THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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

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

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

BUSINESS LETTERS.

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

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

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

Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Dec. 30, 1887, was as follows:

Saturday, Dec. 24	15,450
Sunday, Dec. 25	15,000
Monday, Dec. 26	15,400
Tuesday, Dec. 27	14,975
Wednesday, Dec. 28	14,950
Thursday, Dec. 29	15,030
Friday, Dec. 30	15,010
Average	15,116

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of January, A. D., 1888. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

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

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 January, 1887, 16,269 copies; for February, 1887, 14,178 copies; for March, 1887, 14,400 copies; for April, 1887, 14,316 copies; for May, 1886, 14,227 copies; for June, 1887, 14,147 copies; for July, 1887, 14,093 copies; for August, 1887, 14,151 copies; for September, 1887, 14,349 copies; for October, 1887, 14,333; for November, 1887, 15,226 copies; for December, 1887, 15,041 copies.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn and subscribed to in my presence this 2d day of January, A. D. 1888. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

KEELY has been enjoined from moving his motor. There was no danger that the motor would move itself.

WE may as well put the brake on our booms at once. The Battle Creek adventists say that the world will vanish in fire and smoke this year.

IF the Pacific railroad report is correct there are at least half a dozen billionaires in the country who should be clothed in zebra stripes and earning their board in a penitentiary.

IF there is to be open executive sessions of the United States senate, the beginning ought to be made when the Lamar case comes up. The country will be very much interested in knowing how senators vote on that case.

THE farmers of Minnesota are dissatisfied with the existing railroad rates in that state. One granger association has sent resolutions to the governor asking that the correction of abuses committed by railroad monopolies against agricultural interests be not longer delayed.

IN this age of bombs any method by which a real infernal machine may be distinguished from a bogus one will be welcome. Dr. Edson of New York, has discovered a simple but conclusive test. He recommends lighting the fuse. If the package explodes and kills you it is genuine. If not, it is a humbug.

RECKLESS driving is altogether too common in Omaha, especially upon the crowded business thoroughfares. The time has arrived to station a policeman at the intersection of Farnam and Fifteenth, Douglas and Fifteenth, and Dodge and Sixteenth streets for the protection of pedestrians, who at present are in danger of life and limb from reckless and fast drivers. Women and children frequently are in need of escorts in making the crossings at these intersections, and it is the duty of the chief of police to station officers at those points for that purpose.

THE Chicago *Tribune* suggests that republican politicians who are troubling themselves about an issue may find one certain to command popular attention in the reports of the Pacific railroad commissioners. "What party," asks the *Tribune*, "will take this matter up and pledge itself to see that steps are taken to punish the crimes of the Pacific railroad wreckers and compel restitution?" It is very likely that neither of the parties will have the courage to do this, for the reason that both of them will have in view the financial assistance which these very wreckers may give, but none the less the issue has been made before the people and they are not likely to permit it to drop out of consideration. This would seem to be understood by the corporations, which are already seeking to counteract the effect of the disclosures made by the commissioners, for that purpose working over, with some new embellishments, the familiar pleas that have served them in the past.

THE public judgment unquestionably is that all express companies should be subjected to regulation under the interstate commerce law. The opinion of the commission, recently rendered, is that an express company which is merely a branch of railroad comes within the operation of the act, but it does not regard the law as clearly applying to independent express companies, and therefore asks congress to define its powers respecting such companies if it is intended that the act shall apply to them. It is not easy to see how any class of express companies doing business with the railroads in the handling and transportation of property can be regarded as outside the category of common carriers, in howeverrestricted a sense that term may be applied, and if this be admitted there is no further question that the act should be made to apply to them. It is also important to consider whether, if the law is not made applicable to these companies, a wide door will not be left open for evasion of the spirit of the law that would in a measure defeat its purpose. The weight of argument is certainly in favor of subjecting express companies to regulation, whether operated as a branch of a railroad or as independent enterprises, and we have no doubt this view will prevail in congress.

Facts For Mr. Blair.

That somewhat peculiar old gentleman, Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, whose quality of persistence is quite as remarkable as some of his less meritorious characteristics, seems determined to challenge another defeat of his educational bill at the hands of congress. He has now been laboring for this pet measure since 1881, and though the close of each session has left him no nearer success than at the beginning, he has seemed to acquire increased affection for his hobby at every repulse, and has brought it forward with unfailing promptness at the opening of each session only to have it knocked about in the most careless and irreverent fashion in order to make way for some other bill or allow some senator to start a debate. It is again being subjected to this sort of treatment, but its kindly old parent is not a bit discouraged and will not think a bit less of his battered and neglected offspring. On the contrary whenever the chance is allowed him he will talk about it and fondle it in the presence of the senate with the same old terms and manifestations of affection that he has so often employed.

