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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS. E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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Geo. B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, deposes and swears that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Nov. 12th, 1886, was as follows: Sunday, Nov. 6, 13,025; Monday, Nov. 7, 13,025; Tuesday, Nov. 8, 13,025; Wednesday, Nov. 9, 13,025; Thursday, Nov. 10, 13,025; Friday, Nov. 11, 13,025.

Average, 13,025. Subscribed and sworn to in my presence this 15th day of November, A. D., 1886.

Notary Public. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES is now the only living ex-president of the United States.

SNOW plowing will now take the place of subsiding in this agricultural state. The railroads are chiefly interested in this kind of farming.

WITH a hog market a cent higher in Omaha than in Kansas City, our stock yards open the pork packing season with a grateful boom for hog growers.

A CORRESPONDENT writes two columns describing "the continental divide." If he can throw any light upon the rumored architectural "divide" in connection with the new hospital, his information will be read with great local interest.

ARE there any citizens who will be willing to make a proposition for the high school grounds? With \$50,000 offered for Jefferson square, our school yard ought to bring a nice figure if the council would only entertain such a tender.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has restored Mr. Benton, convicted of the crime of making democratic speeches while holding office in Missouri. Mr. Cleveland may see the time when democratic speeches in Missouri will not save him from the wrath of disgruntled bourgeois in the next nominating convention.

SENATOR VAN WYCK'S heinous crime of not assisting to out-republicans from office in northern Nebraska is dwelt upon at length by Dr. Miller. A greater offense in the eyes of the ratiocative editor has been the senator's refusal to play into the hands of the corporations during his five years at Washington. This the doctor discreetly says nothing about.

THE statement of Dr. Linsenring regarding his connection with the Moffat case is clear and explicit. It relieves him of all blame so far as his treatment of the unfortunate man was concerned. As soon as he saw Mr. Moffat's condition he promptly ordered him to the hospital, and attended to his physical comfort. That was all that he could do. But why has not Omaha a police surgeon, always on duty at the station house and ready to give immediate attention to cases as they are brought in? There is the fault to be remedied.

THE Omaha Horse Railway company is one of the most profitable of our local enterprises. Its franchise cost nothing. It is heavily patronized by our people. But whenever we are treated to a flurry of snow, traffic is suspended and the public is forced to wait for hours after the snow fall has ceased before the cars resume running. In other cities the scrapers and sweepers on the horse railways begin work as soon as a storm sets in and continue operations until the tracks are clear. In Omaha work with an antiquated scraper commences after the storm is over, and sweepers and cars are laid up sometimes for days until the tracks are scraped clear.

There Must be No Jobbing. There are always and always will be more or less danger of collusion between contractors, architects and superintendents of public buildings. Our city and county are not likely to be exempt from jobbing of that nature. The only safeguard is a vigilant press and honest public officials. A very ugly rumor comes to us that Frank Walters has suddenly taken a deep interest in the adoption of plans for the new county hospital, and that he has been buttonholing Commissioner Timme in this connection. Everybody knows what Frank Walters' business is. He is a promoter of corrupt schemes, a legislative go-between for jobbers and never known to be associated with straight work.

Mr. Timme has been a little more intimate with Mr. Walters than a man in his position ought to be, but we hope for the public good that he has not yet committed himself to any scheme in this connection that will give unparliamentary notoriety to him and may bring him into trouble. There must be no jobbery in the new county hospital. There must be no put-up jobs by architects, contractors or commissioners. Everything connected with the building of this institution should be carried on openly and above board.

We are aware already that there has been an underhanded effort to improperly control some of the physicians on the advisory board and we shall not be surprised if the same game is being tried with the commissioners.

Death of Chester A. Arthur.

The death of ex-President Chester A. Arthur will cause profound sorrow to the American people. Although his death was generally regarded as dangerous, if not fatal, the announcement of his death was a sad surprise.

General Arthur first acquired national prominence during the memorable contest over the New York collectorship. The intense zeal with which Roscoe Conkling opposed his removal made the struggle over the confirmation of Mr. Arthur's successor one of the most exciting episodes in the political history of the country since the year.

General Arthur's nomination to the vice presidency, after the severe fight in the Chicago convention of 1884, was as much a surprise to himself as it was to the republican masses. He had gone to Chicago as one of the 200 stalwarts who died with Grant, and had no idea of being made a candidate for the second place on the national ticket.

