THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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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, County of Douglas, } ss.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending July 13th, 1889, was as follows:

	Morning.	Evening.	Total.
Sunday, July 7.....	—	—	18,871
Monday, July 8.....	10,563	8,700	19,263
Tuesday, July 9.....	12,000	8,011	20,011
Wednesday, July 10..	10,555	8,023	18,578
Thursday, July 11.....	10,566	8,008	18,574
Friday, July 12.....	10,571	8,017	18,588
Saturday, July 13.....	10,569	8,009	18,578
Average.....	10,804	8,128	18,923

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 13th day of July, A. D. 1889.
Seal. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas. } ss.

George B. Tzschuck, being 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 June, 1888, 19,242 copies; for July, 1888, 18,033 copies; for August, 1888, 18,183 copies; for September, 1888, 18,154 copies; for October, 1888, 18,184 copies; for November, 1888, 18,264 copies; for December, 1888, 18,223 copies; for January, 1889, 18,574 copies; for February, 1889, 18,566 copies; for March, 1889, 18,854 copies; for April, 1889, 18,559 copies; for May, 1889, 18,699 copies. GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my [Seal.] presence this 3d day of June, A. D., 1889.
N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

SULLIVAN says he will never enter the ring again. This accounts for the recent challenges he has received.

WALNUT HILL is a populous district of the city and should have proper fire protection without further delay.

THE destruction of Djarkend, Semiritchinisk, by an earthquake will occasion no regret. A town with that kind of a name has no valid reason for existing.

KEARNEY, the cottonopolis of Nebraska, is looming up with true western grit. She now intends to knock out Milwaukee by getting a cinch on the G. A. R. encampment and making it a bigger success than ever.

AS A result of the cut on freight rates by the Alton between Kansas City and Chicago, the rate on packing house products from Omaha to Chicago and St. Louis have been correspondingly reduced. This may materially benefit the producers of this state.

OMAHA reached high water mark in the amount of bank clearings for the week ending July 13. The sum of five million and seventy thousand dollars passed through the clearing house, an increase of forty-two per cent as compared with the corresponding returns last year.

PATIENTS confined at the state insane asylum at the expense of Douglas county who are able to pay for their own maintenance should not be made a burden to the taxpayers. The county commissioners have a duty to perform in this matter which has been neglected already too long.

THE railroads leading into Nebraska have promised to inaugurate a series of harvest excursions into the state from various sections of the east. The enterprise should by all means be encouraged. Harvest excursions a few years ago were a popular attraction and resulted in bringing many permanent residents into Nebraska.

THAT irrepressible nuisance, John P. St. John, is at it again. This time he is in Iowa, where he is trying to develop the strength of the third party enough to allow a democratic governor to creep in this fall. What the prohibs will gain by electing a democratic governor, neither St. John nor any other crank like him can tell.

THE reported consolidation of the Omaha Grain Elevator company with the firm of Himebaugh & Merriam is likely to increase the storage elevator capacity in this city. The two firms have practically had control of the grain business along the line of the Union Pacific for years and their combining simply strengthens their hold upon the territory.

THE lessees of the state school lands are finding fault with the recent appraisements on the score that the rental has been extravagantly increased. While there may be insolated cause for finding fault with the work of county boards in this particular, the fact can not be disputed that heretofore school lands have been assessed altogether too low. It was high time to raise their valuation at something near the value of abutting lands. Lessees have no reason to complain if they are not called upon to pay a rental equal to the returns made by present assessors upon other lands.

THE United Scandinavian Singing society of America will hold its second singing festival at Chicago, beginning to-morrow. The occasion promises to be one of unusual importance and long to be remembered in musical circles. The programme for the series of concerts is made up entirely of Scandinavian compositions, and will give the people of America a much better acquaintance with the rich music lore of that country than they have ever had. The festival moreover will bring together large numbers of naturalized citizens of Scandinavian birth. This is worthy of attention, as it has been only in comparatively recent years that these citizens, following the example of their German cousins, have held their annual saengerfests.

STATE DEVELOPMENT.

The man who can make two blades of grass grow where but one grew before is a benefactor of the human race. Any set of men who contribute toward developing the resources of this prolific state, by whatever means they may employ, are entitled to encouragement. But there is a way how to do a thing, and a way how not to do it. Many deserving and worthy enterprises have proved lamentable failures because their projectors started wrong.