Of course Mr. Blair has not the slightest idea that there is any less reason now than there was six years ago for his bill. He is one of those people who having settled upon a project, for which at the time there appears to be some ground, cannot thereafter conceive that there may have taken place a change of conditions which no longer affords any justification to their project. Very likely Mr. Blair doesn't want to learn any facts that militate against his pet scheme. He will hardly fail to hear from some one, however, that the south, for whose special benefit his measure was conceived, has been making progress in educational matters in the past six years, and that some of the states of that section are really able at this time to show a percentage of illiteracy no greater than Mr. Blair's own state of New Hampshire. It will undoubtedly surprise him to learn that in Virginia, West Virginia and Tennessee the school year has been extended, with a notable increase in the attendance upon the public schools; that in Alabama during the past four years the number of school houses has increased nearly one thousand and is now 5,600, accommodating a quarter of a million pupils; that in Arkansas and Georgia the figures show a rapid growth of the public school system during the past three or four years, and that in Florida and Texas there has been a steady and marked increase in the facilities of public education and in the popular interest regarding it. In short, all the reports thus far made of school superintendents in the southern states for the past year show that the people of that section are wide awake on the subject of public education, and determined that the rising generation shall not want the advantage of a common school education. Perhaps it would be just to Mr. Blair to credit this awakening in part to his bill, but however this may be the fact that the south is pushing forward with most commendable vigor in educational work is unquestionable, and having caught the spirit, with much greater ability to carry it out than ever before, the people of the south can safely be left to take care of their own interests in this particular.

If there is any greater interest in the present congress in behalf of the Blair bill than was shown in preceding congresses since that measure was first introduced, it will be found among those who see in it a way of providing for the expenditure of a considerable part of the surplus revenue from present taxation and thereby furnishing an excuse for a less reduction than would otherwise be necessary. We do not believe, however, that the number of such who will dare declare themselves is sufficient to give this measure a chance of success. The party that should become responsible for voting away the eighty million dollars involved in the Blair bill would simply invite its own destruction.

A Friend at Court.

It would seem that the advocates of ship subsidies have a useful "friend at court" in the person of Mr. C. B. Morton, commissioner of navigation. In the report of this official, just submitted, he presents with some elaboration the aids and advantages enjoyed by the shipping of other nations, and presents as his conclusion the opinion that it is impossible, without a change of the present conditions, for the United States to regain its lost supremacy in the foreign trade. He says our vessels must be put on an equality with foreign ships, by which he means they must be paid subsidies or bounties, or they must be gradually forced out of the contest. There is nothing new in this statement of the situation. It has been repeated in every report that has come from the bureau of navigation since the subject of restoring the shipping interest of the country has been discussed, and it has been presented in every possible form by the advocates of ship subsidies. Yet it has thus far failed to convince any large portion of the people that it is the policy or duty of the government to go into the business of building up a shipping interest by a system of bounties that would almost certainly be of endless duration, and the limit of which in amount, after the policy had become established, no one can pretend to foretell. We do not apprehend that the opinion of the present commissioner is likely to accomplish any more in this direction than did similar views of his predecessors.

As a matter of fact Americans are now sailing foreign-built ships, under foreign flags, at a profit, and it is said that the Pennsylvania railroad company, under another name, is asking congress to permit the registry of a fleet of ships owned by itself in order that it may sail them as American ships in the foreign trade without any bounty at all. This is testimony that the sagacious and thoroughly practical corporation sees its way to profitable returns in this business, and merely asks that the absurd laws which discriminate against American ship owners shall be relaxed so that its ships can sail the seas under the American flag. But if this were not so, and American ship owners could not sail their vessels at a profit, under present conditions, why should the government be called upon to make good their losses? It is obviously no part of the government's business to pay any portion of its citizens to carry on a losing business, and clearly if it could be justified in doing so with respect to ship owners it would be very difficult to draw the line at which such a policy should halt. The sentiment that is infused into the ship subsidy argument is all very well, but as a practical question, in which character alone it is proper to consider it, it does not and we believe never will commend itself to the favor of a majority of the people.

