

The Omaha Bee.

Published every morning, except Sunday, only Monday morning daily.

TERMS BY MAIL:—
At \$10.00 per month in advance.
At \$1.00 per month in advance.
At \$1.00 per month in advance.

THE WEEKLY BEE, published every Wednesday.

TERMS POST PAID:—
One Year, \$10.00; Three Months, \$3.00;
Six Months, \$5.00; One Month, \$1.00.

CORRESPONDENCE.—All communications relating to News and Editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor or the Bee.

BUSINESS LETTERS.—All Business Letters and Remittances should be addressed to THE OMAHA PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA. Drafts, Checks and Post-office Orders to be made payable to the order of the Company.

OMAHA PUBLISHING CO., Prop'rs
E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

John H. Pierce is in Charge of the Circulation of THE DAILY BEE.

PLATT and I are out.—Conkling.

On what a fall was there my countrymen!

Who will run with the machine now?—Arthur.

There were a good many "traitors to me" in Albany.

The democratic members at Albany are going home very much disgusted.

REPUBLICANS are ungrateful and vindictive does not always vindicate.—Conkling.

ROBERTSON will lose no further time now in assuming the duties of the New York collectorship.

Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And departing leave behind us
Footprints on the shore of time.
—Tommy and Roscoe.

SENATOR CAMERON, of Wisconsin, will occupy Conkling's seat next session. Angus filed his pre-emption within twenty-four hours after Lord Roscoe resigned.

It affords us supreme satisfaction to learn that the latest comet, although of slow motion and a trifling orbit, is heading directly this way and will soon be visible to the naked eye.

The harvest of highwaymen and murderers is now in progress down in Missouri. This season's crop promises to be greater than any previous season since the war. A fair beginning was made yesterday with the Talbot boys.

The far west is again threatened with the grasshopper pest. The "varmints" have already appeared in Dakota in immense swarms.—Cleveland Leader.

One swallow doesn't make summer and a swarm of hoppers in the Dakota sandhills, where they are swarming almost every year, creates no serious apprehensions of the varmints in other sections of the far west.

"THINGS are about as bad as ever." The city councils of the country, if ever there shall be a day of reckoning, will have a wonderful sight to answer for. This hot spell ought to be suggestive to them. But our Omaha friends have this to console themselves with: That if it is "just about as bad as ever" in Omaha, it is also just about as bad as ever everywhere else.—Sioux City Journal.

No it isn't. They are not blessed with four dailies in every town where there is only room for two.

CONGRESSMAN VALENTINE is one of the ablest men in Nebraska. His private business is immense, and his state-embarking constituency roll in their burdens upon him without stint and without mercy. Yet he never murmurs, never loses his mental poise and is ever ready for duty.—Omaha Herald.

Oh, yes! Val's private business is immense. Sixteen out of the twenty-four hours of each day are devoted to exhaustive and laborious efforts nursing billiard balls, throwing dice and shuffling cards for pedro in the billiard halls and beer cellars of West Point. Fortunately Val's excellent constitution will not fail him—as long as the beer kegs hold out.

Governor ROBERTS, of Texas, is catching it all around for declining to join Governor Foster and the other governors in a call for a day of thanksgiving. Governor Roberts neglected to pay any attention to the matter for several days, and at last responded in a dispatch, refusing his co-operation on the ground that he does not deem it consistent with his position as governor to issue a proclamation for religious exercises, because church and state ought to be kept separate.

In the abstract Governor Roberts is correct, but common usage has invested national and state executives with authority to fix days of thanksgiving and prayer. In this instance the movement for a national thanksgiving day is made in response to almost universal sentiment and Governor Roberts' refusal to join the other governors is generally regarded as a piece of execrable discourtesy.

THE BATTLE OVER.

At last the contest at Albany over the vacant senatorial seats is over. Elbridge G. Lapham, the republican caucus nominee, has been elected as the successor of Roscoe Conkling.