It was one of the strokes of political policy on the part of Ex-Governor Dennison, of Ohio, who headed the delegation from that state, and was a peace-offering on the part of General Garfield's friends and supporters to the Conkling faction.

At the time a considerable portion of the republican party did not regard this nomination as wise. The candidate certainly had no claim to so high an honor at the hands of the party. There was even a doubt respecting his ability to acceptably discharge the duties of the position. In the light of subsequent events, however, no one will question that the choice of the convention was eminently judicious and wise.

It did not immediately satisfy the stalwart element of the party, but General Arthur undoubtedly exerted an influence in finally bringing that element into action in support of the republicans, then believed to be necessary to the success of the party in the election.

The period of national solitude and sorrow, while President Garfield lay in mortal agony awaiting the coming of death at Washington and Elberon, made a powerful test of the character and patriotism of General Arthur. It was an opportunity which might have been taken advantage of by a man less patriotic than ambitious. Vice President Arthur was publicly advised, and doubtless privately also, to assume the executive functions, which it was held the disability clause of the constitution authorized him to do.

He not only paid no attention to such counsel, but by his conduct gave assurance to the people that nothing could be farther from his thought, and that he would become the president only in the event of the death of the man whom he had elected to that office. This should have inspired public confidence in General Arthur, but when the time came for him to take the presidential office the feeling was very general that it was an added misfortune which the country would deplore. The administration of President Arthur was not remarkably eventful, but very early in its course the public apprehension that existed respecting it at the beginning gave place to a feeling of confidence that the untired and untainted executive had the wisdom and the responsibility and the duties and the patriotism and courage to perform them. It is not too much to say that no administration since the foundation of the government closed amid a more general verdict of popular approval than that of President Arthur, and perhaps his strongest endorsement is in the fact that a very large element of the republican party strongly desired his nomination for the presidency in 1884, and believed that a fatal blunder was committed when this was not done.

No man could have had a higher or juster estimate of the character of the executive office of his dignity and its duties, its prerogatives and its obligations than did President Arthur, and while he never allowed his rights to be invaded he also never forgot that it belonged to the people. There were no announcements during his term notifying the people that at certain periods the president would be accessible to them. Few presidents were so faithful and indefatigable in the performance of duty, and while he was not by nature an aggressive or stubborn man, he had decided convictions on all questions of public concern which he could firmly adhere to when opposed.

At the beginning of his administration the party in his own state was broken into hostile factions, and through out the country it was filled with distrust and misgiving. His policy closed the breaches, restored confidence, and the party again became strong, compact and hopeful, with every assurance of success in the ensuing national campaign under a leader who could have held it together.

The two most serious mistakes in the public life of Chester A. Arthur were his participation in the contest of Roscoe Conkling for re-election to the senate after he had resigned in consequence of the issue with President Garfield, and the indirect influence which it was alleged he exercised in the nomination of Folger for governor of New York. The former was due to the loyalty of his friendship, which was a strong trait of his character, though he held it in subjection after he became president. In the latter case he may have been prompted by personal ambition, though the truth of the charge has been questioned. It will not be claimed that Arthur was a great statesman, but he was a judicious, patriotic and able man, and therefore especially suited to the time and the circumstances in which he acted.

His record he leaves is less brilliant than some others, there is none more honorable.

Amending the State Constitution. The returns to the secretary of state run all but two small counties show that the proposed amendment to the constitution which provided for longer sessions of the legislature and higher pay of members falls about four thousand short of a majority of all the votes cast at the November election. This is the second time that this amendment has failed of the necessary majority, although five-sixths of those who did vote, voted in its favor.

This brings us to the question whether any amendment to the constitution submitted at a general election would carry under the ruling of the supreme court that a majority of all the votes cast for any officer at the election is necessary to make an amendment valid. In the eleven years since the present constitution was adopted, we have voted on eight or ten amendments with the same result. The amendment to give woman the franchise was really the only one that drew out

more than a majority of the entire vote of the state, but in that instance the vote against the amendment was in the majority. On the amendment to erect a railroad commission which was submitted two years ago the vote was barely a majority of all the votes cast, but the four-fifths of those who voted were opposed to the amendment.

