

THE OMAHA BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., PROPS. E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

EX-SPEAKER KEIFER lifts his coffin lid to remark that Blaine will not be a factor in the coming presidential struggle.

SECRETARY TELLER is doing excellent service to the country in protecting the national domain against land sharks and corporate land grabbers.

The government at Washington still lives, although the president, his cabinet and General Sheridan are more than a thousand miles away.

The flow of gold from Europe to this country is a healthy sign of American prosperity. During the past week the amount reached nearly a million and a half.

The president has passed through Holl's Half Acre, and the Devil's cauldron. Now he will be prepared to go through another siege from the office hunters.

The trial of Frank James, the Missouri bandit chief, is liable to last as long as the trial of Dorsey, the star route thief, and the result will be the same in both cases. Fat fees for the lawyers.

The muster roll of the grand army of postmasters of the United States foots up 48,049, of whom only 1,176 are appointed by the president. A fact worthy of note is that among the presidential postmasters few die and none ever resign unless they get a better office.

If Garfield had lived, what an interesting supplement he could have written to Dorsey's confessions. — New York Star.

If Garfield had lived, Dorsey would never have dared to utter the dastardly fibs that he has published or his confessions—to besmear the name of a man who is in his grave.

It now transpires that Dr. George L. Miller, the editor of the Omaha Herald, goes abroad for the purpose of examining Queen Victoria's lame knee. — Chicago News.

Now we have a rational explanation of the mission of our esteemed colleague as well as the object in view in getting baptized by Bishop Clarkson, of the High Church. When her majesty's knee is reset by the distinguished Pawnee doctor she can do nothing less than confer on him her garter, and let him go back to America "Knight of the Garter." Hont soit qui mal y pense.

The fact that corporations have no souls has again been forcibly illustrated. The cowardly action of the American Rapid Telegraph company in acceding to the demands of the striking operators and now going back on their voluntary arrangement with the men because the Western Union has defeated the strike, is something that the public and the operators ought not to forget. Compared with the American Rapid the Western Union is a striking example of corporate fair play.

ACCORDING to the Graphic Uncle Rufus Hatch is finding some elephants, or perhaps he should say hogs, among his noble British guests. In a dispatch from Yellowstone park one of the John Bull tourists is said to have cost Hatch \$2500 since he left England. The British travelers consume much costly wine, and one of the party even had the underclothing which he brought on his journey changed "to the host." Lord Hoadley is said to be much mortified at such exhibitions, and poor Uncle Rufus is quoted as saying that if he gets out of this scrape with enough money to keep his family through the winter he will never do the like again.

COMMENTING on the latest edition of Henry V. Poor's railroad manual the Springfield Republican calls attention to the effects of stock watering by railroad jobbers as follows: "The weakness of the American railroad system is the constantly widening gap between nominal capitalization and real cost. It is both a financial and a moral weakness. It was a financial weakness in the long period of depression, when hundreds of millions of so-called stock was foreclosed out of possession, and is always a moral weakness from the fact that a fictitious capital is not entitled to that 'reasonable' return which the common law allows the common carrier. Mr. Poor shows that the last 28,000 miles of railroad in this country, the product of the last three years, has been accompanied by an expansion of capital and debt amounting to \$2,033,000,000, or \$70,000 a mile, whereas at the actual cost was not over \$30,000 a mile, at \$30,000, a net earning of \$1,800 will pay 6 per cent on the cost, but at \$70,000, it takes a net earning of \$4,200 per mile to pay 6 per cent on the cost.

The Ohio campaign, which promised at the outset such a sweeping victory for Hoadley and the democratic ticket, looks very blue at this stage of the canvas. Judge Hoadley is sick "under the strain" which he is supposed to have been wear-

ing since his nomination. The Capital, a democratic newspaper at Cleveland, announces that it "will not be paraded as the purchased chattel of John Wesley Bookwalter and George Hoadley," and that "no trading millionaire in newspaper back offices in Cincinnati shall transfer its proprietary interest in our allegiance as a democrat to the highest bidder." In short "we shall oppose the election of Hoadley." The Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette throws light on what is here referred to by giving the details of the purchase of the delegates to the recent democratic county convention. The swag was \$10,925, divided among 92 delegates. The regular price of a delegate was \$100, but the Eleventh ward delegation of thirteen men had to be paid twice over, as the custodian of the fund the first time took the \$1,300 and "lit out." There were other cases of slight variations and inequalities.