Those who appeal to the sword perish by the sword. Mr. Conkling issued an imperious appeal to the legislature of the state of New York, commanding them to rebuke President Garfield for daring to exercise his constitutional prerogative as chief magistrate of the nation, and Mr. Conkling himself now stands rebuked.

While the country has reason to regret the loss of a man of Mr. Conkling's matchless talents, invaluable experience, and unwavering integrity from the councils of the nation, the lesson taught by his downfall will create a profound impression not only upon public men of our own time but upon generations of American statesmen yet unborn. Like the defeat of the unit rule at Chicago which was the death knell of the third term movement, the defeat of Mr. Conkling carries with it one of the most dangerous dogmas in our system of government.

As the defender of the spoils system and champion of the pernicious doctrine that would degrade the president to a mere lackey of the senate, Mr. Conkling had become the embodiment of a demoralizing and dangerous dogma. His resignation was not merely a piece of reckless bravado, but an appeal to the most populous state in the Union to sustain the spoils system and senatorial dictatorship.

In refusing to sustain Mr. Conkling the New York legislature has set a seal of condemnation, not so much upon Mr. Conkling individually, as upon the pernicious principles which he has so persistently sought to engrave upon our system of government. Mr. Conkling has himself alone to blame for this humiliating rebuke. He was the honored representative of the great state of New York on the floor of the senate, and he deserted his post of duty in a most critical time, because the president had disregarded his personal preference in an appointment in which not only the city and state of New York, but the whole country, had a vital interest.

Having resigned his seat on the pretext that he could not hold it with self-respect if the President persisted in ignoring his wishes in filling the New York Collectorship, the legislature took him at his word by electing as his successor a man who has no disposition to arrogate to himself powers which the constitution and laws of the country have vested in the President.

OUR FOREIGN CONSULS.

Civil service reform is greatly needed in our system of appointment to foreign consulates. When compared with other nations the diplomatic corps of the United States lacks dignity, character and ability. An observant correspondent, who had rare opportunities for judging, recently declared that taken as a whole the body of American consuls abroad compared unfavorably with those of the smallest European nationality. This statement does not apply to the incumbents of our first-class foreign missions. James Russell Lowell who is minister to the Court of St. James, Minister White, at Berlin, and Levi P. Morton, who holds the French mission, are all gentlemen of ability, culture and refinement, and no doubt able and respected representatives of our government.

It is when the smaller consulates are examined that our diplomatic service is seen in its most unfavorable light. The greater portion of our consuls possess neither the experience or training for the duties of their position. Many of them have never been in the public service in any capacity whatever. The fact that their appointment is only for a limited term of years and that the expiration of that period will probably witness a successor installed in their position forbids any incentive towards acquiring that experience which would prove most valuable to the state department and the government which they represent. The absence of any system of diplomatic promotion removes another incentive to the acceptance of the consulate by first-class men. Our consulates have, in short, become the mere rewards of party fidelity to be filled more according to the political necessities of the senators than with a due regard to the best interests of the government.

In marked contrast to the plan pursued by our government, is the method of diplomatic training and education which prevails in the older countries of Europe. There the foreign office, corresponding to our state department, furnishes for its employees the incumbents of the consulates in other countries. Trained from young men to a knowledge of diplomacy, and experienced in watching and reporting all movements in other countries which may bear upon the interests of their own, they became valuable and integral parts of the government whose services cannot be replaced by men less experienced and without training. There is, moreover, a regular gradation of promotion. Merit is

rewarded with advancement and the consul of twenty years ago if found competent fills a high position of trust as minister or ambassador.

While it is undoubtedly true that the ocean steamer, the railway and more than all the telegraph and cable has revolutionized diplomacy by bringing the subordinates into quick communication with the chief of government, it is unlikely that any nation could dispense with its representative in foreign lands. There will always remain outside of any political complications sufficient commercial interests to call for a large number of consulates and an able corps of incumbents. This being so it is highly important that unfavorable comparisons should continue to be drawn between the consuls of the United States and those of other nations. If the nominations for our representatives abroad lay with the department of state and a sure system of promotion was brought into active operation, and secure tenure of office guaranteed to the incumbents of our diplomatic offices, our country would have less cause to complain of her foreign consuls.