In view of the fact that the state has outgrown the present constitution, which was adopted when we had a population of less than a quarter of a million, we are now confronted with a serious problem. We must either go without necessary constitutional revision or a new constitution must be framed. It is almost imperative that our judiciary should be increased, reorganized and paid salaries which will attract the ablest and most successful lawyers to the bench. The executive offices which are now limited in number are scarcely able to cope with the work which they are burdened as members of various boards, including public buildings and land commissions, the bogus railroad commission and commissioners in charge of the reform schools, penitentiary, hospitals for the insane, hospitals for the blind, home for the friendless, deaf and dumb institute, etc. Our educational system is deficient, expensive and cumbersome. We need a state board of education to manage and control the entire system, beginning with district schools and ending with the university.

It is self-evident that these needed changes can only be brought about by a constitutional convention. The only question is whether such a convention can be safely called during the hurly burly of the next legislature, which will waste nearly the first half of the session in the senatorial fight and will barely have time to make the apportionment, pass the laws which are absolutely required by local wants and make appropriations for conducting the state institutions during the coming two years.

A Square Back Down. The president has surrendered to the Missouri pressure in the case of M. E. Benton, who less than a month ago suspended from the office of United States attorney for the western district of Missouri for having violated the executive order against "pernicious activity" in politics.

It is the first conspicuous case of a politician being removed from office by the president. It is a complete back down the president has made. For that and some other reasons it is peculiarly interesting. After reading the letter of Benton to the attorney general any candid man will admit that his course was clearly in the line of "pernicious activity" as defined by the president's order, or as he is now pleased to call it, "warning." By his own confession Benton made numerous political speeches in various places between September 25 and October 16, and these were not delivered to "neighbors and friends," nor were the times and places "merely incidental." They were made in pursuance of requests of the democratic state central committee and of democratic candidates for congress and with the concurrence of the United States senators from Missouri. The arrangement was effected with the full knowledge of all three parties of the existence of the president's "warning," and it is probable that the question of its consistency with that order was discussed. This is suggested by the statement of Benton that he relied for justification of his action upon the clause of the executive order which says that "individual interest and activity in political affairs is by no means condemned," and that "officers are not thereby disfranchised nor forbidden to exercise political privileges," to which it is evident he gave a most liberal construction. It is more likely, however, that he relied mainly upon senatorial and other assurances of protection, and as the result shows not mistakenly. There could not be a clearer case of an order which has been accepted and construed in two instances by heads of departments, as forbidding the sort of "pernicious activity" in politics of which Benton was by his own confession guilty.

How does the president explain the reversal of judgment on Benton and justify his square back down? It is to be noted that he acknowledges having acted in the matter of suspension on executive evidence. A newspaper containing a list of Benton's engagements to speak was submitted to him and he was "led to believe in many of the days specified the court was in session." It does not appear that he took any trouble to correctly inform himself, though he might have done so with very little expenditure of time or effort. The fact was he had no idea of what a hornet's nest he would stir up in trying to make an example of a Missouri democrat, and did not suppose, what he has doubtless since learned, that so small a matter as this would lose him the support of that state, by no means assured now, in the next national democratic convention. But on a re-examination of the case the president goes to the other extreme, and accepts the statement of the suspended official as conclusive. What that amounts to, in the way of defense, simply is that his political work did not interfere with his being in court when his services were required there. This is of a piece with the plea of Mr. Vilas, in defense of his political work in Wisconsin, that there was no business in the postoffice department requiring his attention. We are not informed as to the extent of the duties of the United States district attorney in western Missouri, but the position must be very nearly a sinecure if he can find time outside of its requirements to make a dozen political speeches at numerous points far apart in the course of two weeks. It is evident in the letter of the president that he had some doubt about the ability of a man to do this without neglecting his duty, but the misgiving was not strong enough to overcome his confidence in the "frank tone" and other convincing characteristics of Benton's statement, backed by the demand of Senator Vest and the assurance that a Cleveland delegation from Missouri would be impossible unless Benton was restored. By this action the president has practically annulled his July "warning" and opened the way for all the "pernicious activity" in politics that any reasonable democrat can desire.

All that an officeholder, being a democrat, will have to do hereafter is to establish the fact, for which it is presumed his personal statement will be sufficient,

that his political work did not interfere with his official duties, and he will not be interfered with. Mr. Cleveland is hedging, and when a man begins this operation there is no telling to what extreme he will not go.

