

THE DAILY BEE.

R. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

Table with columns: Date, Morning, Evening, Total. Rows for various dates from Saturday, July 23, to Friday, July 29.

Sworn to and submitted in my presence this 30th day of July, A. D. 1887.

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A Surplus for Second Place.

The statement that Hon. William Morrison, of Illinois, now a member of the inter-state commerce commission, has his eye on the vice presidency and may be heard of, if he can have his own way about it, in the next national democratic convention, suggests an inquiry as to the material at the command of the democracy for the second place to its presidential ticket. While the party, as the situation now is, has really no choice for the head of the ticket, being compelled to concede that position to Mr. Cleveland, with all the probabilities against there being any change in the absolute ownership of the party possessed by the president, a casual survey of the field will show that for the second place the supply of material, more or less available in the political sense of the word, is abundant, and that about all the interest which the next national democratic convention will have must come from the contest between those who aspire or are willing to be the tail of the ticket.

The democratic vice presidential candidate will be taken from the south or west, with the chances largely in favor of a western man. It is not unlikely that Mr. Carlisle might have the nomination if he strongly desired it, but it is not believed that he does. He is the only southern man who possesses any positive availability and it is quite possible that that section may demand to be represented on the ticket. The very friendly disposition of the administration toward the south may also induce an expression from that source favorable to having a southern man on the ticket. In that case Mr. Carlisle might yield to the pressure, and then nothing could prevent his nomination. The most intimation that his association would be especially pleasing to Mr. Cleveland would be an intimation that the democracy would again present an alliterative ticket, the last having been the two B's—Buchanan and Brockenridge, in 1856. But Mr. Carlisle probably will not seek the nomination and does not care for it. The vice-presidency is not necessarily a stepping stone, and the incumbent is generally a minor quality in public and party affairs. Having no patronage at his command, except a few positions at the senate, and no power in legislation, the vice president is the most insignificant figure in the government, and unless he possess the cordial confidence of the president becomes a simple nonentity politically. This was the case with the late Mr. Hendricks, whose virtual abandonment by the administration and then by the party was the bitterest experience of his life. Mr. Carlisle understands all this, and will be hardly likely to surrender the vantage ground he now holds as a member of congress and a party leader, which he can probably retain for some time to come, for the empty honor of the vice presidency, unless he should find the call upon him to do so irresistible. The confederate record of other prominent men in the south would perhaps be regarded as an insurmountable objection.

Turning to the west a score of possible candidates file before the minds eye, each having his peculiar claims and titles. Indiana has the veterans McDonald and Voorhees, each with a large personal following in his state, and Governor Gray, who might be stronger in a democratic convention had he not been a soldier. Illinois has Morrison, Stevenson, Black and Springer, all representative men with special individual claims to the regard of some portion of the democracy. Then there is Mr. Vilas and General Bragg, of Wisconsin, either of whom ought to be entirely acceptable to Mr. Cleveland as a running mate. California will very likely offer the late governor, George Stoneman, or the present executive, Washington Bartlett, and as the Pacific coast will demand more than ordinarily careful consideration next year at the hands of both parties, it will not be at all surprising to find one of these leaders of the democracy of California a conspicuous figure before the national convention for the second place. We have named only the most prominent of those from among whom a choice may be made, though less widely known, upon one of whom the favor of the convention might fall. The number cited is sufficient to show that the democratic party is abundantly supplied with vice presidential material, all of which can be safely depended on to promptly answer the call of the party without the necessity of being immediately urged to do so. There is every reason to believe that several of these gentlemen are now in training to speak, to enter the race, and others will doubtless be heard from in due time. The interesting contention thus promised is the only thing to be looked for to prevent the next national democratic convention from being a dull, monotonous and purely formal gathering.