WHEN a man who swallowed a camel without wincing is choking at a goat, he makes himself supremely ridiculous. The editor of the *Herald* has not a word to say about the outrageous partiality of our assessors, and the jug handle system of local taxation that exempts millions of dollars worth of property owned by rich men and wealthy corporations, but a great hue and cry is raised about the location of crosswalks and other matters of comparatively trifling importance.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The death of Arthur Penryn Stanley, Dean of Westminster, removes one of the most genial lights of the English church. Scholarly, broad and liberal in theology, politically cosmopolitan he commanded wide popularity and genuine affection and respect. A dignitary in the church, a man of the most exemplary and devoted personal religion, he was also a reformer in politics as well as in politics. His sympathies in both fields of labor were with progress, and he was active and vigorous in its championship. All men who honor a noble christian manhood, who respect a life full of work and crowned with rich fruition, will mourn his death.

He was borne in Alderly, Cheshire Dec. 13, 1815. His father was Dr. Edward Stanley (1779-1849), rector of Alderly for 32 years, bishop of Norwich from 1837, and author of "Familiar History of Birds" (two vols., 1835), etc. The son was educated at Rugby, and in 1838 graduated at University college, Oxford, where he subsequently resided for 12 years as tutor. In 1851 he was appointed canon of Canterbury and he was Regius professor of ecclesiastical history at Oxford from 1856 to 1864, when he was made dean of Westminster. He is a leader of the "Broad Church" party. He has published "Life and Correspondence of Thomas Arnold, D. D." (2 vols., 8vo, 1844), which has passed through numerous foreign languages; "Sermons and Essays on the Apostolic Age" (1847); "The Epistles of St. Paul to the Corinthians, with critical Notes and Dissertations" (2 vols., 8vo, 1855; 4th ed. 1874); "Historical Memorial of Canterbury Cathedral" (8vo, 1855, 5th ed. 1869); "Sinai and Palestine, in Connection with their History" (8vo, 1856; 2nd ed. 1874); "Lectures on the History of the Eastern Church" (8vo, 1861); "Lectures on the History of the Jewish Church" (part I., Abraham to Samuel, 1862; part II., 1876); "The Bible, its Form and Substance" (1862); "Scripture Portraits and other Miscellanies" (1867); "Historical Memorials of Westminster Abbey" (1867); 4th ed. 1874; "The Three Irish Churches," a historical address (1869); "Essays on Church and State" (1870); "The Athanasian Creed" (1871); and "Lectures on the History of the Church of Scotland" (1872). In November, 1875, he was elected lord rector of the University of St. Andrews.

As a last desperate resort to appease the hostility against him the Czar of Russia is attempting to win the good graces of the peasantry. He is determined to mark in every way that he is a Russian, and not a man "vitiated by the worn-out ideas of the West." He orders that peasant deputations should be introduced first, has commanded the army to wear beards, and clothed the St. Petersburg police in the old costume of Russia, known in Western Europe as the "Tartar" dress.

The Canadian debt is increasing with alarming rapidity. Since 1867 it has advanced from \$75,000,000 to \$153,001,000 and it shows no signs of a backward tendency. The expense of maintaining the present system of government entails an annual outlay of \$28.25 for every man in the Dominion. It is clear that, on economical grounds, the Dominion is not a success. Debt has been contracted recklessly and money has been voted lavishly. As a consequence the Dominion is more heavily in debt in proportion to its resources than any solvent

State in the American Union, and its financial condition is steadily growing worse. Emigration even now is directed from the Dominion to the States. It is clear that before long this current will be greatly accelerated as furnishing the only means of escape from excessive local taxation. There are not the necessary conditions for a homogeneous and progressive nation on our northern boundary. The present experiment may be worth making, but it is costing something to make it.