With all due respect for the business tact and good intentions of the men who organized the Nebraska State Development association, we entertain serious doubts about their ability to accomplish much for Nebraska. The association is the outcome of a convention held in this city by delegates selected by the boards of trade in the various towns and cities of Nebraska. The prime object and purpose of this convention was to agree upon concerted action of the various business organizations in the state with a view to inducing foreign capital to invest in this state and encouraging immigration of the well-to-do industrial classes of the east.

It was expected that the promoters of this meritorious movement would organize a state board of trade and under that name carry on the campaign of state development. Any document emanating from a state board of trade would be received with confidence and would carry weight. But the convention resolved itself into an executive committee, and that committee blunderingly adopted the name of the Nebraska State Development association.

There are those who contend that there is nothing in a name. In this instance, however, the name is almost certain to frustrate the object for which the convention of boards of trade was held. What credence will anybody in the east give to anything that emanates from a "development association." Under the name of development association we have had inside construction rings, paper-town syndicates, salted mining stock deals and speculative enterprises without number and of questionable character.

What attention, for instance, would be paid to any agent or official armed with credentials from a development association even if the word "state" be attached to the great seal? Would not such credentials be discredited at the onset, and the holder looked upon with suspicion as a probable imposter?

It seems to us that the executive committee of the State Development association can render the state and the association no better service than taking prompt steps to amend its name and make it the Nebraska State Boards of Trade. After that is done we would also suggest an amendment to the organic act so as to drop all the nonsense and claptrap about county representation. The membership should be confined to boards of trade and commercial clubs. Such boards and clubs can only exist in towns and cities. Some counties have several towns large enough to support boards of trade; other counties may have none. Farmers are not expected to take an active part in commercial bodies. To attempt a radical departure from the original design of state boards of trade can only end in a complete fizzle.

A MEMORABLE HISTORICAL EVENT

To-day is the one-hundredth anniversary of one of the most memorable events in the history of France, or of the world—the fall of the Bastille. Among the many thrilling episodes of the French revolution, which have supplied a most attractive theme to a score of historians and produced an effect upon the world only less important than the American revolution, the taking of the Bastille stands out as the most dramatic, absorbing and impressive of all. It was the sturdiest blow which European despotism, symbolized in that frowning and massive fortress-prison, had ever received, and it carried with it a most potential inspiration to the people. For centuries the towering black walls of the Bastille, enclosing horrors real or imagined, and within which kings, princes, nobles and the untitled victims of royal hatred or caprice lingered long years or ended their lives in hopeless solitude, stood as the embodiment of tyranny and the menace of liberty. In a few hours while the court of Louis laughed and joked at the mad folly of an unarmed mob seeking to accomplish what had baffled the great Conde, the hated prison was in the hands of the populace, its seven prisoners were liberated, its rigorous commandant had paid the penalty of service to tyranny with his life, and the Bastille had ceased to be a terror and a menace. The people had received another and thrilling lesson of their power. It would have been well if, at the same time, they had received the wisdom to rightly and justly use their power.

But, while the taking of the Bastille was the forerunner of savage atrocities and the usual excesses which proceed from unbridled passions, marking the French revolution as one of the most savage and bloody epochs in human history, in itself the event of the taking of the Bastille was almost a bloodless triumph.

Carlyle says of it: "The siege of the Bastille, weighed with which, in the historical balance, most other sieges, including that of Troy town, are gossamer, cost, as we find, in killed and mortally wounded, on the part of the besiegers, some eighty-three persons; on the part of the besieged, after all that straw-burning, fire pumping, and deluge of musketry, one poor solitary invalid, shot stone-dead on the battlements. The Bastille fortress, like the city of Jericho, was overturned by miraculous sound." Yet this sound, as the same great historian of the French revolution tells us, shook all France to the deepest foundations of its existence. Everywhere men rushed to arms, the armed population becoming an enrolled national guard, and all France in a brief time bristling with bayonets. "Thus has France," writes Carlyle, "for long months and even years, been chemically dealt with; brought below zero; and now, shaken by the fall of a Bastille, it instantaneously congeals into one crystallized mass of sharp-cutting steel!" The death-knell of monarchy and of despotic rule in France had been sounded. In that same hour when the Bastille fell liberty for Frenchmen became assured, though that priceless boon was yet to be threatened with many dangers, and to be finally achieved only after many terrible struggles and severe trials.