The Utah Election. The result of the legislative elections in Utah last Monday is regarded by the non-Mormons of the territory as a great and encouraging victory. They secured a fighting minority in the legislature for the first time, and they promise to make the best possible use of the achievement. Until now the Utah legislature has been entirely under Mormon control, and would undoubtedly have continued so for a considerable time in the future but for the elective franchise qualification and the abolition of woman suffrage. Polygamy must now take the dangerous recourse of perjury to reach the ballot box, and the power of the church has been greatly weakened by the law depriving about fourteen thousand women of the right to vote. In the late elections the republicans and democrats had seized their political differences and fought shoulder to shoulder for the one object of rescuing the legislature from complete Mormon domination, and if the success was not so great as was hoped for, what has been accomplished is welcomed with hearty gratification. The Salt Lake Tribune says: "The spell is broken. There will be such a working force in the legislature as will put the church on record at last. But this is not the best feature of all. It will give the Gentiles a confidence which will cause them to see to it hereafter that they are registered. It will have the effect to divide the control of city affairs with the mints next winter; it will make it understood hereafter that there is a fighting chance for victory, and that is a sensation for Utah, and it will make men

heretofore indifferent active workers."

The change in the situation will be everywhere regarded with gratification as the beginning of the end of the long and perplexing controversy which this Mormon question has involved, and as assuring a speedy end to the practice of polygamy in Utah. The church must choose between utter disaster and the system under which it stands condemned by the world, and there is reason to believe that the younger and progressive element will elect to abandon the pernicious system and save the church.

Much Noise But No Reform.

George William Curtis has again and more fully given expression to his disapproval of Cleveland's civil service methods, and the National Civil Service Reform League has to admit that this administration is not one of civil service reform. Of course not. Nor of reform in any department. The party now in power is a party of noise merely. It attracted some attention by its reform cry, but when George William Curtis and his fellow mugwumps pinned their faith to the democratic party, looking for reform from that quarter, they committed a mistake which they ought to have known better than to make. They are no doubt sorry now. And the praise of the administration which is at times heard. What grounds are there for it? There was opportunity to say a wise word in the matter of tariff reform. It has not been said. The fisheries dispute is one which might profitably occupy a statesman's thought and attention. It is not doing so. Inquiries regarding it are met with the reply that the administration has no official knowledge of what has happened in Canada waters. The condition of the country might be carefully studied and remedies suggested in economic administration. Instead of that the treasury vaults are piled full of coin which no democratic statesman seems to know what to do with, and oppressive taxation unabated. There are scores of important matters with which a statesman might occupy himself to the lasting benefit of the country. But instead of that what do we see? An administration spending its time and strength on petty party dodges, the same old dodges that have been used in the party for fifty years or more. The leopard can not change his spots.

A Little Premature.

We do not blame Mr. Cheney for pushing the proposed public library on Jefferson square, but we doubt whether a majority even of the Fifth ward, which he represents, favors this project. It is questionable whether any building erected on Jefferson square would be desirable. A public library building would practically destroy the park as a popular resort. But even if this was desirable at some future date, the move at present is premature. Omaha does not at this time need a public library building half as much as she does a market house. And it is a question whether we can afford to vote bonds and divert the proceeds needed for sewers, pavements and school buildings for any other public improvements. Ample provisions have been made for the public library in the new city hall building. A whole story has been set apart for this purpose by the architect. The building will be thoroughly fireproof and the library could not be in a safer place. If the room set apart for the library is needed five or ten years hence for municipal purposes, it will be time enough to erect a suitable and creditable public library building wherever by that time the council may deem it most convenient. For the next few years Omaha will need her entire quota of bonds for substantial public improvements and school buildings.

Very Funny.

The semi-official explanation which the Herald prints as to the reason why the official bonds of two members of the police commission still remain in the capacious pocket of Boss Hascall, is rather thin. The pretext is that some technical defect has been discovered in the wording of those bonds. Why didn't Mr. Hascall make known this alleged defect six weeks ago? Why did he pigeon-hole the bonds of Hartman and Bennett for more than forty days? There was no defect in them, was there? But Hascall is represented as predicting that Bennett and Hartman will have a heavy bill of overlaps to pay for the action taken in their absence from Omaha by Gilbert and Smith, who, according to Hascall, had no authority to do anything before their bonds were approved. This is very funny. It may go down with some of the dupes that have been following the First ward bell-wether, but sensible people, even if they don't know law-book from a primer, will smile at their credulity.