The excitement in England over the attempted assassination of President Garfield seems to have nearly paralleled that in some sections of this country. Among those who called at the American Legation in London immediately after the shooting of President Garfield to express their sympathy were Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Henry D. Wolf, the Duc d'Aumale, the Baron Solvyns, the Earl and Countess of Airlie, the Earl and Countess of Jersey, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Mr. Burdett-Coutts Bartlett, Sir Henry and Lady Holland and Miss Holland, the Dowager Lady Stanley of Alderly, the Countess of Rosebery, the Earl of Lytton, Lord Enfield, Sir Henry James, Sir W. V. Harcourt, member of parliament; M. von Hengelmüller, (Charge d'Affaires of Austria and Hungary), the Earl of Kimberley, the French Ambassador, the Turkish Ambassador, the Italian Ambassador, the Spanish Minister, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Malmesbury, Sir Thomas Erskine May, Sir R. A. Cross, and Viscount Barrington.

The expulsion of Don Carlos from France once more calls attention to the fact that the crown of Alfonso is menaced by dangers from without as well as from within. The devoted peasantry of the Basque and indeed of all the northern provinces of Spain still stand ready to flock to the Carlist flag whenever it is raised. No matter how severely revolt may be stamped out, it still smoulders in the mountains. The case bears many points of similarity to the Stuart rallies made in 1715 and 1745, the Pretender in each instance being supported and buttressed by the blind loyalty of the Highlanders without a single worthy trait in his character to warrant such devotion.

It is reported on good authority from Vienna that negotiations are in progress tending to the formation of an alliance between Germany, Austria, Hungary and France. Russia since the death of Alexander II. has ceased to be the close ally of Germany. So long as Alexander II. was alive Russia was the main European power, with which the German empire endeavored to keep on terms of close friendship at any cost. The relationship of the late Czar with Emperor William and the mutual regard which had grown up between them, served to cement this alliance while Bismarck's own intimacy with Andrássy brought about an unusually close friendship between Germany and Austria-Hungary; and thus arose the famous Three Emperors of Alliance.

The French have gained in Africa a territory larger than that which they lost by the cession of Alsace to Germany. Now, to extend that possession from Tunis to Tripoli, and ultimately to Egypt, France needs the countenance of just those two powers: the German and the Austro-Hungary Empires. They, on the other hand, have also their purposes to serve. Germany wants peace and undisturbed possession of Alsace and Lorraine. Austria-Hungary wants to crawl cautiously forward to Constantinople, and rather finds it in her interest that the French should march in the same direction on the other side of the Mediterranean.

France, Germany and Italy report bountiful crops, while it is a settled fact that the wheat harvest of this country will not reach an average yield. These are facts full of significance in their bearing on the grain transportation question. These circumstances will require the farmers and commission merchants of this country to save every cent that can be saved on the cost of transportation hence to Europe, if the farmer expects to get the same prices for his grain that he has heretofore secured with large crops. They will compel attention to the river route, which is made cheaper than all others. Friends of the Prince of Wales are pressing for an increase of the yearly allowance of the prince, but with poor prospects of success. England's civil list has been considerably reduced by acts of parliament within the present century. Under George I. it was \$5,000,000; under George II. it was reduced to \$2,500,000; and by an act passed the second year of Victoria's reign it was fixed at \$1,925,000, and the act specifies that whenever the civil-list charges for any year exceed \$400,000 (\$2,000,000) a bill of particulars shall be sent to parliament within thirty days.

By different Acts of Parliament the royal household has been provided for as follows: Duke of Edinburgh, \$125,000 per year; Duke of Connaught, \$125,000 per year; Princess of Prussia, \$40,000 per year; Prince Leopold, \$40,000 per

year; Princess Christian, \$30,000 per year; Princess Louise, \$30,000 per year; Dukes of Cambridge, \$30,000 per year; Princess Teck, \$25,000 per year; Duke of Cambridge, \$60,000 per year; Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg, \$25,000 per year; Prince of Wales, \$200,000 per year; Princess of Wales, \$50,000 per year—total \$780,000.