DENVER is organizing a rival street railroad line. The charter of the Denver City Street Railway company grants to it the exclusive privilege of operating its cars within the limits of Denver. This would prevent any rival line from competing, provided the exclusive privilege, or rather monopoly, was upheld by the courts. All recent decisions, however, maintain that no legislative body can grant the privilege to the exclusive use of the streets of any city for the conveyance of passengers. But the projectors of the rival street railway line do not propose to contest that provision of the horse car charter nor to compete with it in the use of horse cars. Its plan is to adopt another motive power. They propose to establish a cable line propelled by steam or electric motors. This may be suggestive to Omaha capitalists who wish to boom Omaha by extensions of street railway lines.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS. The British parliament was prorogued by the queen last Saturday. The session just closed has by no means fulfilled all the promises made by Gladstone at its opening, but it has not been entirely barren of good results. Several very important measures have been enacted. Foremost among these are Mr. Chamberlain's bankruptcy bill, the agricultural holdings bill, and the corrupt practices at election bill. The agricultural holdings bill is of vital importance to the farmers of England and Scotland. It introduces the principle of tenant right and secures compensation for unexhausted improvements made during occupancy. The Corrupt Practices bill, will do much to prevent bribery and corruption at English elections, if it does not put an end to the practice altogether. To these acts should be added, the Passenger's Duty bill which exempts from taxation railroads that carry passengers at the rate of one penny per mile. Only few acts relating directly to Ireland were actually passed. Among these T. P. O'Connell's Laborers' bill, the steam Tramways bill, the Fisheries bill. The Tramways bill will be of vast advantage in affording relief to the distressed Irish farmers. The bill appropriates a quarter of a million for assisting emigration. It also appropriates an equal sum for the reclamation of portions of Ireland partially or wholly uncultivated and for removing to those districts families from the over populated districts. It also contemplates the encouragement of the same work by local companies. The bill gets its name from those sections which guarantee to persons constructing narrow gauge steam railways in Ireland a certain percentage on the investment.

The English house of lords seem bent upon keeping the English people aware that Mr. Parnell and his followers are not the only body of obstructionists in parliament. They have defeated three measures this session on which the public generally had agreed, and they have emasculated a fourth. They finally threw out the bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister. They voted down the bill to prohibit the abominable cruelty of pigeon-shooting matches; but as the princess of Wales has made them unfashionable by announcing her purpose to attend no more of them this vote will not matter much. It will not save an aristocratic present discredit and speedy oblivion. They have thrown out the bill to reduce the suffrage in the Irish boroughs to something like the English and Scotch level, thus giving the Irish agitators another good reason for insisting that there is one rule for England and another for Ireland.

The French war in Annam has ended more suddenly than any one expected. The capitulation of the emperor was as much of a surprise to the French themselves as to the rest of mankind. He was not only convinced that further resistance would be useless, but narrowly escaping with his life during the first day's bombardment of the forts and batteries at the mouth of the River Hue, he was thoroughly scared. By the terms of the treaty he is willing to sign, France is accorded an absolute protectorate over the empire; the native troops are to be placed under the command of General Bouet, the French commander; the Annamese are to pay the costs of the war, and all outstanding difficulties respecting the enforcement of existing treaties insuring the rights of foreigners and their immunity from attack will be satisfactorily adjusted. In short, France gets all she insisted upon at the outset, and a good deal more. But France will still have to contend with the inborn prejudice of all Eastern Asiatics against foreigners and their chronic incapacity to understand the binding force of treaty obligations. They agree to the terms in

order to escape from a difficulty, and forget every promise which they make by the red-hot stones and lava, and from tidal waves, which washed away whole villages of fishermen on the coast between Batavia and Anjer Head. The great disaster is one which might have been expected at any time, as Java is situated in the very center of volcanic activity. All the islands which stretch from Java and Borneo to the Indo-Chinese coast are of volcanic origin and include 100 active volcanoes. There is not an island, it is said, which is not pierced with one or more outlets. Java has 45 volcanoes, 28 of which are active. A long range of volcanoes run from these islands through Formosa to Japan and thence to Kamtschatka, which has fourteen. They cross the Pacific in a semi-circular line to the continent, but diminish in number in the mountain elevations which stretch along the whole Pacific coast of North and South America.

