THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR:

GENERAL GRANT is expected to be in New York in time to take a hand in the Conkling fight.

SINCE the laying of the water pipes has begun "skipping the gutter" is the fashionable amusement in Omaha.

CHRONIC croakers ought to emigrate from Nebraska at once. The coming season, with its abundant crops, will take away their occupation.

ROSCOE announces that he prefers private life. We should toink that the senator's last sensation in private life would have lasted him for a lifetime.

BEECHER is pleased with the revised Bible. It is remarked, however, that the seventh commandment has not been expurgated.

FOR a senator who expects a spontaneous endorsement of his official action by the legislature, Senator Conkling is doing a great deal of political wire pulling.

THE revision of the bible is interesting, no doubt, but what the nation wants just now more than anything else is a revision of New York politics.

THOMAS BRENNAN, the secretary of the Land Leaugue, has been arrested by the British government under the coercion act. The ministry seem disposed to commit suicide, and a few more such arrests will finish the job.

PRINCE LEOPOLD was yesterday created Duke of Albany. This is an outrageous usurpation of one of Senator Conkling's exclusive titles and calls for prompt protest from Secretary Blaine.

THE Count St. Albante, died a few days ago in London. He was said to be the last of the Stuarts. As the count's family is wretchedly poor it is safe to say that the body of the last of the Stuarts will not be stolen.

THE Durango *Record* wants girls who can get themselves up in good shape. The editor should come to Nebraska. Omaha girls, thanks to the resources of fashion, can get themselves up into any shage desired by the requirements of the season. We have no scrawny ond angular belles in Omaha.

BROOKS went to Washington in quest of a foreign mission, or some other soft place on Uncle Sam's pay role. About that time his admiration of Garfield was boundless and his paper was an enthusiastic supporter of the administration. He came away in the caravan of disappointed office seekers, and ever since he has been clubbing Garfield.

AND now Secretary Windom is following out the example set by Post Master General James in making a thorough investigation of his department. There seems to have been a considerable amount of rottenness in the purchasing department and the secretary is determined to find out just how much.

BROOKS thinks that Nye, Colson & Co., should devote themselves to their legitimate business of grain buying, and three per cent money loaning, and keep their fingers out of the management of that remarkable political journalistic and railroad concern the *Republican*. On the other Messrs. Nye, Colson & Co., believe that Brooks ought to devote himself to his Farnam street mercantile pursuits and drops politic altogether.

BISMARCK'S hand makes itself shown in every move in European diplomacy. His latest clever stroke which he has just been disclosed proves to be the support which given by him to France in her treaty with Tunis. To the amazement of both Italy and England whose interests are threatened by the occupation of Tunis by the French it appears that France has wrestled from the Bey an acknowledgement of her suzerainty in place of that of Turkey, and that the grantees of peace extended to the whole country, instead of being confined to the Kroamir district. By this action she has alienated their old allies, Italy and England and that is just what Bismarck wanted.

OFFICE OF NYE, COLSON & CO.,
FREMONT, Neb., May 23, 1881.

FRIEND YOST—It is my opinion that, if you wish to retain the present circulation of The Republican you had better manage to choke of Brooks, on his Conkling-Garfield fight.

So far as I have any acquaintance, I do not know of one republican who sides with Conkling, and republicans generally fail to see the wisdom of forcing a fight in the party here, on what is purely a New York affair. I hear many declare that they have stood about all they will of it.

Respectfully Yours,
THERON NYE.

OFFICE OF SIRENO B. COLSON,
FREMONT, Neb., May 23, 1881.

Editor Republican,

"I want to d—mn you heartily for your words in the Garfield-Conkling matter."

"Go ahead we will *all fight you on* that line to the end of the war."

Yours &c., S. B. COLSON.

This is plain talk which any paper published as an honest and sincere exponent of party sentiment would heed, but Messrs. Colson and Nye ought to know enough to know that the *Republican* has not been edited in the interest of the party which it professes to champion for more than six years. It is merely the mouth piece of a gang of political cutthroats and jobbers who train in the wake of a giant monopoly. Like a piratical craft it is always sailing under false colors, and the republican flag at its masthead is a mere decoy.

Speaker Sharpe in the chair of the house at Albany is in as unhappy a position as Mr. Vice President Arthur in the senate of the United States. Assemblyman Spinola sprang to the floor, saying: "Mr. Speaker, in honor of the unanimous confirmation of Judge Robertson, I move——" This was as far as he got. The gavel of the speaker came down with a force that woke the echoes of the chamber like the discharge of a columbiad. "In honor of every thing that is orderly the gentleman will take his seat," snappishly said the speaker. "Well, the victory of the half-breeds can't be gagged," retorted General Spinola, as he took his seat, amid much laughter. Mr. Speaker Sharpe it is unnecessary

CONKLING AND GARFIELD.