That Library Building Scheme.

The scheme to cut up and disfigure Jefferson square by the proposed erection of a public library building, has at last taken shape in an ordinance, coupled with a proposition to vote $85,000 in city bonds for the proposed building. We hope the city council will save the city the trouble and expense of voting upon this project. Jefferson square should be reserved for park purposes and beautified by fountains and monuments. If the only breathing spot in the heart of the city is to be abandoned for public buildings, let it be given up for a great market house. For that purpose the location is admirable and the space ample. Instead of issuing $85,000 in bonds to erect a library building which is not needed at this time, let that sum be voted for a market house, which has been sadly needed in Omaha during the last ten years. Eighty-five thousand dollars will build an elegant market house, but it will enable us to build only a very commonplace library building, if that building is to be fire-proof throughout. If it is not to be fire-proof, there is no object in constructing it. The whole library building scheme is premature and impracticable. The interest on $85,000 at 6 per cent is $5,100 a year. It will cost fully $2,500 a year for heat, light and janitor service. For one-half of $7,500 a year the city can rent all the library facilities it needs, with light, heat and janitor service, in a fire proof building more centrally located than Jefferson square. With the present bonded debt of the city, ranging over $1,200,000, there should be no bonds added except for paving, sewerage, parks and public buildings that are absolutely necessary.

THE committee of the board of trade appointed to induce manufacturers to come to Omaha should soon give some sign that it is paying attention to this duty. The business record of last year has been published, and there should be compiled from this such facts as necessary to show the commercial progress of Omaha, which together with a presentation of the special and conspicuous advantages of Omaha as a manufacturing point should be widely distributed to manufacturers, particularly in the eastern and middle states. Judiciously conducted work in this direction cannot fail to have favorable results, and it should be done with as little delay as possible. The first thing to be done is to arouse an interest among manufacturers toward Omaha and encourage inquiries. There are many industrial enterprises now unsatisfactorily located that could be brought here were reasonable inducements offered them.

PREPARATION is being made for the opening of the cooking class in the high school. The idea seems to meet with general approval. It will be a new experience for a good many of the young misses.—*Republican.*

We should like to know who among the patrons of the public schools have asked or petitioned the board of education to engage in this tomfoolery. The young misses who have no chance to dabble in dough and wash dishes at home are not likely to profit very much by the novel experience in the cooking school. The Omaha school board is more lavish and reckless with the public school fund than any other school board in America, San Francisco not excepted. They employ more useless teachers, and have quartered more pensioners on the public, than any similar body we know of. The addition of a cooking professor ss nothing more nor less than a pension scheme.

UNLESS Chairman Balcombe sees fit to step down and out from the board of public works on his own volition, the request that Mayor Broatch should take his head off will be made in vain. The mayor has no such power under the charter. He may invite an appointive officer to resign, but he cannot compel him to do so. The power to remove city officials, whether elected or appointed, is vested in the district court. The mayor may prefer charges of malfeasance against any official or member of the council before the district court, and if the charges are proven to the satisfaction of the court, the officer must go. That is the only method prescribed by law for deposing officials, and any attempt to remove them by any other process is simply a wild goose chase.

WHEN the chief of police makes a specific charge to the mayor and license board that a certain resort is disorderly or harbors crooks and thieves, and this charge can be backed by the police authorities and the police court record, the board has but one duty to perform, and that is to refuse the proprietor of such resort a liquor license.

THE commissioner of navigation in his report states that without a change in the present condition of our navigation we can not regain our lost supremacy in the foreign trade. The commissioner is doubtless not far from right, but so long as we have great inland resources to develop navigation must occupy a secondary place.

ALTHOUGH the Chicago *Times* has, according to numerous reports, been sold to a syndicate, the legend, "By W. F. Storey," still maintains its place at the head of the editorial page. Even death cannot make "the old man" lose his grip. He evidently runs the *Times* by a private wire from the spirit land.

PROMINENT PERSONS.

The marquis of Lorne is threatened with cancer.

Weston, the pedestrian, is an editor on the New York Star.

Tennyson receives $25,000 a year from the sale of his books.

August Belmont, the New York banker, won $21,000 with his racing stable last year.

Whittier's congratulatory letters already number over five hundred and the end is not yet.

Queen Victoria refused to allow Mrs. Mackay to be invited to a state ball or concert.

