done, and promptly. All such indications of a growing interest among manufacturers toward Omaha should receive the hearty and most zealous encouragement, and the committee on manufactures of the board of trade can easily make itself the most useful part of that body by giving its earnest and prompt attention to applications of this character. It ought to make no difference in their interest or zeal that the establishments desiring to come here are at present small in the extent of their plant and the amount of capital invested. The possibilities of the future are not always to be measured by the conditions of the present. A dozen small factories are in the end more desirable than one or two large ones.

No extended argument is required to demonstrate the proposition that the building up of manufacturers is one of the necessities to the continued growth and prosperity of Omaha. The commercial progress of the city is assured. All the conditions that make for metropolitan greatness and prosperity in this respect are present and are steadily expanding. In the nature of things these must assert themselves as vigorously and rapidly as the growth of the country tributary to Omaha advances. But the situation is somewhat different with regard to manufacturing. The natural conditions which would make this city a center of industrial enterprise must be stimulated. Omaha should adopt a liberal policy of encouragement to all manufacturers who may desire to locate here, and for whose business there is a reasonable promise of growth under favoring circumstances. Every merchant, and particularly every land holder, has an interest in forwarding a policy of this kind, and all such should generously aid the board of trade in its efforts to draw manufacturing to Omaha.

Great as this city may and inevitably must become commercially, everybody will concede that it must be made greater and richer by the addition of industrial enterprises. How important these are to the solidity and prosperity of a city might be illustrated by many examples. If sometimes difficult of creation and slow of growth, when once firmly founded in a locality it is not possible to uproot them. A purely commercial city will in time have its trade subjected to wide fluctuations, and perhaps under the pressure of strong and active competition will find it drifting and receding. But a well settled system of manufacturing industries can be pretty safely depended upon as a source of steady prosperity. It involves investments which cannot be readily transferred, as well as other considerations that render permanence of location necessary and important. Those who have an interest in promoting the growth and welfare of Omaha can exhibit it in no direction to better advantage than in encouraging, by a liberal policy, the location here of all sound and promising industrial enterprises that may desire to come.

The Special Election.
Our citizens must not forget the special election submitting to a vote of the people the ratification of the franchise granted by the council to the Omaha Motor and Northwestern street railway. The Omaha project is intended to connect through the city from stock yards in South Omaha to the suburb of Benson by way of Walnut Hill. Six miles of track are already laid, and the projectors intend to complete the road as rapidly as possible. The motor power, as required by the ordinance granting the charter, must be either air or electricity. Steam is prohibited. The electric motor has really been decided upon, and the machinery is being negotiated for with parties who have made a specialty of electric power appliances. Some of these are in successful operation at Montgomery, Alabama, Port Huron, Michigan, Toronto and Windsor, Canada, and other American cities. The Northwestern company intend, as we learn, to use the same appliances. Their line is not yet defined, however, but is doubtless intended to connect suburbs not reached by other lines with the city. While the time is not distant when the street railway franchises in Omaha will command a royalty, we cannot afford as yet to place an embargo on transit and public improvement. Every street railway line built improves not only adjacent property, but the aggregate realty of the whole city.

In view of the fact that franchises have been recently granted to other companies, we see no reason why an exception should be made against the Motor or Northwestern.

As will be seen in another column of this paper the republican state central

committee has issued a call for the state convention to be held October 5 and 6. The candidates to be nominated will be one associate justice of the supreme court and two members of the board of regents of the State university.

Omaha and Juliet.

"I say, stranger," whispered a western man, who had strayed into an up-town theater where the play of "Romeo and Juliet" was going on, "I can't make head nor tail of this thing. What's the name of this play, anyhow?"

"Romeo and Juliet," said the disgruntled westerner, "I wouldn't have come in. I understood the feller at the door to say it was something about Omaha and Juliet."

STATE JOTTINGS.

A building boom is running loose in Plattsmouth.

The corn fields in Nemaha county overshadow the record in size, shape and previousness.

The railroad diplomat has successfully played Fremont for a chump. And he loves her less because she believes him.

The Hastings Democrat is suffering from base ball fever, cholera, and makes a feeble attempt to fan the universe with the curl of its tail.

Railroad surveyors in distress and war paint have appeared again on the Nebraska prairie. They have asked the Yanktonsians, however, are not easily frightened. These Nebraska bluffs are too frequent to be wooed.

The charming postmistress of Elmwood has kicked up a fracas by attempting to stop the delivery of mail on Sunday. She appeared perfectly content while receiving the mails, but her Sabbatharian constitution rebelled at the call of duty before pleasure.