Now, after a century of varied experiment and experience, France is in the full enjoyment of the freedom for which, on July 14, 1789, Frenchmen struck the first blow that resounded through the world and aroused the people of the entire nation to revolution. Some things, indeed, she has yet to learn in order to perfect republican government and institutions. There are faults in her system to be removed, weak spots that need to be strengthened. There are false ambitions, also, to be overcome, and insidious foes to be guarded against. But the principles of popular liberty have become firmly rooted in the hearts of her people, and whatever else may happen France will never again be monarchial. To-day people of all nationalities throng the French metropolis in attendance upon the great exposition which celebrates the beginning and progress of republican government in that country. Looking upon the Paris of to-day with its nearly three millions of inhabitants, its historical monuments—not the least interesting of which is that which marks the place where stood the Bastille—its treasures of art, and all its magnificent evidence of enlightenment and progress, Frenchmen may well honor with all the enthusiasm of their natures the one hundredth anniversary of the event which marks the beginning of the great struggle for liberty in France.

AMERICAN STAMINA.

A writer in one of the magazines has recently contended that Americans are constantly growing weaker physically, and that they are altogether inferior to their ancestors of a century ago, and even of seventy years ago. This alleged inferiority he attributes to the greater sedentary habits of the people, and to the fact that they are less in the open air than they were formerly. He suggests that Americans should spend more time out of doors; that there should be more gymnasiums, and that a systematic effort should be made in the public and other schools to develop the children physically as well as mentally. While no fault ban be found with these suggestions, which are good as to any people, it is to be observed that the idea that Americans are deteriorating physically is a quite common one which is not supported by the facts. The writer referred to has probably fallen in with the general impression without having taken the trouble to ascertain whether it was well founded.

At any rate his position has been challenged by another writer, who goes to the statistics for support of his views and presents facts which will be pleasantly reassuring to Americans. He says that if stamina means the strength and vitality required to carry one through the trials of life, rather than mere muscular power, there has certainly been no decline among Americans. Indeed, if stamina tends to long life, Americans possess more than other people. In evidence of this a table is given prepared by Dr. Billings, of Washington, an expert on such subjects, which shows that for a given period of years the death rate per one thousand of the population was less in the United States than in any other country from which vital statistics were obtainable, and the life average expectancy greater than in any other country. Dr. Gihon, of the United States navy, is quoted as saying, speaking generally, that the death rate is diminishing, and the average length of human life and the duration of a generation on the earth proportionately increasing. According to this authority, there is less sickness per capita than when observers began to keep a record of such matters.

It would be to give little credit to science for what it has accomplished in improving methods of living, in providing better sanitary conditions and in increasing the popular knowledge of how to care for health, to assume that the average length of human life had diminished, even were there no well attested statistics to prove the contrary. Every intelligent man knows that the people of to-day live better, particularly the people of the United States, than ever before, and improved living must necessarily contribute to the average prolongation of life. Statistics show that in all advanced countries the average expectation of life has increased during the last hundred years from sixty to one hundred per cent, the United States, so far as the limited facts obtained show, having kept pace in this respect with most other countries. When the next census, which is to include vital statistics, is completed, it will doubtless show that Americans are not behind the people of any other country in average longevity, which will be sufficient to establish their equality of stamina with any other people.

It is not easy to determine whether the American of to-day possesses less muscular strength than his forefathers, but it may reasonably be supposed that he is fully the equal of the men of old in this respect. Why should it be otherwise when every college in the land gives attention to physical training, when the national game furnishes exercise for tens of thousands of young men who do not play it as a business, and when every city has its gymnasium and athletic clubs? Surely the forefathers, hardy and rugged as they were, had no such opportunities for the development of muscle as are afforded to-day, and very widely taken advantage of. It is undoubtedly true that too many Americans who pursue sedentary lives take less exercise than is necessary to maintain good health. Comparatively few avail themselves as much as they should do of nature's inexpensive and most healthful exercise, walking. Urgency of business, and the nearly universal desire to reach an objective point with as little delay as possible, induce the great majority of them to ride. In this particular Englishmen are wiser. They believe in walking, and they get both health and recreation from it, for it is a fact which, any man who sits much during the day may demonstrate to his own satisfaction, that a walk will relieve rather than induce fatigue. But granting that all Americans are not as careful as they should be to do those things which are essential to the preservation of stamina and the promotion of long life, yet the facts obtainable show that in their average condition they are not declining, but, on the contrary, are doing as well as most other people in the matter of increased longevity. And under prevailing conditions there is every reason to expect that the next generation will show a notable improvement in the physical qualities of our people over the present.

THE Concord school of philosophy is no more. The announcement of its demise was to be expected. The able body of men beginning with Emerson and Thoreau and ending with Alcott gave it virility and individuality which their successors were unable to impart. The Concord school was itself a select and aristocratic body. Its scope was narrowed and dealing alone with abstruse problems of metaphysics. It never could appeal to the general public for support no matter how eager the average man might be to sit at the feet of philosophers. Its place, nevertheless, has been supplied by that summer school now so popular all over the country known as the Chautauqua. Its curriculii embrace everything from music to art and from political economy to the dead languages. Its influence is refining and elevating whether or no it is able to turn out finished students in a three weeks' course. It cannot be denied, however, that it is reviving a love of culture for its own sake, and where the seeds of learning are so pleantifully sprinkled it must be barren soil indeed if some do not take root.

THE death of Mrs. ex-President John Tyler at the advanced age of sixty-nine years took place a few days ago at Richmond, Va. She became the wife of President Tyler some time after his entrance into the white house and shared with Mrs. Cleveland the honor of being married to a president in office. As the mistress of the white house during the stormy term of her husband, Julia Tyler was renowned for her hospitality and grace.

We Don't Need Him.
Chicago Tribune.

Omaha is skeptical as to the death of Dr. McIrerny. Can it be that she intends to count him in her next census to spite the people of Lincoln?

The Hustlers of Hustlerville.
Minneapolis Tribune.

Kearney, Neb., is a town of the proper spirit. It has but 10,000 inhabitants, but those inhabitants are hustlers, and they went to work the other day and raised $250,000 to secure a cotton mill. Which, by the way, is a better remedy for hard times than sittting around in the stores of men who don't advertise and croaking like colicky frogs.

Might Give the G.-D. Pointers.
St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

The snake stories in the Globe-Democrat this year are rather weak as compared with the chaste anecdotes of a similar nature published by that paper in former seasons. The longest snake yet described in its columns did not exceed thirty feet in extent, whereas forty and fifty feet were mere bagatelles to the accomplished liars formerly employed. The G.-D. might find it profitable to sign one of the Omaha circulation experts for the rest of the season.

COUNTRY BREEZES.

The Young Man Couldn't Wait.

Hard to Believe.
West Union Gazette.

Rumor says that the people of Sargent are talking of rotten-egging J. D. Cunningham out of town, but we can hardly believe the story, as J. D. paid us a couple of dollars for past subscription the other day.

Sam's Prospects.
Long Pine Journal.

Sam Russell has erected a new shack upon his claim. We learn from him that he is not married, and that he does not contemplate matrimony except in the pale light of a dim contingency or a remote possibility.

Greeley Leader.

A young couple were over from Scotia the Fourth and participated in the dance in the hall. While dancing the young man hankered for a sweet kiss, and could not wait until they got home, so up and kissed her on the spot. We wonder if that is the way they do over in Scotia?

The Editorial "We."
Wahoo Wasp.

The Wasp acknowledges the receipt of a very fine cake from Mrs. Thomas Boice and Mrs. W. D. Guttery. And now, as we promised, we shall not say another word about that tea party. We had calculated to tell the whole facts in the matter, but we are human and can sympathize with the ladies, and, as we said before, we will not say another word about it. George Stocking was up himself yesterday, and we had a talk with him, but the cake came later and it is such an elegant one that we must keep our mouth shut and say nothing more about the matter at all. We are sorry we promised, but can't go back on it now.

The Glorious Paxton.
Paxton Pilot.

Committee on music fizzled and so did the music.

The man advertized to pray couldn't pray at two places at once, so he prayed at the other place. After considerable skirmishing around a man was found who agreed to lead in devotion although he said he was a little out of practice.

The day was a hot one but the ice-cream dident materialize until after 9 P. M.

The eight or ten gallons of whiskey didn't show up. The boys were orderly and a good time was had by every one.

Some folks are hard to please even the lemonade didn't suit, with some it was to sour and with others it was to sweet.

The Yeomanry came from every quarter to hear her scream—The Egal.

Long may she wave—The Flag.

TRIBUTES TO ENTERPRISE.

A Great Success.
The Commercial Union (Chicago.)

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE celebrated the eighteenth anniversary of its existence by taking possession of its new and beautiful home, which has been in process of erection for the last two years. Compatible with mentioning the new home of THE DAILY BEE, it would be well to call the attention of our readers to the progress made by the paper itself in its endeavor to take its place among the first-class newspapers. THE DAILY BEE was organized by Mr. Edward Rosewater, who is still the editor and controlling spirit in the enterprise, and it is largely owing to his indomitable will and untiring energy, that the paper has reached the position which it holds and maintains to-day. When THE BEE first made its appearance in '71, it was a two page, five column sheet, and not very prepossessing in appearance. Five hundred copies were printed, and as the leading theater in town had all of the front page but two columns, for its programmes, three hundred copies were distributed as such. In June, of that year, the paper was enlarged, and from that time to the present it has steadily increased in both size and circulation, until now, instead of five hundred copies of two pages, run off on a hand press, it is an eight page, seven column newspaper, printed with the latest improved machinery, and having a daily circulation of from eighteen to twenty thousand copies. The Commercial Union extends its congratulations to THE DAILY BEE, and sincerely hopes that its future may be as successful as its past.

None Equal to It.
Toronto (Ont.) Globe.

THE OMAHA BEE has erected a beautiful new building, which is the largest newspaper building on the globe, the total floor space being 125,000 feet. There are some newspaper buildings higher, but none equal to it in imposing architecture, distribution of light and ventilation, elegance of finish and perfect fire-proof construction. Its counting room is furnished in oak and walnut, and its reporters write modern items on tables of antique oak. THE BEE is eighteen years old and prosperous, and the chances are that in its new hive it will long continue to distil sweetness, and to sting only when absolutely necessary.

Grown to Greatness.
Brownville News.

Wednesday brought us No. 1 of the nineteenth yearly edition of the OMAHA BEE. It is in the highest sense an anniversary issue. Its sixteen page daily, containing in addition to the current news a review of the trials and difficulties together with the successes and triumphs of the eighteen years of its past history, in which it has grown from the day of small things to a daily issue of nearly twenty thousand. It is printed on superb web perfecting presses, and issued from the new BEE building, one of the most imposing and substantial business structures in the country, which is a monument in itself to industry, good management and untiring perseverance that ought to satisfy the ambition of any ordinary newspaper publisher. THE BEE has exerted a marked influence on all the material interest of the city of Omaha and has been a potent agency in promoting the progress and in securing for the state of Nebraska its present high position. Intrenched as it is in one of the great centers of western civilization, possessing all the advantages and appointments that modern invention can provide, it is capable of wielding a power that is grand and beneficent when used in favor of the right, but which it care not use in behalf of wrong.

The Leading Newspaper.
Willow Springs Enterprise.

THE BEE has made a phenomenal growth. Starting in 1871 under adverse circumstances, it is to-day the leading newspaper of the west, and the new BEE building one of the largest newspaper establishments in the world.

The Common Lot.
Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

It is a common fate—a woman's lot—
To waste on one the riches of her soul,
Who takes the wealth she gives him, but cannot
Repay the interest, much less the whole.

As I look up into your eyes, and wait
For some response to my fond gaze and touch,
It seems to me there is no sadder fate
Than to be doomed to loving overmuch.

Are you not kind? Ah, yes, so very kind—
So thoughtful of my comfort, and so true.
Yes, yes, dear heart; but I, not being blind,
Know that I am not loved, as I love you.

One tenderer word, a little longer kiss,
Will fill my soul with music and with song;
And if you seem abstracted, or I miss
The heart-tone from your voice, my world goes wrong.

And oftentimes you think me childish—weak—
When at some thoughtless word the tears will start;
You cannot understand how aught you speak
Has power to stir the depths of my poor heart.

I canot help it, dear—I wish I could,
Or feign indifference where I now adore;
For if I seemed to love you less you would,
Man like, I have no doubt, love me the more.

'Tis a sad gift, that much applauded thing,
A constant heart; for fact doth daily prove
That constancy finds oft a cruel sting,
While fickle natures win the deepest love.

MR. SULLIVAN AND MR. KILRAIN.

Mr. Kilrain's Impressions.
Chicago Tribune.

A great many outsiders have given their impressions concerning the prize fight. Let Mr. Kilrain be heard from. He received more lasting ones than any mere spectator.

They Need It.
Chicago Times.

A good flow of oil has been struck at Canajoharie, N. Y. It is certainly needed there to lubricate the jaws of the people who are now and then compelled to call their town by name.

Might Help the Governor.
Chicago Herald.

The Paris police have put a stop to bull fights at the exposition on the ground of cruelty. Governor Lowry, of Mississippi, should at once put himself in correspondence with the Paris police and learn how this was accomplished.

Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Jackson.
Chicago Tribune.

Upon the basis of manhood, as entertained by Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Jackson is certainly quite as noble a specimen, and for aught the champion knows he may be the better man of the two. A man whose practices are as brutish and ruffianly as those of Sullivan cannot further degrade himself than he has already done. While there are thousands of negroes who are superior to him from any point of view, nothing has yet been developed in Mr. Jackson's career that places Sullivan in any danger of degrading himself should he meet him in the ring. On the other hand, it is not at all impossible that association with Mr. Jackson, even within the close contiguity of the ring, might improve Mr. Sullivan.

BRAVE ISAAC LEWIS.

An Admirer of Heroism Sends $5 for Him to The Bee.

OMAHA, July 13.—To the Editor of THE BEE: I send you $5 for Isaac Lewis, the brave little boy who saved a baby at the risk of his own life, at No. 620 North Seventeenth street. A HERO WORSHIPER.

BUZZINGS.

THE BEE can boast of quite a creditable collection of curios. Frank G. Carpenter, special correspondent of this paper, on his trip around the world has sent THE BEE many interesting photographs from life in the Orient, the work of his own camera. He has made pictures of people and things all the way from Japan to the Suez canal, forming a collection of great beauty and value. Mr. Carpenter has also sent THE BEE a copy of *Al-Ettehad Ul-Masri*, a newspaper published in Cairo, Egypt. It is an interesting study in itself. The lines read from the right side of the column to the left, and the letters or words seem to be a cross between shorthand and Chinese. They have a unique way of expressing themselves over on the Nile and some of the stories in *Ul-Masri* are top-heavy with dramatic fire and great literary merit. A translation is reserved for next year.

But right here within the borders of Nebraska is published another very curious paper. It is the *Iapi Oaye*, (Word Carrier), printed in the Indian language at Santee agency, in the northwestern part of the state. It is a bright little four page monthly paper. At the top of one of the columns appears the following:

A. L. RIGGS, Iapikahniga.

One of the prettiest pieces of word painting, rich in tender pathos and strong in expression, is found in the *Iapi Oaye*. It is a sparkling literary gem, towit:

"Anpetu izaptan htayetu kin hehan Christmas wokiksuye unkagapi, qa Ikcewicasta den unpi kin dehantu kea owasin se wihni iyayapi ee; qa tona en unpi owasin anpetu de on ewacin yakonpi ecce, he en wotapi qa taku cikcistina esta wicaqupi ecce kin hena on. Hokta omaka en decen econqonpi qon qa itokam hena en wanjikji tanyan skanpi sni. Eya takudan wicaqupi sni heon sni, tka ota wicaqupi sni kecinpi heon. Hecen dehan omaka kin do en wotapi hecekcen ee is to econqonpi kta unkeyapi. Qa hecen tokantanhan winohinca okodakiciye wanjikji mazaska unqupi qa heon econqonpi."

An interesting fact connected with the *Word Carrier* is that the mechanical work upon is all done by Indian boys, who have been taught wonderful proficiency in the Indian training school at Santee agency.

THE BEE has also placed in its collection of curios another remarkable publication. Its chief characteristic is the reproduction of dime novel literature, with a suggestion of news and a long-felt want of advertisements. It is the last number of the Omaha Sunday World.

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Some of the newspapers in Omaha present at this time an interesting subject for consideration. One of them has changed hands so many times of late, that the boys in the office are said to have been in the habit, every morning, of asking who owned the paper. Another has only recently been rescued from the bankruptcy courts, only to show uncertain signs of life, with forebodings of a dubious future. A third has struggled with a tenacity worthy a lawn tennis contest, resorting to every expedient to boom its circulation and advertising receipts, yet the grim spectre of disaster has stared it in the face for two years. A fourth venture which manages in some way to make its appearance daily, is said to have lost over $17,000 during its brief and harmless career. And still another is said to make daily issues of dead ads and choice, fresh plate matter, and to be maintained solely upon the adamantine check of its projector.

Every one of them are known to have lost money for a greater or less time. In newspaper circles their precarious conditions are a subject of common remark, and the wonder is that men can be induced to replenish the impoverished treasury of any one of them.

Ex-Congressman McShane is said to have lost a fortune in trying to put the Herald on a paying basis and hold down a seat in congress at the same time. Yet with all the effort expended upon it over $40,000 have been sunk during the past eight months by its manager. During this time, however, the paper was made better than ever before, and its circulation was increased. But the books to-day will not show 1,800 paying subscribers outside of Omaha.

One of the great mistakes made by the World and Republican was the reduction of the price to 3 and 2 cents respectively. No newspaper worthy the name can be produced in Omaha for that money without going to the wall. It has proved a losing experiment. Their owners lost sight of the fact that the public was ever willing to pay 5 cents for a newsy paper, and that by reducing the price they killed the goose that might lay the golden egg.

Repeated changes of ownership injure a newspaper just as they do any business enterprise dependent upon the patronage and good will of all the people. Public confidence in the stability and integrity of a newspaper must have been established before it can hope for any measure of success. Most of the alleged newspapers of Omaha have imposed upon their advertising patrons and dissatisfied readers. Apart from their utter failure to print the news of the day, their frequent changes of editorial management have rendered their editorial utterances impotent—their convictions were here to-day and there to-morrow. They could furnish their partisan readers no sound and reliable advice or information upon the leading questions continually arising. A successful editor is one who enjoys public confidence to the extent that he is in a measure enabled to lead public opinion. Essays on the failure of marriage; the tendency of American married women to abjure childbirth; the flannel shirt as a refrigerator; decline of the bustle, etc., etc., are all right in their places, but the public yearns for something else—occasionally.

THE BEE is the only newspaper in Omaha that continues to prosper. Certainly it is an interesting question what the future has in store for the struggling papers of Omaha. The latest rumor is that a movement is on foot to enlist the leaders of all democratic factions in the city and state in a stock company for the purpose of buying the Republican and making a democratic paper out of it, or starting a new paper here.

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A member of THE BEE staff is whiling away the lazy hours in the breezy northland. While the mercury runs out at the top of the thermometer in THE BEE office, he taunts his colleagues in the office after this fashion:

"I am writing in a shady grove of willows, with a delightful north breeze soughing through the leaves. The weather is so pleasant that heavy flannels are comfortable and dusters at a discount. I look across twenty miles of the Missouri valley and up the crest of Crow Creek mountains, 5,000 feet high, while soft, white fleecy clouds, like mighty veils of bridal lace, kiss the peaks. The river, as clear as crystal, babbles over myriads of rocks, as it washes the base of the mountains. Back of me, seemingly within a stone's throw, yet five miles distant, are the Bald mountains—lofty, bold and enchanting."

Name the Man and Settle It at Once.
St. Louis Republic.

The west will elect the next president of the United States, and he will be a western man. This is just as reliable as the official returns of past elections.

Postponed Too Long.
Philadelphia Press.

Chairman Jones, call for a national convention of the greenback party is proper and timely. The post-mortem examination in this case has already been postponed entirely too long.

NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL

Burglar Gernhardt Located at Portland, Oregon.

THE CAMP MEETING AT CUSHMAN

It Is Rain-Soaked, but Enthusiastic—Arrangements for the Coming State Fair—A Very Cheerful Outlook.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAHA BEE, 1029 P STREET, LINCOLN, July 13.

John Wilman, sheriff of Otoe county, came to Lincoln last evening, but left this morning for Portland, Ore., armed with an instrument of writing that will compel Louis Gernhardt to return with him, who is now in custody on the charge of burglary. A few months ago Louis succeeded in breaking into William Bishop's hardware store at Nebraska City, where he succeeded in bagging goods to the value of about $150. He was arrested shortly afterward, but Andy Kiepser signed his bond of $300, which continued his liberty. Before the return day he showed his ingratitude by skipping the country, and Andy had the bond to pay, since when there has been a sharp lookout for him. A friend at Falls City gave him away by stating that he was on the Pacific coast sailing under the name of Wheeler. The mail of Gernhardt's sisters was watched, and he was discovered.

City News and Notes.

Presiding Elder Miller has appointed Rev. A. H. Thomas pastor of the Methodist church at University Place, instead of Chancellor Creighton, resigned.

The city of Lincoln has reason to be happy now. In accordance with the resolution passed by the council at the late meeting, a test of the pump at the Antelope well was made last evening. For domestic purposes the pressure was brought up to ninety pounds, and for fire purposes to 155 pounds. This is said to be the best fire pressure ever attained.

The executive committee of the State Fair association, which has been in session at the Windsor for some days, adjourned this morning, after having labored patiently on details for the coming fair. The fair promises much for 1889, as the crop prospects were never better in the history of the state, and the constant [illegible] of new blood in fine cattle, horses, [illegible] sheep is making Nebraska one of [illegible] best fine stock states in the union. It is true that her exhibits in this line for the past three years have been the envy of every other state fair in America. The chances are favorable that the fair of 1889 will outdo all others in this regard. The board feared at one time that a decision of the railroads to charge half fare rates on exhibits to and from the fair would work a serious injury, but while the committee was in session yesterday a dispatch was received from the chairman of the Trans-Missouri association saying that the old rule would again prevail and that transportation for exhibits to and from the fair would be as free as heretofore. One of the extra attractions at the fair this year will be a flock of seven full grown and full-plumed ostriches, fresh from the ostrich farms of South Africa, that will be exhibited in an outdoor open enclosure free of charge every day of the fair. Tuesday was made children's day, when every child under fifteen years that presents itself will be admitted free. The exercises for that day will be conducted with the intention of entertaining the young people. Secretary of Agriculture Rusk has partially promised to attend one day during the fair and address the people.

Secretary Furnas says that he has aimed to supply every newspaper man in Nebraska with a ticket to the state fair, as he wants to see them all at that time. But, if by chance, any of them have been overlooked, he will gladly send a ticket on application. He says, "Don't be bashful, but ask and ye shall receive."

The Lancaster county republican convention will probably be held in this city August 31, and the fireman's on the 28th. The convention will consist of 303 delegates and will be one of the largest in the history of the county. The central committee will be called sometime during the first week in August. The campaign is exciting considerable interest among the politicians of the county.

W. S. Hamilton left to-day on a visit to his wife, who is stopping with her father at Ft. Madison, Ia.

Lowery Brothers, grain dealers, have dissolved partnership.

Bernard Dolan, of Omaha, is in the city.

The Richards children were taken to the German orphan's home yesterday, and the Rev. Henry Heiner was appointed guardian. It is said that the father is breathing vengeance, but the future welfare of the boys is of more value to the state than his vain mutterings.

Secretary Laws has gone to St. Paul, Minn., to spend Sunday with his family.

State Auditor Benton is expected home Monday.

George Bowermann, deputy auditor, returned this morning from a visit to Springfield, Ill., where his mother is lying quite ill. He says that Illinois does no more compare with Nebraska as a corn country than night does to day.

Representative Hahn, of Hastings, was in the city to-day.

In the supreme court to-day the case of the Phoenix Insurance company, of Brooklyn, vs. H. D. Readinger, was filed.

The big camp-meeting continues and Webber delights his congregation as of yore. Nothing mars the success of the meeting but the opening of the windows of heaven every morning, giving each and every camper a thorough drenching. The programme for Sunday promises much, as Bishop Newman and other distinguished divines will be in attendance. There will be an immense crowd, providing the day is fair and the people can get there. The management of the camp-meeting is determined to put into practice some of their theories regarding a proper observance of the Sabbath, and no trains will be allowed to run on that day. If Lincoln people get there they must drive or walk. This determination on the part of the management has been much criticized by our people.

Secretary Furnas wants the Tartarrax pageant repeated during the state fair, at night, when the city will be illuminated, and he wants, besides the legendary story of Tartarrax and Cronando, a department representing the resources of Nebraska, and to this the state board will contribute liberally. He would also like another department devoted to the growth of the city of Lincoln. In this he would like to have floats representing the first residence, hotel, business house, court house and printing office.

Hogs brought $3.97½ on the West Lincoln market yesterday. Sales were slow.

Does It Pay?
Written for The Bee by H. Boydston.

Does it pay? this life of worry,
With its glimpses of golden gray;
Does it pay? this making and breaking
Of friendships that fade away?

Does it pay to seek for heartsease
'Mong weeds grown dense and rank?
To wait where river mists gather,
Till the buds bloom o'er its bank?

Does it pay? this doubt, and hoping
That, after earth's weary strife,
There shall come a glad "to-morrow"
Of peace by the "river of life?"

Does it pay to dream that some soul
Is cheered by our word to-day?
Dear heart, can it really matter?
You'll dream if it does not pay,
Yes, it pays.

Editor Shephard's Text.
Kansas City Times.

Thus far only five New York evening papers claim the honor of being first to report the result of the mill in Mississippi. We failed to connect with the Mail and Express on Monday, and therefore did not see Brother Shepard's scriptural text for that date. We presume, however, it was "I have fought the good fight," or something to that effect.