A Downright Steal.

On the recommendation of its committee on claims, the council has voted \$425 each to the Herald and Republican for publishing Mayor Boyd's election proclamations. This is a downright steal. It takes \$904 out of the pockets of Omaha tax payers without tangible excuse or appreciable benefit. The city of Omaha had an official paper and paid for this advertising at its contract rates, which was less than one-fourth of the amount paid to the jobbers who engineered this steal through the council. Moreover, the Bee which was then and is, legally, yet the official paper, has fully three times the combined city circulation of the two other dailies.

This costly and useless advertising was done upon a request to Mayor Boyd signed by a majority of the members of the old council, who were obliged to change greatly to its advantage in adding numerous to its readers, and doubtless will. Our Ohio contemporary has our best wishes.

While we do not approve Councilman Lee's course in connection with the police and fire commission, we cheerfully give him credit for calling a halt on reckless appropriations for salaries and doubtful claims. His resolution instructing the various city officers to report the number of their clerks, the salaries of each, and the authority under which their appointment has been made is timely. The taxpayers of Omaha do not object to paying competent and faithful officers high salaries, but they do not approve the employment of needless deputies, clerks and supernumeraries. When a man gets a good salary he ought to be willing to do his own work.

On the Right Track.

The council has instructed the city engineer to report the number of miles of railway inside the city limits, with a view of placing it upon the assessment roll for taxation. This is eminently proper. The city engineer ought to prepare a railroad map of the city, showing every foot of street railway, cable or motor road, and also every railroad within the limits, including side tracks. The map should also exhibit all the lots and lands occupied by railroads, and every building on or adjacent to the right-of-way. Such a map, corrected each year, would enable the council to determine exactly the extent of this class of property. If the county assessors have omitted any part of this property, or if the railroad have failed to make correct returns to the state board, proper steps can be taken to place the omitted property on the tax list. It seems to us that the county commissioners should long since have taken steps in the same direction, by causing a railroad map of the county to be made by the county surveyor, which would exhibit every main and side track and every station within the county, together with the right-of-way. The right of the commissioners to order a survey and plat exhibiting the railroad right-of-way and the various tracks will hardly be assailed, and the propriety of incurring the expense of such work must be conceded by every intelligent citizen.

William A. Frieet, of New Orleans, the new supervising architect of the national government, is said to be a gentleman of very superior attainments in his art, having perfected his education and studies in France and Italy. He is credited with a number of rare architectural structures, and by reason both of his advanced culture and large experience is expected to very much improve the architecture of government buildings.

There can be no question that there is a great need for improvement, but what the government has at long needed is a surprising architect who besides having a sufficient knowledge of his art also possessed the capacity and will, to have the work of the government promptly and thoroughly done, regardless of the personal interests of superintendents and contractors. The system upon which the public work is carried on calls loudly for reform, both on the score of a reasonable economy and in order that needed improvements shall not be unduly delayed. It has come to be understood that no government building will be completed in less than double the time in which it is promised by contractors, and never at a cost within the amount originally asked for as sufficient. And the fault in all such cases chiefly with the supervising architect. If the new official shall be found to combine practical judgment and energy with artistic excellence he could not have a better opportunity to win fame and put himself on the sure road to fortune.

The beneficial trade results expected from the reduction of the Mexican tariff, which went into effect on the 1st of July, are being realized. Advances from the customs district of Paso del Norte show a marked increase in the amount of American canned goods imported into Mexico, while other articles, among them barbed wire, powder for mining purposes and wire rope, are feeling the good effects of relinquished tariff duties. The free list was enlarged by a list of forty-two new articles, making a reciprocity treaty almost unnecessary. The people of Mexico appreciate the change, which will secure a large aggregate saving to them, and American manufacturers of articles to which the reduction or remission of duties applies will also reap a material advantage. What good results, if any, have thus far been derived from the postal arrangement, which went into effect July 1, have not yet been reported. It is not a question that the arrangement will prove to be mutually beneficial. The facts are of interest in showing the gratifying progress of closer commercial relations, destined to become yet more intimate, between the two countries.