Stubborn Facts. The methods by which the Omaha Herald has been imposing upon advertising patrons both at home and abroad have been a proper subject for exposure, but we have refrained from comment, because the Herald is in no sense a competitor of the Bee, and in the next issue because we wished to avoid even the semblance of jealousy and rivalry. But when the Herald goes out of its way to couple with its impudently libelous assault upon the character of our "special" telegraphic service, we feel called upon to exhibit the inflated concern in its true light.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof. The false pretenses under which the Herald has been advertising itself as the leading paper of this section have doubtless deceived parties who do not know the relative standing of papers, but facts are stubborn things. The Herald advertises its weekly circulation at over 9,000, but it has paid from \$1 to \$1.25 per week postage on its weekly edition, which shows conclusively that it circulates through the postoffice outside of this county less than 1,000. Its circulation in this county does not exceed 100 copies. In other words, the weekly circulation of this "great" paper is less than 1,100 copies all told. If we are incorrect produce your postoffice receipts and we will apologize handsomely. On the other hand we are ready to produce our postoffice receipts that show a weekly circulation of fully 30,000 exclusive of Douglas county.

The circulation of the daily Herald which it is claimed by our blizzard contemporary has increased in proportion more than any paper west of Chicago during the past year, amounts to less than 1,000 copies delivered by carrier in between five and six thousand. The fact that the Herald has always refused to compete for the city advertising when a sworn statement of circulation was required shows that it is in no condition to compete for official business. With all its efforts of throwing Sunday papers into back and front yards and donating thousands of papers to newsmen all over the state the Herald has utterly failed to raise its regular subscription circulation beyond a paltry few hundred. While it keeps up its impudently printing at its head the claim of "the largest actual paid circulation of any daily in Nebraska," the fact remains that the Bee circulates more papers in Western Iowa than the Herald does in Nebraska, and that the Bee, by its sworn statements covering a period of ten months, shows an increase of nearly 5,000 dollars in that time, which is more than the whole average daily circulation of the Herald. And this cheeky swindle is kept up by the Herald from day to day and week to week. Facts are very stubborn things. The failure of the Herald to all its circulation permanently by all sorts of devices has caused the publishers, as a necessity, to cut down the size of the daily so that to-day it is the smallest morning paper in Omaha while the Bee is the largest. The reduction in size is equal to nearly twelve inches on the eighth page or nearly 100 inches on the eight pages.

The same imposture is kept up about the telegraphic service. The Herald has contracted for the United Press report at a comparatively low toll, and that report, printed by nearly two hundred papers in the country, is rehashed as "special cable dispatches" and "special telegrams" to the Omaha Herald. The greater portion of that report is simply a duplicate, differently worded, of the regular press report, which the Herald throws out purposely to deceive its patrons into the belief that it has "fresher" news than any other paper. As a matter of fact the New York Herald special cable service which the Bee prints exclusively west of Chicago and which is copyrighted to make it exclusive, costs the Bee more money every year than the entire telegraphic service of the Herald. During the past two Sundays the Bee has published more than 10,000 words of special cable service from the capitals of Europe, and its American "specials" wired to it exclusively by its paid agents at Washington, New York, Chicago, Des Moines and Lincoln made up 10,000 words more. If this braggart and swindling concern desires to compare telegraph toll receipts, we will accommodate them with great pleasure. The amount paid last year by the Bee for telegraph tolls was more than covered by the tolls received on the dailies in Nebraska. The taunt that the dispatch which appeared in the Herald one morning appeared in the Bee the next evening hardly justifies calling our telegraphic service bogus. This morning's Herald contains a column on John Jacob Astor which readers of the Bee will at once recognize as a copy of our New York letter published last Sunday and paid for to Mr. Franklin Case. The Herald's enterprise in this case, as in its state Clara Belle letter copied each week from a Cincinnati paper of the previous week under a changed date, does not draw on its purse strings. If the Herald will confine itself to bogus claims on its own account without libeling the Bee, further reference to its collapse as the "greatest daily west of Chicago" with the "largest actual paid circulation," will not be made by us.

THE FIELD OF INDUSTRY. Two hundred and eleven out of 265 farmers in Washington are Knights of Labor.

A good many of the New England manufacturers are building houses for their workmen.