The scene of Mr. George W. Cable's new novel, "Dr. Sevier," is laid in New Orleans, the time being the eve of the late civil war, a glimpse of the beginning of which is said to be given in the closing chapters. Besides the creole types, of which Mr. Cable is known as the originator in fiction, this story is said to present a variety of characters of different nationalities drawn with Mr. Cable's well known insight and sense of humor. The novel will be an important feature of the new volume of The Century, the first chapters appearing in the November number.

The Western Schoolma'am. Chicago Tribune. Not bashful, nor yet overbold, And only twenty-two, With hair like threads of gleaming gold, And eyes of azure blue; With little hands, with pretty face, No lovelier might be known— She is the daisy of the town. The flower of the town.

With kindly words, with friendship warm, In aprons white and clean, The children swarm about her form Like bees about their queen. They love to move and answer to her heart; They think her wondrous wise, And all her gracious acts and arts, Seem perfect in their eyes.

No smiles to them seem half so sweet, No frowns as hard to bear, No looks of stern displeasure, No those her features wear; No voice more dear than hers to hear, No poetry or prose; No graces that she bestows, Than that which she bestows.

The village boys, when she goes by, In awe and admiration stand, She is the object of each eye; They fairly worship her. Like some sweet fairy sprite she seems, They bow and kneel in prayer, The spirit of their midnight dreams, Their idol all the day.

She draws them to the village church Far more than sermon strong, With anxious eyes the choir they search; They look at her and long. And when with smiling voice she sings, They lose their heads in love; Their feverish fancies float on wings Beyond the clouds above.

The grave old fathers of the town Gaze with admiring eyes, When like an angel she comes down, Their smiles and words are true; The baxton wives, with glances sour, Soon lead them from the place; For they are jealous of her power, And anxious of her face.

Her soul is like a spangling brook That bubbles on its way, In banks of shadow through shady nook, By banks with blossoms gay, All day, at school, with patient grace She rules the noisy crowd; Then homeward walks with happy face And soul without a cloud.

In simple hat of plaid straw, In tasteful gown of muslin blue, Her handsome face and form I saw While passing through the town. I watched her, while she sweetly smiled, In children's throng, when I was there; I wished I were more a child, A cherub to be kissed! — ENOCH J. HALL.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES. The public schools of Columbus, O., cost \$329,600 in 1882. Cincinnati had an enrollment of 34,254 pupils in 1882. Cost per capita on enrollment was \$18.28. The total number of children of school age in Iowa is 604,739, while the average attendance is but 253,888. Chicago had an enrollment of 68,614 pupils in 1882. The cost per capita on enrollment on this tax was \$17.37. The average number of teachers for each of the principal cities in the United States and district schools in Cincinnati is just 18.2. Salary \$1,900 each. The Rev. Dr. J. A. Lippincott, professor of mathematics in Dickinson college, has accepted the chairmanship of the university of Kansas, which was recently offered to him. Two houses, 18 teachers each; four, 17; two, 15; four, 14; seven, 13; nine, 12; one, 11; two, 10; four, 9; three, 8; six, 6; three, 5; one, 4. Average salary of teachers, \$1,200. An industrial school for Indian girls will soon be established at Muskogee, Indian Territory. Cooking, sewing, and all the details of domestic instruction for purposes of instruction, Christian housekeeping, as well as from text books in the school room, will be taught the girls. The first grammar school in Cincinnati, with twenty-one pupils, was opened on principal salary \$2,100. Boston has fifty grammar schools, each under the care of a male head master at a salary of \$2,800. Excluding principals, these grammar schools have the following teachers: The Paris municipal council has voted the sum of 35,000 francs to enable pupils in the different colleges to make holiday journeys to different countries for purposes of instruction. It is also proposed to send three teachers, two males and one female, to the exhibition now being held in Zurich to study Swiss methods of instruction at that city. After an experience of ten years it has been found that the best scientific students have, in every year, without a single exception, been the classical students, and the college has become so thoroughly convinced that the best work in science is to be done only on the basis of a thorough grounding in the classics that it has discontinued its scientific as separate from its classical course.