Jay Gould never smoked but one cigar in his life. It made him so ill that he never tried another.

Mrs. Joseph Harrison, the widow of the man who built the first railroad in Russia, is worth $5,000,000.

San Francisco has more representatives in the United States senate than any two other cities in the country.

The richest socialist in the United States is Courtland Palmer of New York, who ranks among the millionaires.

Mr. Randall has introduced in congress a bill to increase the pension of General Rickett's widow to $50 a month.

Colonel Robert Ingersoll has been formally pronounced dead by his associates of a Thirteen club because he failed to attend the last annual dinner.

Hugh M. Brooks, alias Maxwell, the young Englishman under sentence of death in St. Louis for murdering Arthur Preller, has embraced the Catholic faith.

Congressman "Tom" Reed, of Maine, is comparatively poor. He has never taken a house, kept a carriage nor given a dinner since he first went to Washington.

Dr. Mackenzie states that for more than a month the Crown Prince Frederick William has been free from the unpleasant sensation in his throat which he first experienced last January. The prince is hopeful and cheerful.

Jay Gould is reported to have said recently that the speculators have made a plaything of his health for years, and that he could shake Wall street to its foundations by simply standing on the steps of the Stock Exchange building, striking his forehead with his hand and giving a groan.

Theodore Tilton is living in a remote quarter of Paris in by no means affluent circumstances. His dress is almost shabby and with his hair hanging about his shoulders he presents a peculiar appearance as he walks about the streets of the French capital. He does a little literary work now and then, but writes with no regularity.

A Nation of Rich Heirs.

Slater (Mo.) Index.

One of the most profitable kinds of business that we know of these days is to be a Cherokee Indian. Every child of a Cherokee is born to a fortune of $7,000 and many very valuable government perquisites.

A Monkey's Grip on Fame.

New York World.

The sportive monkey that fired the town of Wakefield, Wis., by overturning a lamp can claim a small place in the niche of the temple of fame occupied by the cow whose kick conflagrated Chicago.

So Sarcastic.

New York Sun.

In the west they don't think that a town is enjoying much of a real estate boom unless people are wandering around with lanterns at night ready to close desirable bargains.

Classical Kickers.

Rochester Post-Express.

There are nine Harvard graduates in the Fiftieth congress. No wonder there is kicking there.

The Fight for Life.

Robert Louis Stevenson.

Leave not, my soul, the unfoughten field,
nor leave
Thy debts dishonored, nor thy place desert
Without due service rendered. For thy life,
Up, spirit, and defend that fort of clay,
Thy body, now beleaguered; whether soon
Or late she fall; whether to-day thy friends
Bewail thee dead, or after years, a man
Grown old in honor and the friend of peace.
Content my soul, for moments and for hours;
Each is with service pregnant, each reclaimed
Is as a kingdom conquered, where to reing.

One Case of Nightmare Explained.

Chicago Herald.

Robert Louis Stevenson is a great admirer of Wagner's music. Is it any wonder that he has most horrible dreams.

Astonishing Modesty.

Louisvil's Courier-Journal

The tin and copper syndicate does not want the earth. It wants only a few leading minerals.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

The schools of Fremont have abolished the recess.

Dodge county is feeding and sheltering 30,000 Oregon sheep this winter.

Ogallala is afflicted with a surplus of thieves, and a vigilance committee is talked of to read the riot act to them.

The State Firemen's association will hold its annual meeting at Plattsmouth on the 17th, to select time and place for the reunion.

There was a solitary exception to the unanimity of the voters of Weeping Water on the proposition to issue $15,000 in bonds for waterworks. The town will experience high pressure at an early day.

The daily press of the state, with two exceptions, insignificant and envious, are unstinted in glorifying the growth of Omaha in 1887, and her unrivalled career as the commercial and manufacturing giant of the west. The Lincoln papers are appalled and unable to express their disgust at the exhibit.

Several enterprising country papers have gallantly rushed to the aid of the eligible girls anxious to swing the prerogatives of leap year. Lists of unmarried men, their looks, dispositions, prospects and piles have been published, and the maidens of the favored towns can safely look before they leap into the surging seas of marriage and divorce.

Chase county, with barely two years of settlement, has a population of 4,000. Imperial is the county seat. There are six or seven thriving young towns, with nearly all lines of trade represented. The principal towns are Wauneta, Chase, Winchester, Imperial, Champion and Canby. Land can be secured by relinquishment or deed. Deeded lands are selling at from $4 to $10 per acre, while in the remote portions of the county government land can still be had.