But in addition to the \$200,000 voted out of the revenues of the kingdom to the Prince of Wales, he gets the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, which have averaged net for the last twelve years about \$320,000 a year. So that his net income has been over \$500,000 a year. We have, then, the following net sums:

Queen, \$2,145,000 per year; Her apparent, \$520,000 per year; Princess of Wales, \$50,000 per year; all others, \$530,000 per year—grand total \$3,245,000.

These salaries are however considerably lower than the income of some of the continental sovereigns. The King of Prussia receives \$3,100,000, the Czar of Russia over \$12,000,000, and the Emperor of Austria \$4,500,000. The allowance to the King of little Belgium is about thirteen times the salary of the President of the mighty Republic of the United States; while the King and royal family of impoverished Spain and Italy eat up, respectively, \$3,400,000 and \$3,375,000 a year of the people's substance.

HONEY FOR THE LADIES.

Ombre net, in all colors, is pretty for strings or scarfs on summer bonnets.

A woman in Philadelphia has been bound over by a magistrate as a common scold.

A lady in a lemon-colored dress at one of our watering places appears picturesque in a big rocking chair.

At a picnic party the other day the youth who recklessly hugged all the girls was put down as a free and sneaky fellow.

Fashionable mountain and seaside dresses are made of awning stripes. They harmonize with the shade of the front stoop.

From the steamer's deck she beheld a large laden with cotton. "Ah! my bosom friend is baled out."

The Detroit Free Press wonders why colored ladies do not wear bits of white court plaids on their faces and become perfectly bewildering.

A pretty pink gingham for a house dress is garnished with coarse wheel embroidery and a dark green one appears darker by the use of the same wheel embroidery.

A dress of clear shade of velvet is trimmed with almond-colored satin, with clear-colored leaves. The hat, a chip, has brown leaves and a great almond-colored feather.

Tarring and feathering women is a diversion which appears to be practiced in this country only in the new England States. It is to be hoped their monopoly may never be disturbed.

The winds were whispering low and the sentinal stars had set their watch in the sky as he leaned from her chamber window and tenderly asked: "Is that you Henry?" "Gosh! 'iz; pretty 'oman dozen know 'er own husband when 'is sezim."

Ohio State Journal: Harvest lands are so scarce in our country that the young ladies are assisting. A young lady, who graduated at Delaware, last week drove self-trailing reaper all day fourth, notwithstanding the hot weather, and other girls are equally plucky.

Can any body tell us why a woman emerging from a crowded car, always makes believe she is going to get out at the side of the platform, and then, when she has jumped off in the mud, and then steps off at the other side? She always does it; and we want to know the reason why.

An Ohio paper says that "a girl who graduated in a calico dress a few years ago is now married to a wealthy man, and rides to church in her own carriage every Sunday." A Chicago girl who graduated in a calico dress a few years ago is now married, and does her own washing every Monday.

About 3,000 pounds of roses are required to produce one pound of the otto of roses. This delightful perfume is chiefly produced in Bulgaria, where the annual average production of otto between 1867 and 1871 was 400,000 metric tons; that of 1873 500,000, valued at \$700,000. The value of 1880 was estimated at the value of about \$1,000,000.

The handomest parasols for general wear are the large black ones with interior lining, a ladder of handomest Spanish lace, and a sword handle. The finest parasols are the pretty miniature ones of white, pink or heliotrope silk or satin, handomest lined, or covered with white lace or shirred muslin, and ornamented with a bouquet of flowers.

A woman has called at the Washington jail with a basket of "nice eatables" for the prisoners, which proves that Washington holds at least one sympathetic soul. The woman was turned away with her basket, which was sensible. Whatever the sounder's deserts are let him receive them without any further aid from good Samaritans with bouquets and spring chickens.