RELIGIOUS. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is in Portland, Oregon, and expects to be in San Francisco on September 1. Canon Godfrey Pope, is mentioned as a probable successor to the late Bishop Colenso as bishop of British Millbank, of New York, will build a church to cost \$25,000 in the town of Millbank, Dak., which is named after him. More than 800 pilgrimages will be made to the sanctuary of Lourdes in France this year. Taking an average of 1,200 in each pilgrimage the total reaches 960,000, not counting those who go alone or in private parties. The National Baptist says that the first Sunday school of Sweden was started 92 years in Stockholm. It had 600 scholars, and 6,425 scholars, in the whole of Sweden 20,000 teachers, and over 300,000 scholars. The first Presbyterian church in Nebraska was established in Nebraska City by the Rev. H. M. Giltner in 1856. The bell used was from a wrecked steamboat, the Genoa, and brought by Mr. F. S. Nuckolls, of Nebraska City, and given to the church. It is seriously proposed that several of the

European powers should unite in the suppression of Mohammedan pilgrimages to Mecca, by the occupation of the Holy City, which is so charged with pestilence almost always, and which sends so frequently the scourge of cholera over Egypt and the east. A religious community that seems to bear a close resemblance to that of Ursula, and whose leaders claim the power to work miracles, has just been discovered in Schuyler county, Ill. It is known as the Pilgrim band, and is growing rapidly. The success of its proselyting movements is being shown throughout Schuyler county, and in several other counties. There are about 4,000 Mennonites, or Anabaptists, in Manitoba, divided into ten or twelve villages, and occupying the richest land. They came seven years ago, a large reservation being set apart by the government for their exclusive use. Their elders decide minor disputes, but the power belongs to the people, without whose consent no business of importance can be transacted. They are, of course, subject to the provincial law. The Faith Cure convention at Old Orchard, Me., has closed but prayer meetings will be continued three times a day for several weeks. About 250 delegates attended the convention. The most striking cures in answer to prayers during the recent session are alleged to have occurred in the case of Miss Gibbs, of Oshawa, Canada, whose rheumatoid arthritis, of six years' standing, was suddenly cured, and in the case of Miss Jennie C. Clark, of Berwick, Me., whom heart disease scarcely allowed to reach the convention.

The centennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States will convene in October for its opening service at Christ church in Philadelphia, the place where the first convention of the church was held in 1789. Nearly 80,000 have been expended in restoring the church as nearly as possible to its appearance when the first convention assembled here in 1789. The history of the church is interesting. It was erected in 1639, during the reign of William III., and was built partly of wood and partly of brick. In 1724 the present edifice was built, and was nine years in process of construction. In 1754 the tower and steeple were built and a chime of eight bells was hung; a portion of the money to defray the expense was raised by lottery. Many relics of anti-Revolutionary date have been collected by the committee of the church. There are many interesting associations connected with the church, that are deserving of mention; the continental congress assembled here for worship on the 20th of July, 1775, the day having been set apart for general humiliation, fasting, and prayer throughout all the American provinces. Benjamin Franklin and Robert Morris were members of the vestry of the church.

Brother Blaine. The party hopes may wilt and wane, The party ship and shattered be, But Brother James Gillespie Blaine Is happy in his library; For James G. Blaine, he is writing some sort of a history.

He sees how mighty Conkling fell— Rolled down from high ambition's Alp; He hears the lullaby of the West Gloze over Billy Chandler's scalp. He sees and wears a cheerful grin, He wins the laurels of the night; He sees, and doesn't care a pin, The Stalwarts and the Half-Breeds fight.

He sees aspiring candidates Bring up with care minutest booms; The making nor the breaking states May lure him from his studious rooms.

He sees Grant doing Gould's behest; Ben. Butler devilling Fiske's host; From out the tent he hears the West He hears Jack Logan's injun roar.

Is James a candidate? O, fel! He's not at present on the track; Perhaps he doesn't care to try When party prospects look so black.

But he's a man of so much vim— And if he credits bland Dewey, And fuds the office choosing him, What would you have the poor man do?

And so, when comes Convention Day, Should you be much surprised to see That Brother Blaine had come to say "About the state of G. O. P.?" For James G. Blaine, he Wants a good end for his history. — N. Y. Sun.