The refusal of the council to grant permission to the Omaha Horse railway company to extend its tracks over the Eleventh street viaduct, will, we hope, bring about the construction of a viaduct on Tenth street with ample accommodations for all the street railways that may desire access to the Union Pacific and B. & M. depots. That will leave the Eleventh street viaduct unimpeded for travel by residents of South Omaha and give the traveling public a better chance to enter or leave the city without being exposed to the danger of the present crossing. It may have been a mistake to locate the viaduct on Eleventh street, but in the long run Omaha must have a viaduct across the tracks at every important thoroughfare, or else build tunnels under the tracks which would be more expensive. A viaduct on Tenth street has become an absolute necessity, whether a union depot is built or not.

For seventy-six years the Ohio State Journal, published at Columbus, the capital of the state, has been doing its duty in enlightening and moulding public opinion, having been zealous in support of republican principles since the organization of the party. It has kept well abreast with the times in nearly all respects except its form, adhering to the antiquated folio or four-page shape. We are glad to note that it is about to make a departure and join the ranks of the eight-page papers, assuming metropolitan dimensions and improving itself generally. Located in the midst of a large and growing population, the Journal is entitled to be congratulated greatly to its advantage in adding numerous to its readers, and doubtless will. Our Ohio contemporary has our best wishes.

The drought over a large extent of territory in the west is becoming severe. Since the hot weather set in there has been little rain with the exception of limited areas here and there. Omaha and vicinity has been favored as much as any region in the state. Throughout the greater part of Iowa there has been but little rain since last year, and the sub-soil has been drained dry. Springs have given out, wells failed and streams run dry in many localities, so that people are compelled to haul water for miles. The effect on the crops has been disastrous. The recent hot winds have withered and dried up corn and grass over large

areas, so that live stock is being sold for want of fodder. Corn has already been out in some places in Iowa. All the crops except wheat will be light. This drought has already advanced the price of butter and cheese in the larger markets, and vegetables will be higher than last year. While the west has been suffering for the lack of rain, the east has had too much.

Last spring the Bee printed an editorial under the caption, "A Strange Fatality." It had reference to the editorial tripod of a morning paper in this city, and indulged in a prophecy that its literary ram would soon tire of butting a stone wall. We have made that prophecy with reference to this same tripod, and lived to see its fulfillment, so often during the past ten years that it has become somewhat chesnuty.

According to the reports of the summer packing season, from March 1 to July 30, there was a falling off in the pack at Chicago of 405,000 hogs, as compared with the same time last season. On the other hand Omaha gained 337,434 during the same time, while Kansas City exceeded her pack of the previous season by only 89,800. This is the kind of hog we have in Omaha.

The July, good-natured and hard working locomotive engineers made a splendid showing at their annual picnic yesterday at Lake Manawa. They had a good time, as they deserved to have. The men who man the "gray hounds of the rail" fill a conspicuous place in the history of the republic. All hail to the brave and courageous locomotive engineers, though they do sometimes flirt with the girls who live on the line of their runs.

The president and his party have dug a good deal of what they fondly imagine is paying political capital out of this in the R. business. General Rosecrans, who made himself conspicuous since the war in belittling the fame of U. S. Grant, was made the latest vehicle of political taffy for the president, and the exchange of grandiloquent military sentiments between these two men is an edifying spectacle. But have we not had about enough of this kind of thing?

POLITICAL lines are becoming crossed in the extreme. Kentucky in doubt and the Virginia democrats marshaling under the leadership of Senator Kiddleberger. It would not be surprising to hear of Henry Watterson supporting the nomination of General Sheridan for president; Talmage turn pagan, Bob Ingersoll join the clergy, St. John advocating free whisky and plenty of it, Jefferson Davis pledging his support and loyalty to the union and Dan Lamont becoming president of the Anti-Liners association.

THE FIELD OF INDUSTRY.

The papermaking industry is in prosperous shape, and it is desired to restrict output now when trade is good.

There is a great demand for agricultural implements, tools, foundry castings and wagon material in the southern states.

Thirty-five thousand acres of mineral land have been purchased near Kansas City, Mo., where iron and steel works will be built.