The republican workers of Nemaha county gathered in melancholy numbers a few evenings ago, to gaze into the empty depths of the political treasury. The defeated candidates had exhausted their surplus in an effort to exalt themselves and the party and their condition cried out in the wilderness of blighted hopes for reimbursement. The meeting developed oceans of breath but not a penny jingled for the suffering. The inner feelings of the members regarding backsliders were thus voiced by Rufus Leech: "They are mugwumps; let them go to the devil and stay there," and as he slapped his hat on his hand he declared: "His satanic majesty, with all his modern appliances for roasting, boiling, frying, hasn't a corner one-half hot enough for republicans who will vote the democratic ticket, and that's the kind of a cat I am."

Iowa Items.

Sanborn is free of saloons.

Burlington claims a population of 27,000.

Coal of the lower grades, for manufacturing purposes, is delivered at Burlington for 60 cents per ton.

The number of hogs packed at Cedar Rapids this year is 96,060, against 166,329 for the previous year.

The total number of arrests made at Cedar Rapids for the year just closed is 300 less than the one preceding it.

Fifteen hundred head of cattle have been dishorned in the southern part of Osceola county during the present winter.

The agricultural department fixes the average of Iowa's corn crop at a fraction over twenty-five bushels per acre and that of Nebraska at twenty-four.

A Chariton man had a carload of broom-corn from Nebraska, upon which the freight was $9 per ton, the same as he had been paying from Chicago, at which he complains bitterly.

Davenport Masons are feeling good over the completion of their new temple. It is supposed to be among the finest in the state, and is 65x150 feet, and four stories high. Its cost was $75,000.

A Washington county farmer gave his hogs so much salt and water on starting to town with them that nine of them died on the road, end five after he got there and before they were weighed. His little piece of rascality cost him about $150.

The past year was a prosperous one in Davenport. Factories costing $250,000 were built; business blocks $423,000 and residences $194,700. The Second street railway expended $20,000, and ten miles of the Davenport, Iowa & Dakota railroad were completed at a cost of $150,000.

The biggest holiday excitement at Des Moines has been created by a bloody butcher. A large cattle firm thought that the butchers should either pay a better price for the beef they were buying or sell lower. They refused, and so the cattle firm has put in a first-class market and sells meat at cost, at from 3 to 9 cents per pound for best—the loss being a cut of 6 cents per pound. As the cattle firm has herds of its own, and plenty of capital, an era of cheap meat is on the people of the capital city, with no signs of rebellion on their part.

Dakota.

'Possum and deer are getting common in Deadwood.

Rapid City's building improvements for the past year amount to $1,000,000.

The actual valuation of Yankton city is $2,250,000, and of Yankton county $6,250,000, and both will double in 1888 unless all signs fail.

The Manitoba road has carried to the east this season, from Manitoba and Dakota ranges, 21,000 head of beef cattle and 30,000 head of sheep.

Yankton has one artesian well which flows over 2,500 gallons a minute and another which flows 1,500 gallons a minutes, the water supply being tapped 600 feet down.

The farming lands of Dakota are said to be passing into the hands of actual settlers at the rate of 4,000,000 acres each year. Twenty-five per cent of the entire territory still belongs to the government.

The noted ex-Indian agent, Dr. V. T. McGillicuddy, has been notified that his accounts as agent have been thoroughly examined by the government and a discrepency of only $129.56 found. The doctor now resides in Rapid City.

Yankton is the cathedral city of the Catholic diocese of south Dakota, under the dispensation of Bishop Marty. Plans for buildings which will cost $2,000,000 are being made. These will be constructed during the next few years. The site for schools and hospitals has already been selected, and the bishop's residence and convent were built several years ago.

Lackwanna is the name given to the new coal fields in the Black Hills. They are ten miles southwest of Hot Springs and cover an area of twelve square miles. The coal is of a bituminous character but there are thin stratas of a hard, bright and extremely black coal which is believed to be anthracite. If struck with a hammer it breaks up into cubes and is remarkably clean. To the south and between the coal fields and the Cheyenne river is a wide and beautiful stretch of valley comprising about 5,000 acres. The B. & M. survey crosses the Cheyenne river from the south coming down Cottonwood creek, and almost touching some of the coal locations.

Colorado.

Denver turned out 14,000,000 cigars last year.