The cotton iron mills of Utesa are running night and day, and have orders enough for a year to come.

A silk factory has just been completed at Fultonville, N. Y., and silk machinery from Europe is being put in.

The latest reports from the leading iron

and steel centres show an influx of inquiries for materials of all kinds.

Natural gas is being used as an illuminant under several patents. The same amount gives more light than artificial gas. Plants can be erected at a small cost.

Some scientific people in St. Louis are recommending manufacturers to sink wells from 500 to 2,000 feet for natural gas. Four thousand acres of land six miles from East St. Louis have been leased and operations will be commenced at once. If natural gas cannot be found two or three miles will probably be tried in the Ohio gas fields.

The trade conditions are improving even at the present time. The consumptive requirements of the country are so heavy that accumulations of stock are found to be difficult. Buyers, builders, projectors and investors are quite confident of a continuance of vigorous trade and manufacturing conditions that have existed since the 1st of September.

The news from New England manufacturing centers shows a liberal supply of orders for boots and shoes, cloth for winter and spring use, and for manufacturing products of all kinds. The New England manufacturers are preparing to increase their manufacturing capacities both by steam and water power, and already contracts have been secured for the increase of steam power. This is especially true in the larger mills.

Before the opening of spring there will be between twenty and thirty new national organizations formed representing as many different lines of industry throughout the United States. This national organization of labor by individual crafts is one of the departments inaugurated at the last two National conventions of the Knights of Labor. This departure has the deepest significance. Each craft will attend to its own affairs and perfect its own machinery, rules for its own separate craft, but will be subordinate to the general assembly.

During the past few days projects for the construction of between 7,000 and 8,000 miles of railroad have been made public. The demand for these new roads if presented this winter, as they probably will be, will have the effect of crowding prices up to a higher limit and of stimulating industry in every direction. The building of a new line upon next year of a scale of unprecedented magnitude. Nearly all the leading railroads throughout the country have been gaining in strength, and a complete spirit is now developing itself which will result in heavy investments for the purpose of railway extension.

Will Not Know Where to Begin. Before the president begins to mend his fences, he will hardly know where to begin amidst such a profusion of starting points.

The Next President. Youngstown Telegram. Taken altogether, the returns mean that the next president of the United States will be the nominee of the national republican party.

Has Had His Day. New York Telegram. Prohibition has had its day. Prohibition as a third-party movement has spent its force, but organized labor will have much to do with determining the people's choice in 1888.

Ought to Feel Complimented. Chicago Times. Mr. Barthold is said to be angry because of the failure to light the statue of Liberty. He ought to feel very much complimented that New York has not yet begun to cover the statue with advertising placards.

A Passage. John Doble 'Telly. The world was made when a man was born. He must taste for himself the forbidden fruit, and he must learn to walk before he can run. He can never take warning from old-fashioned things; He must drink as a boy, he must drink as a man; He must kiss, he must love, he must swear to his friends, and he must swear to his enemies; Of the friend of his soul, he must laugh to scorn; The hint of deceit in a woman's eyes; That she smiles as she weeps of Paradise; And so he goes on till the world grows old, Till his tongue has grown cautious, his heart has grown weary, and his soul has grown old.

Till the sun leaves his mouth and the ring leaves his hand, And a shiver of bright headache you ask him to quaff; He grows formal with men and with women, And distrustful of both when they're out of his sight; These are the signs of a man who is old, And loves for his pleasure—and 'tis time he were dead!

STATE JOTTINGS. Albin signs for an athletic music table.

Norfolk is enjoying the luxury of a daily paper.

Twenty-three train crews make Chadron their headquarters.

The human and the horse race for the drinks in Jimnata. The farmer holds the state and both take corn.

Nebraska City sends to Omaha for the packing house headquarters in more than one sense.

The Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley country has settled with nearly every farmer for the right of way through Boone county, and there are very few cases left for settlement by the appraisers.

George Schofield, a Saunders county farmer, aged sixty, painted his interior department with lardum at Cedar Bluffs and a stomach pump failed to work him. The blizzard had no terrors for him; he is at rest.

An artesian well is being bored at Chadron to get a little water to mix with the whiskey, but none of the strange liquid has yet been struck. The butte which has been gone through and the immediate work is of considerable interest.