There is a general movement among textile manufacturers to increase or improve capacity. Trade prospects are favorable.

The cost of milling flour has been reduced at Minneapolis from \$6.55 in 1878 to \$4.80 in 1887, and at the present time the cost is still lower.

Locomotive shop workmen have had their wages reduced from time to time for three or four years past, but an improving tendency is now apparent.

There is a lack of intelligent laborers and managers at southern ironmaking plants. Up to July 15 there were 9,563 strikers out, and by July 22, 14,308.

Derivatives seeking work at Cohoes, where 5,000 are on strike in the tannery, are sent home. The arbitration board is seeking a solution of the difficulty.

A huge pumping engine has just been ordered by Welsh mine owners from a New York house, because no others can be had which are safe iron bursting.

The Mexican government has arranged with a corporation to expend \$200,000 within five years for the surveying of all mines in four states in northern Mexico.

The United States makes an excellent customer for English hand and pocket cutlery. The north of England rail-mills have orders that will last them through the year.

The western miners hold more meetings and conventions than any other class of workmen, and seem to make less headway in the permanent settlement of disputes.

The architects continue to report activity in their operations. The quiet condition of the labor market is encouraging a good many large enterprises that have been withheld.

In a few months coke-making plants will be scattered all along the Allegheny mountains in Pennsylvania. A \$1,000,000 company has just been organized in Cambria county.

The carriage and wagon makers have been remarkably busy during the past six months, and all large works are sold up for three or four months. The price of good work has not declined.

Contracts will soon be let for material to build 2,500 tube-iron freight cars that will have a capacity of 90,000 pounds. Among the requirements are 5,000,000 feet of oak and cypress pine.

Building is progressing with unabated vigor throughout the larger western cities. Lumber yards, foundries, small machine and tool shops are springing up, started in many cases by eastern men.

A company making rolling stock in Ohio, and employing 1,500 men, has decided to remove to Alabama to be near the lumber, cheap coal and their customers, and as far from strikes as possible.

Builders report an unusually large number of hotels building and to be built this year. Church and school house work is also abundant. The character of the work is improving. The greater activity is in the northwest.

Wages have been stationary in nearly all crafts. Machinery-makers will demand an advance in September. This branch includes boiler, engine and tool makers. Shops are crowded with work, and large purchases of material are being made.

The military were called out at Bolton, England, to suppress riotous strikers in the engineering trades. The half-starved strikers at Dudley, who had been on strike eight months, blew their shops up with powder because a few men returned to work.

A Disgrace to the Empire State.

The emigration commission has long been a disgrace to the state. Its members are constantly creating scandals. They have permitted ship-load after ship-load of castles, laborers and paupers to land at Castle Garden, but they draw the line on an unfortunate but strong and healthy mother and infant.

The Refutation.

Grand Inland Independent. Omaha complains of a dirty postoffice. A sort of refutation of the statement that a new broom sweeps clean.

Exhibition of Eastern Jealousy.

New York World. Considerable light is thrown upon an old western habit of giving large names to small things by the dispatch announcing: "A Nebraska killed city wrecked by a tornado—one man killed."

He Never Blushes.

Boston Globe. Senator Leland Stanford will burn his whiskers some day with blushes. He brazenly persists in the assertion that it is nobody's business if he and his fellow-conspirators did corrupt the government with an expenditure of \$2,000,000.

Not Entirely Unnoticed.

Baltimore Democrat. The Omaha Herald thinks that Mr. Van Wyck should be the governor of Nebraska. The Democrat fully agrees with the Herald that if elected to that position Mr. Van Wyck would insist upon the enforcement of all the laws of the state, and that he would be refreshing to the common people. The corporations that so gracefully retired Mr. Van Wyck in the last campaign may yet learn that the old man is not entirely unhorsed, but is right on the trail with blood in his eye.

Which is Which?

Nebraska City News. That eloquent orator, the general manager of the oil-room department of the Union Pacific railroad, who put a dynamite cartridge under the Nebraska editors out at Crete, seems to be getting a vast amount of gratuitous advertising for the oil room system of leading legislators down the Union Pacific tracks.