The authorities of Denver are waging war on the gamblers.

The San Juan country turned out 12,044 tons of mineral last year.

The government mint at Denver handled last year $1,673,453 in gold and $16,491 in silver. The total bullion deposits from all sources amounted to $1,849,258.

Richardson, the collapsed contractor of the state capitol building, has sued the capitol commissioners for $72,000 damages because they refused to accept his style of work.

Denver's improvement record for 1887 shows nearly $30,000,000 in real estate transactions, more than 2,000 buildings erected at a cost of $5,000,000, and $12,000,000 in value gained by the reduction of interest rates.

During the holiday cold snap, Robinson, near Leadville, captured the meteorological icicle. The thermometer registered 55 degrees below zero, and the mercury was frozen whenever it was exposed.

Vorce, the Colorado plug ugly, is a Virginian by birth and forty-seven years of age. He was a guerilla under Mosby, lived in Cheyenne when the Union Pacific reached there, and has since divided his time between Colorado and Wyoming. Until he blossomed out as a full fledged terror he was employed as a cowboy.

The Golden Belt.

St. Joe (Mo.) Gazette.

It is well known to all people who know anything of the geography of this country, its topography and resources, that the region embracing central and western Iowa, eastern and central Nebraska, eastern Kansas and northern Missouri, as well as all other portions of the state lying along the Missouri river, is metaphorically a golden belt flowing with milk and honey, and really an agricultural garden. The land is prolific of corn and every other class of grain indigenous to a temperate zone, and the soil is so strong and fertile that not only these flourish with more strength then elsewhere on the habitable globe, but all other kinds of vegetation peculiar to such a climate, flourish abundantly and spontaneously. The region raises the best and most succulent grasses for cattle, horses, sheep and swine, the growth of timber is not surpassed on the earth, stone for building and coal for fuel is plentiful, the seasons are faithful, and altogether the region is peculiarly the abiding place of this age of man. The result of which is that many cities and towns have sprung up within the territory mentioned almost as if by magic, and on every hand every class of the best and most effective machinery that human ingenuity has produced is in constant and satisfactory use. The reaper and thresher on the farm, the saw mill in the forest, the wind mill and pump on the plain, the telephone and press in the towns and cities, the telegraph and railway everywhere, and all and singular the appliances that man's handiwork has furnished to help and perfect ease in everybody's work, from the needle of the housewife to the pile driver of the bridge builder.

In every way the region is flourishing and producing and it is surrounded by a vast area of country ready to swallow up and consume all the golden belt can produce and all that its people can spare, and more too. To the great expanse of Texas and the Rocky mountain region and the grainless territories of the northwest go our corn and hogs, as well as to lands beyond the sea, and for everything that the Golden Belt produces there is an illimitable market throughout the boundless world. This prosperity makes healthy and pretty women and children, strong, big-hearted, broad-minded men, a population that is the salt of the earth and pleasing in the sight of heaven.

"If He Wants It."

Philadelphia American (Rep.).

The suggestion has been very cooly made, and is as cooly received in certain quarters, that "Mr. Blaine can have the nomination if he wants it." This is merely one way of misrepresenting the actual situation, in the interest of that sort of "boom" which is so much employed and beloved by Mr. Blaine's advocates. As a matter of fact, there is no possibilty of the nomination being tendered him by the convention. If he should get it at all, which we do not now believe possible, it would be as the result of a contest, like that of 1884, but more prolonged and severe.

The reason of this simply is that the party does not want to load up Mr. Blaine again. It has its own work in hand, not his ambitions and interests. In 1876 he was pressed upon it; in 1880 he was again a candidate for its nomination; in 1884 his claims were presented a third time; and now in 1888 it is still "the same story continued." The party is tired of his case. It has made an earnest and honest effort to elect him, without success. It cannot afford to give a quarter of a century, in a most momentous period of American history, to the effort to carry and elevate a single one of its members. If Mr. Blaine were much more entirely its leader and representative; if his services to it had been immensely more valuable; if his statesmanlike qualities were multiplied; there would still be neither reason nor justice in its forsaking its legitimate duties to the country, and becoming a mere pack-horse for his concerns.