The twelve-year-old daughter of Wm. Wiley of Nebraska City, died in the terrible agonies of lock-jaw, Saturday last. On Tuesday the child stepped on an iron nail, one of the prongs entering the sole of her foot. The nail was apparently healed, but lock-jaw and death followed four days after.

Will S. Jay of the Lincoln Journal is going to retire for "the benefit of his health," and the enlargement of his bank account, a combination which dwells in harmony with the profession. Jay will agitate the earth on his own hook and jar the joints of South Sioux City for the rest of the season.

The court of Starnes is camping on the hot air of Tim Hickey in Adams county. Tim was badly injured in a fall for inducing a fifteen year old girl to leave the parental roof and fly with him to the house of a miser in Omaha, and then deserting her among strangers. His return is anxiously awaited, and his reception will be as warm and vigorous as his villainy deserves. There is no room for sentiment on top of the early dwell in harmony with the profession.

A farmer in Otoe county named Meier closed a patriotic howl on the Fourth by a display of family pyrotechnics. Seizing his wife by the hair, he beat her in a shoving manner, and then, having exhausted his wife, he turned his attention to the children and left her on the floor unconscious. The drunken fiend escaped with a fine of \$10 and costs. A life sentence in the pen, trimmed with daily soundings, would be no more than justice. The law is painfully generous to wife beaters.

Four fresh toughs attempted and insisted on scrapping up an acquaintance with Sheriff Terwilliger, of Dundey county, while conveying a prisoner to Lincoln. The sheriff resisted their advances for a time and then embraced them. The leader was laid out on the floor of the car, with the official boot in the eye, and the court without having asked for it and having no idea that it would be tendered him. Representative Hill tells how the matter was first called to Grant's attention, and how the sheriff's resistance, which secured Waite the appointment.

Grant was traveling over the United States, and when he came to Toledo a reception was prepared for him. He had sent his friends, and they were anxious that Grant should appoint Waite for his present position. They said nothing, however, about the matter until the address of the occasion. He did this in a masterly manner, talking to Grant as became his office, but not oversteering with the nauseous adulations which was so common to Grant's receptions at that time. Grant was delighted with the effort. He had known of Waite somewhat in connection with Evans. He knew him to be a man of the utmost probity, and of no political aspirations. He made inquiries about him, and concluded that he was the proper man to take the place of Chief Justice Chase.

He appointed Waite, and no better choice was ever made for such a position. Waite accepted the position, and I understand that he shows no indications of intending to retire from it now.

His home in Washington is a wide brown stone building of three or four stories, on 11 street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth. He lives well and often gives dinners to his fellow judges and other noted people of Washington society. He has entirely recovered from his illness of a year or so ago, and he appears to be able to stick to the supreme court as long as he likes to his bones. He is already eligible to retirement, but like other of his fellow septuagenarians of the supreme court he prefers to earn his salary to having the government pension him at the rate of \$10,000 a year. He wears his seventy years exceedingly well. His eye is bright and his step is firm, and the wrinkles in his dark square face are few. His beard is, however, beginning to grow gray, and his black hair is already tinged with bright silver. He makes an excellent chief justice, and the integrity of his decisions has never been questioned.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

THE SNARES OF WALL STREET.

The Ups and Downs of the Great Money Center.

JIM KEENE'S SEVEN MILLIONS.

The Recent Great Strike of Gould and His \$4,500,000 Check—Russell Sage's Narrow Escape From Ruin.

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE.

Some Anecdotes of Him By "Carp."

Speaking of Judge Waite's early days at Toledo, I had a long chat the other day with ex-Congressman Hill, of Defiance, about the chief justice.

"When did you first meet Judge Waite?" I asked.

"It was when I was a green young lawyer," Hill replied. "I had a case in which Judge Waite, then a noted Toledo lawyer, was employed by the opposite side. Waite already made a great reputation, and I approached the case with fear and trembling. We took the testimony together in private, and after we had all before us, he asked me to submit it to the judge. Mr. Waite asked me to go over and lunch with him. During our lunch he told me that he thought we could settle that case just as we agreed. He said, 'I don't think I would be willing for him to fix the terms of settlement. I replied that that was rather a strange method of procedure and I would like to know how he would settle it first. He then made a plain statement of the justice of the case, and proposed a settlement in accordance with this. His idea as to how the case should be settled was exactly the same as mine. I could not have asked for a better treatment. I don't believe that Waite ever advocated the cause of a dishonest client, and I don't think he would have taken a case which he thought contrary to justice. He was a man of the highest integrity at his law had he charged the ordinary fees, for he had a very large practice. He was not very rich when he was elected chief justice, and I don't imagine he would be called wealthy now. He made one large fee that I know of, and that was \$40,000 which he received for his service in connection with the Atlantic & Great Western railroad cases. He was a son who is a lawyer in Toledo, and his daughter, Miss Mary, is a very accomplished young lady."