A valuable horse was stolen from the stable of Mr. Higgins in Hastings Sunday night. A high-top lost harness, and another buggy the same night, proving that the thief knew the lay of the ground, and went off with the plunder in first-class style.

The first of the season fell in a Fairchild-parlor Monday evening when the belle of the town declined an offer of a sleigh ride from a sentimental and considerable young man. Coming astride the snowy billows "his" left a melancholy vacuum in Henry's heart and outside.

A Syracuse five-year-old, well advanced in domestic economy and the proper outlines of the Grecian bend, used her lunch basket for a cradle, and when the happy mother discovered the unnatural "protruberance," she promptly reduced the swelling and dressed her down.

A young woman named Mary Hall was rescued from Brownsville to a lonely spot in Iowa by a delirious, and left sick and penniless in an abandoned cabin. She was discovered and taken to Brownsville, where she is being cared for by charitable ladies. The unfortunate is not expected to recover.

The gay and giddy of Alnsworth will monopolize the rink on the night of November 27th, for the Mother Hubbard party. It is thought that all the nocturnal robes of the village will be in attendance that evening. The men will each use two pillow slips for Father Hubbard pants.

George Bazzard, living on Plum creek, Brown county, recently lost his little girl in the canyon, and the mother went out in search, looking long and anxiously up and down the canyon, and it so wrought upon her mind that she became temporarily insane, and has now gone to Iowa on a visit to friends in hope she may recover. The child was found the same day, having sustained no injury.

George Bazzard is a man of means and much leisure in Omaha. He is constitutionally opposed to shovelling snow or other wearying exertion. He arose at a

seasonable hour Wednesday morning, and muffled himself to breast the blizzard, started for his business office. Right at the front door step he encountered a drift of sufficient proportions to cause a halt. It stretched away in an unbroken field four feet deep, over gate and into the street. Fogery determined to get there somehow, and after a number of feet made a sliding dash over the billows. He skinned the drift for a distance of ten feet, when his pedals struck the gate, and he disappeared headfirst into the outside of the prostrate drift that half a dozen neighbors ever witnessed. Even his aged mellowed joy joined in the loud laughter that harshly smote on Fogery's ears when he rose to the surface, enveloped in powdered crystals, Santa Claus in disguise. He plowed his weary way down town and remained there till the thaw set in.

Drug Stores in Politics. Chicago Herald: Colonel Moonlight, lately the democratic candidate for governor in Kansas, declares that the drug stores defeated him. Under the so-called prohibitory law he has a monopoly of the beer and liquor traffic, and as a result, are selling vast quantities of intoxicating liquors at exorbitant rates. The only difference between the present situation and since the abolition of the saloons is that liquor now costs more money than it did, the amount sold and consumed being as large as ever. Beer which druggists buy at thirteen cents a bottle is retailed steadily enough at thirty cents a bottle.

Whisky bought by them at \$1.50 per gallon is sold at \$1.50 per pint. All that is needed to get a supply of whisky is to obtain a permit from the probate judge, and as that functionary derives a revenue of five cents for every permit issued he is not likely to be over-particular about satisfying the law. The law is not applied. Every man who is sick, or who may think that he will be sick, is entitled under the law to have some medicinal wine. In consequence Kansas has become one of the unhealthiest states in the Union. The invalid presents himself to the probate judge, nominates his disease, pays his fee, receives his permit, proceeds to the drug store, nominates his poison, receives it, paying three prices therefor, and goes home. From the reports which the dispensaries are compelled to keep it appears that whisky is being sold for everything from a bad cold to falling eyelids and curvature of the spine, and that the people are resorting to that remedy in increasing numbers every month. Enjoying a monopoly of the trade, and a complete control of the promise soon to make the Kansas druggist a millionaire, this new social factor has also become a power in politics.

According to Colonel Moonlight every druggist is enthusiastic in favor of the prohibition law. Its enactment has put money into his purse and its continuance will make him rich. He is therefore ardently in favor of any party which promises to retain the law. In the republican campaign was in defense of the present system the druggists arrayed themselves on the side of prohibition, and have extracted for themselves \$100,000 which were able to raise a corruption fund which made the efforts of the democrat Moonlight to illumine the trade and the rights of labor. This promise soon to make the Kansas druggist a millionaire, this new social factor has also become a power in politics.