Extreme Tired Feeling. A lady tells us "the first bottle has done my daughter a great deal of good, her food does not distress her now, nor does she suffer from that extreme tired feeling which she did before taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." A second bottle effected a cure. No other preparation contains such a concentration of vitalizing, enriching, purifying and invigorating properties as Hood's Sarsaparilla.

WHEELER COUNTY. Its Advantage for Stock Raising and Farming—Some Plain Facts. WHEELER, August 20, 1883. The Wheeler crops are looking well. Grass is very heavy. It has been a very wet season in these parts, but the storms and water have not done any damage. We have not had any hail to speak of or wind that has done any damage. This country is like all Nebraska. It is good to make men rich. I'll tell you how we do it. In the first place we buy a herd of cattle or sheep and turn them out on the grass to fat them, for we have plenty of permanent grazing. Then we get hay put up for 75c. per ton or do it ourselves. We have the best water privileges in the state; the sand hills are full of ponds of good water. They do not dry up in summer nor stagnate. This country is not a farming country, though we have some good farm land, about one-fourth is clay soil, the valley land is a sandy, alluvial soil. The valley land is the best land for grass. We think we can compete with any county in the state for hay and summer grass. Some men have settled on the valley land with the intention of farming. These men have failed because they had no money to buy stock. They have to depend on farming—and its no go—to make money. Such men would do well to come this way. There is no timber here nor stone. Our nearest market is Cedar county. Cattle does better than sheep, though sheep do very well. We are having fine hay, rye, and the ranch men are improving it. — OLD SANDY.

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SENATORS AND SIOUX. Visit of Senators Logan, Cameron and Dawes to Sioux City. The Reservation Question—Lands in Severalty—The General and His Army Friends. Sioux City Journal. There were three real, sure-enough senators in the city yesterday, the trio constituted a special senate committee to investigate the Sioux question. These senators were Gen. John A. Logan of Illinois, H. L. Dawes of Massachusetts, and Angus Cameron of Wisconsin. They came over from the Milwaukee road from Chamberlain, arriving at this city at 5 a. m. After a breakfast at the Hubbard house, and a stroll around town, they returned to their Pullman car on the Second street union track and calmly awaited the coming of a reporter. He came. In response to his request for a senator to interview, ANGUS CAMERON OF WISCONSIN was sent into the dressing-room at the end of the car, where the newspaper man waited for his prey. The scene was impressive. On the left hand looking north, and close beside, rose the ruins of what was a hotel away back in war time, but had several times been partly burned down, and is now given up to decay and traps. On the left was the alleged union depot, a monument to early railroad days in Sioux City. Around were freight cars, and directly in the foreground were the marble wash-basins, put in regardless of expense by Mr. Pullman, and not yet cleaned that morning by the porter. Senator Cameron wore a grey woolsen shirt and a kindly smile, the frosty stubble of a two weeks' beard acquired in the Indian country softening the outlines of a strong and healthy-looking face. The reporter asked about the party. The senator said that the committee as appointed consisted of the three senators already mentioned, Senator Morgan of Alabama, Senator Vest of Missouri, and Delegate McGinnis, of Montana. The two last named had gone up the Missouri to visit the Assinaboines and Blackfeet. Senator Morgan had telegraphed just as the party was about to start west that he could not come. The committee had been appointed to visit the Sioux and report what was best for the government to do with them. The committee had first VISITED THE CROWS on the Musselshell in Montana. This tribe has a reservation of 6,000,000 acres, but is doing almost nothing for its own support, and must be further civilized before it will be practicable to give the members of the tribe land in severalty. The first Sioux agency visited was Standing Rock. Here is about 5,500 Indians, among them Sitting Bull, Gault, Little Wolf and others who were lately hostile. The agent, McLaughlin, speaks Sioux and is doing well with the people he has in charge. These Sioux understand what it is to have LAND IN SEVERALTY. Some of them have already taken allotments of land. Some of these allotments are of 160 acres and some 320 acres. This agency is on the west side of the river on a part of the great Sioux reservation. At Cheyenne river agency the Sioux had at one time been in charge of Swan, a military man, and afterwards a civil agent of the same name. The Indians made considerable progress under these two agents, but lost it all under the agency of Love. A Pennsylvania man is now in charge, and under him the Indians are doing well. The reporter asked if the prospect of removing this band to a new agency north of the Cheyenne river did not discourage any attempts at making permanent improvements. Senator Cameron sat down on the seat at the end of the basin bench, and said quietly that he had not noticed that the Cheyenne river Sioux feared removal. The senator was not to be cheaply trapped into stating whether the Cheyennes would be removed this way. Then he continued the story of the journey. THE CROW CREEK SIOUX are on the east side of the river. Their reservation is one made by executive order, not a part of the great Sioux reservation, and comprises some 600,000 acres of excellent lands. Some of the Indians here are raising creditable crops, and the entire band is doing well. The lower Brules were the last band visited. These had utterly refused to sign the treaty for ceding a part of their reservation. The Sioux at this agency are a fine-looking people and have some flourishing crops. The reporter asked about the treaty the Brules refused to sign. STORY OF THE TREATY. The Wisconsin senator explained: "When the Sioux treaty of 1863 was made, by which the Platte country was ceded, it was stipulated that hereafter in ceding any Sioux lands three-quarters of the men of the tribe must sign. When the treaty ceding the Black Hills was made this stipulation was not observed, but congress ratified the treaty. The