Waite was the son of the chief justice of the circuit court. He had been born in Lyme, educated at Yale in the same class with William M. Evarts, studied law with his father, and during the term of Martin Van Buren, had come west to Ohio to practice. At once he was engaged in a business, but he lived well and did not save much money, because, as representative Hill says, he charged too little for his services. For the writing of a brief at the request of the Ohio state commissioners in a case involving \$15,000, Hill says he charged only \$50. Waite's first case in Defiance county was tried shortly after his admission to the bar. The case was held in a street, and the building in Defiance, which still stands, and Waite was terribly worried by a young man who had more money than brains, and who now lives in Defiance, an unknown and not very prosperous old man. Waite was once a member of the Ohio state legislature. He also declined a position on the Ohio supreme bench, and with his wife and daughter, he went to Toledo, where he lived with his father, William M. Evarts, as one of the counsel of the Geneva arbitration.

He was given the appointment of chief justice of the supreme court without having asked for it and having no idea that it would be tendered him. Representative Hill tells how the matter was first called to Grant's attention, and how the sheriff's resistance, which secured Waite the appointment.

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FRANK G. CARPENTER.

The President Will Come West.

Post-Dispatch: In the statement given out at the white house yesterday, it is intimated that Mr. Cleveland, as a result of the St. Louis fiasco, has abandoned the intention of taking any western trip is made prominent. Those who are presumed to be well informed, however, do not believe the president will give up his plans for the summer and fall. It is well known that he had an elaborate programme of travel prepared and that a high official had been selected to accompany him. He was to have been accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland during his week in October, and will accompany him on his trip to St. Louis. This trip, on which Mrs. Cleveland will accompany him, will take in Louisville, Omaha, Kansas City, Chicago, Milwaukee and possibly Duluth. The party from the latter place, will go to Madison and visit the home of Postmaster General Vilas. From there they will go to three or four places in Michigan where Mrs. Cleveland has relatives, and back to Washington by way of Detroit and Buffalo.

"This is the plan originally laid out," said the Post-Dispatch's informant, "and it will be lived up to, the Grand Army meeting to the contrary notwithstanding."

Cattle Owners to Meet.

The owners of the herd of cattle which was taken up by the poundmaster west of the Belt line on Monday on complaint of a resident there, but without cause, are requested to meet next Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the saloon of Mr. Ruey on Leavenworth street, to investigate the matter and see what steps can be taken to prevent a recurrence of the same at the instigation of the aforementioned resident.

THE SNARES OF WALL STREET.

The Ups and Downs of the Great Money Center.

JIM KEENE'S SEVEN MILLIONS.

The Recent Great Strike of Gould and His \$4,500,000 Check—Russell Sage's Narrow Escape From Ruin.

New York Letter to Chicago News: It almost takes away the breath to read that Jay Gould has given his check for \$4,500,000 in part payment for stock bought of Cyrus W. Field. It is a large sum of money to be vouchered for by a single strip of paper. Yet the transaction and the events that attended have drawn fresh attention to Wall Street and its ways and to three or four wonderful men who the thousand that have gone into the street still survive its storms and battles. The stock exchange itself is an interesting place. You read that seats in it are selling at \$25,000 apiece but curiously enough there are no seats. A desk or a presiding officer on a platform and several platforms for telegraph instruments are the only furniture. The rest is simply a broad floor, and on this floor the brokers crowd and jostle each other. They stand as they buy and sell, and instead of making the record of the transaction with great formality and with much dignity they simply jot on a pad the briefest sort of a memorandum. It is for the privilege of going upon the floor surrounded by bare walls that the broker pays the \$5,000. The room seemed to be filled with howling lunatics and to be confusion itself. Nevertheless these men, although noisy and active, are so far removed from lunacy as almost never to make an error, and the entire proceedings have so much of system that whenever an error is made it is easily traced and rectified. The building itself is upon as valuable land as may be found in New York city. It fronts on Wall, Broad and New streets, and with its costly safe deposit vaults and frequent improvements has cost more than \$1,000,000. Every little while there is a fresh complaint that a bigger building is needed, and with the money the exchange should be moved farther up-town. But it will be many years before this is done.