Mrs. Mary Hopkins, the woman millionaire of San Francisco, was assessed in the supplementary list filed a week ago for \$17,211,000. She has \$1,500,000 in railroad bonds, 18,015 shares of Western Development company stock, \$10,000,000; 495 shares Mission Bay Ridge company stock, \$40,000, and quantities of bank, insurance, railroad and other stocks of lesser value.

The Japanese style of combing the hair straight off the face, and twisting it into tight coils, fastened by long jeweled pins, is now greatly favored by many leaders of fashion as the Greek coilure, which really becomes to but few faces. The former style of hair dressing is quite as becoming to blondes as to brunettes, though the fashion seems to be more followed by ladies who have dark or black hair; but where the face is oval and the features regular there can be no more becoming manner of arranging the hair than in this novel and unique style.

An Ohio paper says that a young lady who graduated in a calico dress a few years ago is now married to a railroad superintendent who has an income of half a million a year. This may be taken as a basis for the regulation of graduating dress hereafter. Had she worn alpaca she might have done better, and caught the general manager of the road. On the other hand, had she bloomed forth in white Swiss, she might have captured the president of the concern, with his wife and millions; while, had she worn silk, with point lace and diamonds, she might have scooped in the conductor of a passenger train, and had only stairs and a sharp warning to patronize their tailors liberally.

Ginghams, chevrons, percales and calicoes show no change since they were introduced at the beginning of the season. In making them, it is noticeable that there are more decorated with embroidery and self-trimming than with lace, this being dedicated to more diaphanous goods. A pretty gingham dress is in dark blue. The skirt is trimmed with a wide white band, the tablier is finished with a plaining of the

material headed by a bias band of the same, and the straight, full-breasted in the back, slightly draped, are ornamented in the same simple but suitable way. The blouse is belted, and a dark leather belt, with straps, confines it. A rolling collar of white linen fastened with a gold stud, and rolling cuffs caught by gold links are the only lingerie. The hat is a dark blue rough-and-ready, small, and dropping over the face. A scarf of satin, fastened with a steel clasp, constitutes the trimming, and an umbrella, made of the same material as the dress, with a cherry handle, is carried. The gloves are of wash leather long and very loose.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Maria Litta have a fine concert company on the road.

There will be five "Hazel Kirke" companies on the road.

The Kiralfys will send out one "Michael Storch" combination and "Samuel Colville" will have charge of another.

Fanny Davenport will make an ambitious effort and will make Lady Macbeth her strong part of the coming season.

Maria Rose and Henrietta Beebe were among the vocalists at a concert lately given in London by John Thomas, the harpist.

Charlotte Thompson will make "A Planter's Daughter" her strong piece the coming season. For a portion of the campaign she will be supported by Wm. E. Sheridan.

The Boston Ideal company will embrace Adelaide Phillips, Barnody, Myron W. Whitney, Marie Stone, etc., and will present "Olivette," "Pinafore," "Pirates of Penzance," etc.

Emma Abbott's company will embrace Pauline Maurel, Mrs. Seguin, Wallace (probably), Brignoli, Castle, etc. Several new operas will be produced and "Nicola's" "Merry Wives of Windsor" revived.

The musical rage will be Adeline Patti's concert tour. She and her tenor Nicolini will draw enormous audiences, unless the prices are ridiculously large, which she denies. It is possible that she will appear in opera.

Mr. and Mrs. McKee Rankin will of course make "The Danites" the chief attraction, but the novelty of their season will be a modernized version of Douglas Jerrold's drama of "Black-Eyed Susan" by Willis, entitled "William."

Joe Jefferson will have a superb organization, probably including Mrs. John Drew, Frederick Robinson, and Mark Pendleton. In addition to the perennial "Rip," "The Rivals" and "The Heir at Law," will form his repertoire.

John E. Owens will be under John T. Ford's management and will devote most of his season to "A Man from Catteraugus," his new Yankee character, although "Solon Shingle," "Caleb Plummer," "Polyns Midwiltch" and other comedy roles will be presented.