Then came the crisis in the contest between Gen Garfield and Mr. Conkling—a crisis, in which a struggle, personal hitherto, assumed the larger form of an issue on constitutional grounds between the executive and the senate, in regard to the appointment of federal officers local to New York. In this larger aspect of it, the constitutional issue had become one which involved the rights not merely of the senators from New York, but of the senators from every other state in the Union, and of the senate itself as a part of the constitutional body forming one of the three great departments of the government. It was no longer merely "a New York affair;" it was a national, and therefore also a Nebraska affair. In this larger—this supreme, because constitutional—issue my own convictions and sympathies are with the senators and the senate. At he same time I became convinced that the president has been a victim of personal and partisan prejudice and pressure from the direction of his "chief constitutional adviser," Mr. James G. Blaine; that while it was officially Gen. Garfield, it was personally Mr. Blaine who was urging on this fight against Roscoe Conkling to threatened and imminent party rupture, division and defeat. It was at this stage of the "fight" that the senators from New York resigned.—[D. C. Brooks in the Republican.]

As an exponent of the constitutional issue between the Executive and the Senate Mr. Brooks exhibits lamentable ignorance of the letter and spirit of the Constitution. The second section of the second article of the Constitution provides that the President

"Shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate shall appoint, ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States whose oppointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments."

The judicial constructions of this clause are that the nomination is the sole act of the president, and is completely voluntary; that the appointment is also the act of the president, although it can be performed only by and with the advice and consent of the senate; and that appointing to office and commissioning the person appointed are distinct acts. The constitution here throws upon the chief magistrate the responsibility of the selection of executive agents. What is the meaning of "the advice and consent of the senate? Can it by any reasonable and honorable construction mean that the personal preferences, the likes and dislikes, of individual senators, shall determine the action of the senate? Can it possibly mean that the majority of senate may agree in advance that they will reject or refuse to consider any nomination to which any member of the majority, for any reason whatever, objects? Such a course would be a flagrant violation of the plain spirit and purpose of the constitution. It would be a practical overthrow of the executive. It would substantially transfer this power to one branch of the legislature. The constitution imposes a moral obligation upon the senate to confirm a nomination which is not personally unfit or improper, or which does not imperil the public interest.

It is urged on behalf of Conkling and made the basis for the abuse of President Garfield, that the withdrawal of the nominations of Woodford and others, on the one hand, and the appointment of Robertson without consulting the New York senators, is unprecedented. This is contradicted by the political history of the past twelve years. It was a common practice of General Grant to withdraw nominations. In 1871 while General John M. Thayer was senator from Nebraska, President Grant appointed the late General Silas A. Strickland Governor of Utah. While this nomination was pending in the senate and before Gen. Thayer had time to return to his seat from Nebraska, President Grant withdrew the nomination of Gen. Strickland without assigning any reason whatever for the withdrawal. It is an historic fact that Caleb Cushing's name was withdrawn by Grant while it was pending in the senate. President Hayes withdrew quite a number of appointments while they were pending in the senate. Among these were at least two Nebraskans appointed as U. S. marshal and one nominated as collector of internal revenue. Every one knows that Conkling and the stalwarts would have regarded it as perfectly proper for the president to withdraw Robertson's nomination, and it is simply absurd for them now to prate about violated constitutional principles. Conkling's great grievance is the appointment of a local customs officer without his concurrence. How was it when General Grant appointed Simmons collector of Boston? Both the Massachusetts senators protested against it, and Senator Boutwell who had been a member of Grant's cabinet presented a remonstrance signed by several thousand of the business men of Boston together with his own personal protest, without avail. Simmons who was appointed at the instance of Ben Butler was confirmed by the senate, and Conkling was one of those senators who voted to overide the will of Massachusetts and uphold what he termed the presidential prerogative.

How was it in the state of New York when General Grant appointed Tom Murphy to the very position now held by Robertson? Did General Grant consult Ruben E. Fenton who was then a republican leader and a United States senator from New York? What would Conkling have said if Fenton had insisted that the nomination of Murphy must lay over because one of the senators was not consulted?

And now about the moral aspect of the crisis which Conkling has precipated by resigning his seat in the senate. Supposing General Garfield, during the war, while he was stationed at a post of duty in Tennessee, had taken umbrage to the course of Gen. Grant in not consulting him about some important movement against the enemy at a critical time had thrown up his commission and deserted his post of duty, what would have been said of him by the press? How would he have been welcomed home by the loyal people of Ohio? And yet this is precisely what Conkling has done, and for deserting his post of duty he is being applauded by men who pretend to call themselves stalwarts. The desertion of Conkling and Platt from the United States senate, left that body in the hands of the enemy. It placed the entire administration of this government who could not only have reorganized the committees and elected a president pro tem, but who really were masters of the situation in the matter of republican appointments. Was it not an act of absolute disloyalty to the republican party to vacate two seats in the United States senate at that crisis? Are men fit subjects of admiration who will commit such an act? What would have been thought of the Massachusetts senators if they had resigned their posts when Conkling and Ben Butler pulled through an obnoxious collector? What would have been thought of Reuben E. Fenton if he had childishly refused to fulfill his duties as United States senator in the midst of an important executive session because Tom Murphy was nominated collector of New York? The truth is, the conduct of Conkling is utterly indefensible, either from a constitutional or party standpoint.