It is perfectly evident, as we have said, that there is no general willingness to give him the nomination. Any pretense of that sort collapses the moment it is examined. Every test of the public opinion of the party exhibits a thorough distrust of the possibility of his election, and an anxiety to secure a stronger candidate. The canvass of the delegates to the New York state convention, the canvass of members-elect of the New York legislature, the canvass of republican members of congress, the inquiry just made among the republican newspapers of Illinois, Kansas and Missouri—all these develop the same state of facts, and prove the widespread prevalence of the wish to take a new man. Moreover, the new men are already suggested. There are certainly half a dozen other prominent candidates beside Mr. Blaine. Mr. Sherman will have a large following outside his own state of Ohio. He will have, we believe, delegates from fifteen or twenty other states, including Pennsylvania. Indiana will send, it is now quite certain, a solid delegation for General Harrison. Connecticut is very likely to do as much for General Hawley. And there will be votes for Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Allison, Governor Rusk, Senator Cullom, and perhaps as many more.

Nobody presumes to doubt these facts. They are perfectly well known. What, then, do they show? Do they signify that the convention is going to tender its nomination to Mr. Blaine on a silver plate? The absurdity of such a theory is manifest the instant the facts themselves are admitted. It is evident that the party is seeking its best candidate. It is undertaking now, not futile attempts at redressing the past, but the performance of the duties of the present and future. The milk that was spilled on the ground in 1884 by the combined misfortunes which brought defeat in New York is spilled entirely. No amount of bewailing can recompense the loss, and no sort of effort can gather up the milk. That capter is closed, and the plain duty of the republican party is to go forward upon a fresh line of attack. Its candidates and itself have now a clean sheet. There are no old claims. It owes Mr. Blaine nothing whatever. If there be any debt either way it is from him to the party for the great and fruitless effort which it made to serve him, and for the disaster which his candidacy entailed upon it. Such a debt Mr Blaine can with difficulty discharge, but one of the means of undertaking to do so would be for him to withdraw from the canvass. As it is plain he cannot get the nomination, except by a struggle, and in all probablity cannot get it at all, he must certainly see that the party would be relieved by his withdrawal, and that at a time so tremendously critical in the history of American affairs he should not selfishly add to the party's embarrassments and burdens.

Meantime, let no one be so weak as to be deceived by the pretense that Mr. Blaine's nomination is something certain, "if he wants it." The sober sense of the republican party does not want him, and is showing the fact more openly every day.

W. H. MacDonald on Casters.

Minneapolas Journal: Those who know W. H. MacDonald, of the Bostonians, know that he is one of the most graceful actors on the operatic stage. He possesses unusual histrionic talent. But he was not always thus. When "Mac" first went on the stage he used to make the statues painted in the scenery weep. But he thought he was immensely clever until one day his brother came to see him.

"Well, Sam, what did you think of my performance?" asked Mr. MacDonald.

"You sang splendidly."

"What did you think of my acting? I was just a trifle stiff, wasn't I?"

"Well, I think they could have moved you about a good deal easier, and you would have made a better appearance if you had been on casters."

That is what made MacDonald study.

HIRAM HOWE'S NEPHEW.

Beating Kentuckians at Draw-Poker on the Coney Island Boulevard.

Many frequenters of race-courses and trotting-tracks, as well as roadmen who speed their horses along the Coney island boulevard, are acquainted with Hiram Howe's nephew, Albert. Albert is a remarkable man. He is smaller and weighs less than Tom Thumb did when Mr. Barnum took him to Europe and made a fortune by exhibiting him. If it were not for a deformity that mars the symmetry of Albert's form he would be the most famous dwarf in America, if not in the world. Although he has reached the age at which the hair of some men begins to turn gray, he has the piping voice of a child; but when it comes to nerve he is the equal of any Long Islander who ever backed a horse or played an unlimited amount of draw. He is well versed in horse lore, and often talks about the performances of thoroughbreds and trotters; from Boston and Flora Temple's time to the present day. He attends all the great races, and sometimes places more money on a horse than many club men who are looked upon as heavy betters. His judgment is so good that he generally carries more money away than he takes to the races, and he always dresses richly and in good taste. His chief enjoyment, however, is a quiet little game of cards.

They tell a story at Hiram's about several horsemen from Kentucky who stopped at the roadside hotel after a visit of inspection to the thoroughbreds at Sheepshead Bay. While partaking of refreshments a furious rain-storm came on that made them rejoice that they were under shelter.

"Let's have a game of draw to pass away the time," said one of the party.

Three others were ready to chip in, but the man who proposed play objected to sitting down with less than five.