Milton Nobles, will manage his own season, and in addition to "Phenix" and "A Man of the People" will present "Interviews," a comedy in which he assumes the role of a newspaper man, a line by the way in which he has had practical experience. His company will be about the same.

Edwin Booth will return to his circuit with all the honors of the season. He will fresh upon him. He will star under Henry F. Abbey's management and will appear in his old standard roles with perhaps the addition of "Sir Edward Mortimer" and "Sir Giles Overreach." He will devote his time to the principal cities, playing at the theater in New York which bears his name. His company is not as yet made up, but will be a very strong one.

An eastern paper says that Miss Emily Solenne is of the opinion that Mr. Ballenberg, one of her late disastrous managers, does not like her, because, in Leadville, she called him "a factious fellow," and "Sir Giles Overreach." He will devote his time to the principal cities, playing at the theater in New York which bears his name. His company is not as yet made up, but will be a very strong one.

Mr. Chizzola sends word from Florence that a contract was signed and delivered, on the 11th inst., between Signor Rossi and himself, for the American tour of the eminent Italian actor. An American company will be engaged to travel and act with Signor Rossi. He was born in England, will witness a repetition of the experience which was made last season with Salvini. Signor Rossi will make his first appearance in New York on October 17, at Booth's Theatre, presumably in the character of Hamlet.

PEPPERMINT DROPS.

The fly that walks on oleomargarine is not the butterfly.

Wear a cabbage leaf in your hat this hot spell. It will fit you just splendidly.

Some geologists have contradicted Moses; but as all geologists have contradicted each other, Moses stands about as well as anybody.

It is said that thirty persons in a small town in Michigan were poisoned recently by eating sausages. This comes from leaving brass collars on dogs.

Several Texans are in jail at Leadville. We have always observed that, no matter where Texans may be, they move in the very best society the place has.

A man over in New York is trying to tramp 6,000 quarters in 6,000 minutes. He has done half, but on one seems to think much of him as a tramp.

The American navy is not large, but it is large enough to furnish sixty officers, with their families, on summer duty at that sort of arduous naval labors, Newport.

Feeding the president on rum and milk makes the old New England farmers think what they have to drink in haying time before temperance came in fashion.

Young Lover asks: "When is the best time to travel?" When you see the old man and his bull dog coming round the corner, sir. Travel for all you are worth.

"Young Physician"—Yes; corrosive sublimate is one of the most deadly poisons known. A great many people, however, are willing to back picnic lemonade against the field.

Idaho doesn't attract immigration much. There are no scarves there, and it is some times necessary to go forty miles to find a place to tynch a man. It's excruciatingly inconvenient.

The number of men who are still turning up all over the country with gunshots in their lives indicates that the surgical statistics of the late war ought to be overhauled, or else that some people don't know precisely where their lives are.

A tramp in Alabama recently fell dead while sawing wood. The strange part of the affair is found in the fact that the tramp actually engaged in wood sawing.

His death will be a warning to gentlemen of his class.

An esthetic person in Boston says pink and white glass makes a more attractive luncheon display than silver or decorated porcelain. In Chicago the main thing that will have the liver and bacon well done and the flies dredged out of the butter.

A New York judge says a man has the right to punch a smoker in the ribs with the end of his umbrella if he "puffs the smoke of a bad cigar in his face, even if it is in a smoking car." This looks as if there will be riots presently.

An exchange prints a long recipe explaining "How to perfume a dwelling." It's too expensive. The cheapest and quickest way to perfume a dwelling is to fry a piece of codfish or roast a few onions. They go right to the spot for a considerable length of period.

CHEAP LAND

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FINEST LAND

—IN—

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SELECTED IN AN EARLY DAY—NOT RAIL ROAD LAND, BUT LAND OWNED BY NON-RESIDENTS WHO ARE OFFERING THEIR LANDS AT LOW PRICES OF \$6, \$8, AND \$10 PER ACRE, ON LONG TIME AND EASY TERMS.

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