commission appointed last year to treat with the Sioux for a part of its reservation took the Black Hills as a precedent, and did not attempt to secure the signatures of three-fourths of the men of the tribe. The senate might have approved the treaty any way, but it came in during the last days of the session, when there was not time to discuss so important a subject, and so it went over. Because of this unratified treaty the senate appointed the committee of senators to visit the Sioux." Would the committee report favorably on ratifying the treaty? This, the senator said, had not been discussed by the committee. The committee would prepare a report and present it to the senate. "This was a senatorial way of saying that the report would be to its peers and not to the reporter. Overlooking this stand-off, the reporter asked about the plans for INDIAN CIVILIZATION. It had been urged, the senator said, that the Sioux should have a start in stock. This was answered by the argument that with stock alone the Indians would retain their nomadic habits. The men who knew them best favored having the Indians farm in the white way, both in stock and grain raising. "The Sioux," he said, "are sufficiently advanced to take land in severalty. We have a very good opinion of this people, now that we have seen them." From what Senator Cameron said and from the way he said it, as well as from what he declined to say, the reporter infers that the senate committee's REPORT WILL RECOMMEND: 1. That the so-called Sioux treaty be ignored. 2. That the Sioux be required to select land in severalty. 3. That the great reservation generally be open to them for selection. 4. That the land not selected be sold to settlers. 5. That the proceeds of the sale be used to further Sioux civilization. "Now as regards the presidential situation—" began the reporter, persuasively. "Excuse me," said the senator, "but we have been in the Indian country so long that we have ceased to think of politics." Then he inquired of Iowa politics, and said that Wisconsin was in luck this fall in that it did not hold an election to choose so much as a road supervisor, and the reporter took his leave. SENATOR LOGAN was, of course, the lion of the party. A number of his old army comrades paid their respects to him, among others Maj. Cheney, Capt. Culver and H. C. McNeil. All these had belonged to the corps that wore the forty rounds badge. Postmaster Kirk and other politicians also called on the senators. Gen. Logan was not well, having caught a severe cold while fishing for bullheads from the stern of the steamer Batchelor as he voyaged down the Missouri river agency to agency. This cold had been followed by a slight congestion of the lungs. On account of this indisposition the senator did not go out to dinner yesterday, his dinner being sent them from the Hubbard house. Their car was attached to the outgoing Pacific train in the afternoon, and they are now well on their way to Valentine, whence they go by ambulance to Pine Ridge and Rosebud agencies. PAVEMENT PATS. Contractor Grant, who is pushing the asphalt paving on Sixteenth street, says that they have laid 2400 yards in two days, 1322 yards Thursday, and 1100 the day before. This is rapid work. The last block of those they intend to finish before the fair will have the stone down Tuesday noon. There will be five blocks in all, from Cass to Izard streets, before the fair. A force was put on Harney street ploughing it up yesterday, so that during the fair week the machinery and rollers can be transferred to Harney street, and no time be lost.

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