"I guess Albert will join you," remarked a silver-haired turfman, whose dollars run up into the million.

"Who is Albert?" inquired the Kentuckian.

"There he is," replied the turfman, pointing to the dwarf, who sat with his back to the party, gazing at a horse picture on the wall.

Albert turned around at this and in a modest way said that he had no objection to join the party.

The voice struck the Kentuckian's ear with astonishment, and Albert's size made the poker-player's eyes expand with wonder. "We don't want to play with a boy," he exclaimed.

"You will find him man enough," said the silver-haired turfman, with a look of confidence at Albert.

The game was soon in full blast. The Kentuckians made the cards sail around the table silently and rapidly. Albert tilted his little derby down over his forehead to shade his twinkling eyes, shuffling and dealing deftly when it came to his turn. He lost his fives and tens like a little man in the occasional bets he made in the opening half hour of the play. Then luck began to turn in his favor. Within an hour he had made his losses good, and was nearly three hundred ahead. The Kentuckian who had objected to playing with the boy who had lost more than the others. Feeling a little nettled, he proposed to raise the limit for $10 to $100.

"Barkis is willin'," said Albert.

They played on with fluctuating luck, Albert at times increasing his stock of velvet until one of the party opened a jack-pot for $20. All went in but one of the party. In the draw the man who was lying for Albert called for one card. Albert took three and the other players two each. The boy had next to the last say. The first man chipped in $20 and the second raised him $10, which Albert saw. Then the last man said, "I'll raise you $100 my boy."

This drove the other two out. The boy perred at his antagonist, and then placed $200 on the pile, saying in a cool way, "I see your $100, and go $100 better."

The Kentuckian hesitated a moment, and then, throwing up his hand, asked: "How old are you, my boy?"

"Thirty-nine next birthday," piped Albert.

The Kentuckian had drawn to a bobtail flush. Albert held a pair of eights.

From Texas to W. T.

Seattle Press: Yesterday afternoon the steamer Josephine left Yesler's wharf for Seabeck with twenty-seven colonists on board—eight adults and nineteen children. The Josephine had been chartered to take this company of colonists to Seabeck where claims had already been located by them. Ten years ago these people emigrated from Tennessee to Texas, and during all these years they struggled to create homes and competence for themselves, but to no purpose. One misfortune after another came on them, and at the end of each succeeding year they found themselves less able, physically and financially, for the battle of life than the preceding one. Fever and ague prevails in almost every part of Texas, while droughts and hot winds succeed each other with precision, rendering life anything but enjoyable and property of no determinate value. During ten years' residence in Texas they lost 1,400 head of cattle, the greater part from want of water, though some from cold winds and lack of pasture. Having decided to leave Texas, their next business was to find the most desirable place to locate. They gathered information from California, Mexico, Arizona, Montana, Oregon and Washington; indeed, for tow years previous to leaving Texas they were seeking intelligence from which to determine where to locate. The burden of evidence was in favor of Washington, and they decided accordingly. The company—six families in all—arrived in Seattle six weeks ago, and the men of the party have been looking up the country ever since.

Catarrhal Dangers.

To be freed from the dangers of suffocation while lying down; to breathe freely, sleep soundly and undisturbed; to rise refreshed, head clear, brain active and free from pain or ache; to know that no poisonous, putrid matter defiles the breath and rots away the delicate machinery of smell, taste and hearing; to feel that the system does not, through its veins and arteries, suck up the poison that is sure to undermine and destroy, is indeed a blessing beyond all other human enjoyments. To purchase immunity from such a fate should be the object of all afflicted. But those who have tried many remedies and physicians despair of relief or cure.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE meets every phase of Catarrh, from a simple head cold to the most loathsome and destructive stages. It is local and constitutional. Instant in relieving, permanent in curing, safe, economical and never-failing.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE consists of one bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box of CATARRHAL SOLVENT, and one IMPROVED INHALER, all wrapped in one package, with treatise and directions, and sold by all druggists for $1.00.

POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

HOW MY SIDE ACHES!

Aching Sides and Back, Hip, Kidney and Uterine Pains, Rheumatic, Sciatic, Neuralgic, Sharp and Shooting Pains, RELIEVED IN ONE MINUTE by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. The first and only Pain-killing plaster. A perfect, instantaneous, never-failing antidote to pain, inflammation and weakness. Especially adapted to relieve female pains and weaknesses. At all druggists, 25 cents; or of POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston.