

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

find it far from easy to overcome. The treatment accorded Prof. Saylor in this city is in marked and favorable contrast to that given Prof. Pearse in Omaha. Superintendent Pearse has a champion in the *Woman's Weekly*. That paper says: "It is a pity that Mr. Pearse will be handicapped by such unjust, baseless criticism, not to call it downright ruffianism, to greet a newcomer to our city the way this gentleman has been. The facts are that he applied for a position of honor, satisfied those elected to determine these things, and was employed. A man should be judged by his work, and not by the size of the town in which he happens to be employed. Young Americans are looking for an opportunity to show disrespect, and should be discouraged in all such foolishness and taught that a man in authority is entitled to have respect shown him until he has been discharged or found to be incompetent. It is said, moreover, that the man who is responsible for all these attacks, came from a town of about two hundred near Prague in Bohemia."

If Mr. Pearse is the man he ought to be he will not be disturbed by the contemptible assaults of the *Rosewater*. To be abused by the *Bee* is to be placed in honorable company,—along with a large number of the best people in the state.

The new superintendent of schools in this city, Prof. Saylor, is a quiet, non-assertive gentleman; and his conservative qualities augur well for the success of his superintendency. Under existing conditions I don't believe any man, however efficient or diplomatic, could hold this position any considerable length of time; but Prof. Saylor has as favorable a prospect as any man could have, and if he is as cautious as he appears to be he may continue to draw pay from the school district for several years. Prof. Saylor is hardly the man to follow a certain precedent and begin his career by a policy of open antagonism to members of the board of education; and if he is specially desirous of avoiding trouble he will not make radical and sudden changes in the system of instruction.

Mr. Rosewater, the afflicted editor of the *Omaha Bee*, stopped in his career of vituperation and vice the other day long enough to make an incidental attack on S. P. Morse and send into bankruptcy the largest retail dry goods store in Nebraska. How long will this maniacal incarnation of brutality be allowed to continue on his way of destruction? Is it not possible for the *Rosewater*-ridden people of Nebraska to destroy the remaining vestiges of this vandal's power, and place Mr. Rosewater and the *Bee* where they rightly belong—in the mausoleum of the wicked? The work has already commenced. May it be pushed to a speedy completion.

There is nothing of the humorous, but much that is earnest and pathetic in Samuel L. Clemens' (Mark Twain's) personal statement of the financial difficulties in which, at a somewhat advanced age, he finds himself, and of his manly aims. Mr. Clemens says: "It has been reported that I sacrificed, for the benefit of the creditors, the property

of the publishing firm whose financial backer I was, and that I am now lecturing for my own benefit. This is an error. I intend the lectures, as well as the property, for the creditors. The law recognizes no mortgage on a man's brain, and a merchant who has given up all he has may take advantage of the rules of insolvency and start free again for himself; but I am not a business man, and honor is a harder master than the law. It cannot compromise for less than 100 cents on the dollar and its debts never outlaw. I had a two-thirds interest in the publishing firm whose capital I furnished. If the firm had prospered I should have expected to collect two-thirds of the profits. As it is, I expect to pay all the debts. My partner has no resources, and I do not look for assistance from him. By far the largest single creditor of this firm is my wife, whose contributions in cash from her private means have nearly equalled the claims of all the others combined. In satisfaction of this great and just claim she has taken nothing, except to avail herself of the opportunity of retaining control of the copyrights of my books, which for many easily understood reasons, of which financial ones are the least, we do not desire to see in the hands of strangers. The present situation is that the wreckage of the firm, together with what money I can scrape together with my wife's aid, will enable me to pay the other creditors about 50 per cent of their claims. It is my intention to ask them to accept that as a legal discharge and trust to my honor to pay the other 50 per cent as fast as I can earn it. From my reception thus far on my lecturing tour, I am confident that if I live I can pay off the last debt within four years, after which, at the age of sixty-four, I can make a fresh and unencumbered start in life. I do not enjoy the hard travel and broken rest, inseparable from lecturing and if it had not been for the imperious moral necessity of paying these debts, which I never contracted, but which were accumulated on the faith of my name by those who had a presumptive right to use it, I should never have taken to the road at my time of life. I could have supported myself comfortably by writing; but writing is too slow for the demands I have to meet, therefore I have begun to lecture my way around the world. I am going to Australia, India and south Africa, and next year I hope to make a tour of the great cities of the United States. In my preliminary run through the smaller cities on the northern route I have found a reception the cordiality of which has touched my heart and made me feel how small a thing money is in comparison with friendship."