AN ABUSE OF BROKERS.
Surrounding the exchange are the offices of the 1,100 brokers who are members of the exchange. As each broker, almost without exception, has a partner or two, it is safe to say that 2,500 or 3,000 men are actively engaged in the business as members of commission houses. In every office is a ticker that spits out quotations as fast as sales are made in the exchange, and around these tickers stand the customers or speculators, an interesting flock of lambs who almost to a man lose money.

I say that those speculators lose money. An honest broker of any legitimate exchange will tell you so. There are notable cases of men making great hits in the street, and when a hit is made it is proclaimed far and near. The wise man when he makes a pile of money through the knowledge of some impending event or from any other cause puts it into his pocket and quits the street. But this is hard to do. The temptation to try again is too strong to be resisted, and the money won is staked again in another speculation, and so on until disaster comes and all is swept away. The average Wall street man makes more than two or three times a year, yet the average speculator wants to trade all the time. He buys and sells every day, whether there is any market or not. He is like the man who goes the horse-racing mania who must bet on every race, whether he knows anything about the horses that are running or not.

THIS WAS WALL STREET.
The result is a foregone conclusion—he loses money. If he knows the way of the street and the condition of the country he may once or twice a year find a corner in which to invest his money, absolutely safe to buy stocks or to sell them for short account. There are a few men in New York who speculate in this manner, and who as a result have piled up fortunes. When there is a break in prices under a clear financial sky—such a one as the one of a few days ago, when Jay Gould and Russell Sage depressed prices for a time, and such a time they were after Cyrus W. Field's scalp—the wise man takes his cash and goes down into the street and picks up things that are cheap. He must understand, however, enough about railroad property and the condition of trade to know whether things are cheap or not, for it is dangerous business at best. He should pay for what he purchases, and wait for a time before he sells. A corner comes—may be in a week, may be not in a year. It is the pure and simple gambling on small margins that makes the street a place where a man can lose his money as fast as he can win it. There are a few men, very few, who have stood the Wall street racket. They have made their money rather by combinations and consolidations of railroad properties than by speculation. Mr. Gould is not one of these. He is a speculator on many others, but by the consolidation of properties purchased cheap and by the watering of stock and the issuing of bonds he has made a vast fortune. Yet he has lost much at times when he has attempted to force the market. The same is true of Russell Sage, another of the Wall street survivors. He has lost many a heavy dollar by speculation while making many a million more. People who saw him persevere in the May panic of 1884 well remember how very near he came to going under at that memorable occasion. As for Mr. Cyrus W. Field, who has been something of a power, common report has it that he was so nearly snowed under that there was no enjoyment in it for him, and it is plain that his days of financial power are over. It has been a very close call for him. It seems to be acknowledged that he is not and has not been a king of Wall street, who has not at some time in his speculative career been on the verge of ruin, and from this deduction it is easy to see that Wall street operations are attended with exceedingly great risk, and, as a rule, with disaster and ruin to the man who participates in them. Small

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.
Call for the Meeting at Lincoln in October.

The republican electors of the state of Nebraska are requested to send delegates from the several counties, to meet in convention at the opera house, in the city of Lincoln, Wednesday, October 5, 1887, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for one associate justice of the supreme court, and for one member of the board of regents of the state university, and to transact such other business as may be presented to the convention.

THE APPOINTMENT.
The several counties are entitled to representation as follows, being based upon the vote cast for Hon. John M. Thayer, governor, in 1884, giving one delegate to each town county, one delegate at-large to each county, and one for each 150 votes and the major fraction thereof:

COUNTIES.	VOTES.	COUNTIES.	VOTES.
Adams	1	Jefferson	9
Antelope	1	Johnson	9
Arthur	1	Jessie	9
Barnes	1	Kimberly	9
Boone	1	Keith	5
Brown	9	Knox	5
Butler	1	Lancaster	28
Butler	1	Lincoln	6
Butler	1	Logan	2
Butler	1	Madison	2
Butler	1	Manly	2
Butler	1	Marion	2
Butler	1	McPherson	1
Butler	1	Merriam	6
Butler	1	Nebraska	10
Butler	1	Nemaha	10
Butler	1	Nickolls	7
Butler	1	Onawa	2
Butler	1	Platte	6
Butler	1	Polk	6
Butler	1	Rock	12
Butler	1	Saline	1
Butler	1	Seward	