Some surprise will be manifested over the fact that the trouble with Paddy Ryan in his engagement to John Sullivan in San Francisco was not so much his inability to hit Sullivan in the nose as his inadequate supply of wind. All the dispatches agree that if Ryan had plenty of wind he might have hurt Sullivan before he got through with him. As wind has been Paddy's best hold for several years, what now is left to him?

In the account of the fight with which the readers of the Herald are so familiar it was said that Ryan fought the second round from the first, and that not more than five seconds elapsed after the opening of hostilities before he landed a terrific blow-rattler on Sullivan's right cheek. Later on he did the same thing again, but it was not until the close of the third round that Paddy showed the stuff he was made of.

It was then that he hit Sullivan with the shining qualities which have made him great among the wind-jamming pugilists of the day. Having approached the danger zone, Ryan, in the fourth round, Paddy got one on the jaw which sounded like a cannon ball striking a board fence, and with a lunge which did credit to him he dropped on the outside of the ropes. When time was called, Ryan heroically refused to move, and as it was apparent that he had begun his great act of going to sleep the referee decided the fight in his antagonist's favor, and he was out.

Willy in the expressive language of the prize ring, it is evident that Ryan is Sullivan's "padding." It cannot be denied that Paddy is truly great in defeat. He knows when he is being out-fought, as well as any man in the country, and the way he takes of showing it is to be commended. So far as Sullivan is concerned he is not probably his forbearance in not giving it to him in the first round.

German Hours of Labor. Now that the hours-of-labor question is given such prominence in the United States politico-economic field, it will be of interest to know that these hours are in no other countries. The reports of the German inspectors of factories for 1885 have just been issued. Classifying the returns, it is found that most factories work ten or eleven hours daily, with at least six full days in the week. Those working ten hours form a large majority of the whole, not reckoning overtime. In the factory working ten hours from eleven to fourteen hours. In Bavaria eleven to twelve. In some mills and bakeries the hours run from seven to eight, and in some from seven to four to seven hours per week. In some glass-blowing works the men work six days in the week with out interruption, and only on Sundays get a proper sleep. In the Bohemian villages the nail-makers and wire-drawers, and in the Westphalian potteries, began work in summer at four or five, and in winter at six, continuing their eight hours. With such hours as these it is matter for wonder that there are not even more socialists in Germany than the government is already obliged to deal with.

Mr. John Greig, Watsonville, Cal., says St. Jacobs Oil is a sure cure for rheumatism.

A Proud Boston Mother. Boston Record: Scraps of conversation between two ladies, overheard on a suburban train a few mornings ago: "So George is at Harvard now?" "Oh, yes, this is his second year, you know; he has just entered the sophomore class."

'Tis vain to seek a powder that defies detection, but use Pozzoni's to improve the complexion.

STORIES OF DOCTORS. Queer Things About the Wise Men Who Hold Our Lives in Their

A woman in New York, nearly fifty, has been a cripple for years and has suffered intensely. She spent thousands and thousands of dollars in obtaining the best medical advice, but to no purpose. Lately she consulted a mountebank, who gave her a prescription which expelled a tape-worm of a size which had not been known to have entered a human system. Recently a well-known rich financier, having suffered for months from severe headache, sought relief at the hands, one after another, of all the doctors in Boston. They told him that his brain was affected, that his kidneys were diseased, that he had liver complaint, that it was the indirect result of neurasthenia, etc., etc. He tried the various remedies, but none of them was of any avail. Finally he went abroad for his health, and being in Vienna, consulted an eminent physician there, who told him that he had a polypus of the nose, and that it ought to be removed immediately. The operation, a simple one, was performed, and the financier had no more pain in his head.

After the Emperor Eugene had given birth to the prince imperial an important operation was necessary, and all the celebrated doctors of Paris and several other cities were called in. One of the doctors called in, among them Dr. Johnson, was dead. During his treatment it was found to their consternation that the blood had left his brain. She was in momentary danger of her life, and the doctor, in consultation took place. Nobody could advise except Johnson, who declared he could remedy the evil. He held her up by the heels and the blood flowed back to her brain. He saved her life, and he was called in, among them Dr. Johnson, was dead. During his treatment it was found to their consternation that the blood had left his brain. She was in momentary danger of her life, and the doctor, in consultation took place. Nobody could advise except Johnson, who declared he could remedy the evil. He held her up by the heels and the blood flowed back to her brain. 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