The administration democratic county convention, to be held in this city September 4, is called, according to Mr. Harwood and Mr. Hildebrand and the rest of the clan, from a high sense of political duty; it is called, these gentlemen say, for the purpose of asserting a principle and condemning demo-pop fads and fallacies. The *News* which has occasional demo-pop symptoms and a decided leaning toward the shimmering cause of Bryanism exploited at the free silver state convention held in Omaha this week, does not take this

view of the approaching county convention. The *News* says: "The pernicious activity of the Harrison administration will not be in it after September 4th, the day of the straight democratic county convention in this city. The postoffices all over the county, except the one in Lincoln, will be represented. All of the gentlemen who hold down jobs in the federal building with the exception of the postmaster will be there. The United States district attorney, the receivers of national banks, the deputy United States marshal, the bailiff of the federal court, the custodian of the government building and possibly a few others. The postoffice at some rural suburb will move a resolution endorsing the wise and beneficent financial policy of the administration and re-affirming the meaningless financial plank of the democratic platform of 1892, and every federal salary grabber present will rise up on his hind feet and roar with exultation in exaltation and adulation. This convention can hardly be expected to nominate a county ticket, because most of the men in it will already be federal office holders and disqualified for county office holding."

Now Mr. Harwood and Mr. Hildebrand and a dozen others I might name are not salary grabbers. There isn't any salary for them to grab. They are plain, inoffensive citizens, and they maintain that they have a right to get together and have some fun independent of all the pop parties on earth, and in the interest of public amusement their enterprise should be encouraged.

Brad Slaughter, in the various more or less public positions he has held in this state in recent years, has managed to so conduct himself as to win public approval. Before coming to Lincoln he had given evidence of unusual business sagacity and versatility; but having been actively identified with politics he was regarded as a politician, and there was some doubt whether a politician could successfully manage as large and important an enterprise as the street

railway. Mr. Slaughter became receiver for the street railway company at a particularly critical time; the company's business was seriously embarrassed, and the general business condition was such as to make it exceedingly difficult to conduct the railway system on anything like a paying basis. Mr. Slaughter has had some experience in tackling tough jobs—he has been chief clerk of the house of representatives—and he assumed the position of receiver with a determination to do the best he could. He has had the same success that has always attended his efforts. It used to be a pleasure to find fault with the street car service. It is now equally gratifying to commend it. The public and the newspapers have given Mr. Slaughter's management unstinted praise; and it has been deserved. In the hands of the receiver the company is making the best showing it has yet made; the business is being done more economically and effectively than ever before, and many welcome improvements have been made. It would be a good thing for the company and its creditors, and a good thing for the public if Mr. Slaughter could be continued in charge indefinitely.

The Civic Federation, to go back into ancient history, was so soon done for that many marvel what it was begun for.

DAY DREAMS.

Thro' realms of fairest fancy,
'Neath Hope's eternal ray,
To the golden sand of day dreamland
From this world I ofttime stray;
And the longings rife of this tossing life
My being cease to sway.

For I move where the skies are clearer
And love is the ruling star;
While sweet Content to my heart is sent,
And the gates of Peace unbar,
As on sparkling seas to that land of ease
I drift in my dreams afar.

O dreams of my idle moments!
O dreams of my idle hours!
In the garden of life, 'mid toil and strife,
You gladden my heart like the fragrant
flowers;
And your promise bright is a beacon light
When the storm of Fate dark lowers.
—Thomas A. Fardon.

RIPANS TABULES.

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If you suffer from headache, dyspepsia, or indigestion..... **TAKE RIPANS TABULES**

If you are bilious, constipated or have a disordered liver..... **TAKE RIPANS TABULES**

If your complexion is sallow or you suffer distress in eating..... **TAKE RIPANS TABULES**

For offensive breath and all disorders of the stomach..... **TAKE RIPANS TABULES**

Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines; cleanse the system effectually; cure dyspepsia, and habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache. One Tabule at the first indication of indigestion, biliousness, dizziness, distress after eating or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly remove the whole difficulty.

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