Conkling's Work for the Democracy.

Denver Tribune.

Somebody with brains is guiding the democratic party. No other theory will explain the attitude it has maintained since President Garfield went into office. At present its best ally seems to be ex-Senator Conkling. He is doing it as much good as he can, and his efforts are evidently being appreciated. The New York dispatches state that Samuel J. Tilden is actively employed in trying to get Mr. Conkling back into the senate. Inter-party assistance in faction fights is quite common in New York, and Mr. Conkling deserves his reward.

When the new senate organizad, Mr. Conkling was a strong Mahone man. He saw in Mahone an entering wedge which would split up the solid south, and, at that time, he was very anxious that the solid south should be split. For weeks he was chief nurse of the Mahone majority, and protected it with kindly fervor. Others blundered with him, but he was chief patron of the blunder.

The longer the Mahone blunder lasted the worse it was for the republicans and the better for the democrats. Its failure in the democratic opposition was a triumph for the democratic opposition. The longer the delay the greater the triumph. Conkling continued the dead-lock for weeks, thus increasing the democratic credit, solely because he wanted the time to mature his fight against a republican president.

When the dead-lock ended there was two ways of getting out of the republican dilemma. One was by dropping Gorham and Riddleberger and chosing respectable men. This one was on the basis of Mahone's vote. The other was for a compromise with the democrats on the small offices. This should have been done at the first. Conkling, by resigning with Platt, has put both of these out of power of the party. The democrats can organize whenever they please.

But it is in giving them the chance to organize, and with it the option of not organizing that Conkling has done the party the most serious harm. It is idle to conceal the fact that the moral effect of a refusal to take advantage of the situation is very greatly in favor of the democratic senators. They have not only acted with unexampled decency, but they have also acted with unexampled shrewdness. It would have been playing into the hands of the republicans if they had organized immediately on the receipt of the New York resignations. By not doing so they make contrast with the Mahone business which is not pleasant to contemplate. Mr. Conkling gave them the chance to do this.

Because Conkling is disgruntled, it is said that we are going to lose New York. This talk is evidence enough to the general impression that Conkling will sacarfice the party to his personal interests any time. That has been a threat of this sort implied from the beginning of the fight. His gang made the Kelly trades. His gang defeated the New York Assembly. It dickers with Five Points to swell the chorus in Conkling's praise. If New York is to be lost because of Conkling's defection it can have but one effect. It will kill Conkling politically. The Republican party is a much more important organization than he is a man.

Let him trade and dicker and threaten. In spite of it the chances are against his return, and the Republican party will be much better off without him.

What Has He Done?

Cleveland Leader.

Ex-Senator Conkliug is an able man in many respects. He has brains in abundance, and they have been well stored with legal, political and literary lore. He is an orator of acknowledged force and elegance. He is a shrewd and crafty political manager. After these points, what? What great national measure, indicative of broad and unselfish statesmanship, has he ever originated? In what great contest has he been the first to throw down the gauge of battle? With what great event in our national history, outside of political maneuverings is his name prominently associated? These are questions that suggest themselves in view of recent events, and we are surprised when we review his record for an answer. We find that instead of being an originator and a formulator of ideas and policies, he has been a follower, with power and shrewdness enough to seize upon events at just the right time and mold them to his own advantage. He has been a politician rather than a statesman. In that way he has gathered about him a following which for the crumbs from his political table have subserviently done his bidding and thus made him a great power in his own state. He has been vindictive and exacting and those he has assisted, and they have cringed and crawled before him, until he has come to think it his prerogative to imperiously lord it over all. He has been pampered and petted, by those who have sought his favors, until he has been spoiled, hence we find him in the ridiculous and undignified role of an overgrown schoolboy in the serio-comic performances of the past few days. Because he could not have his own way, and his fellow senators would not consent to accept his personal will as the imperative law of the senate, because they would not make his personal fight their fight, he resigns in a pet, and takes his "deputy" with him.

Mr. Conkling has had the reputation of being a bold political fighter. But he has signally failed to exhibit that characteristic in this case. This was his first chance for a square stand-up and knock-down political fight with a man who was his match. He invited the contest; yet, the instant his antagonist struck out from the shoulder and delivered a telling blow squarely between his eyes that "indicated business," he appealed to the crowd to help him, and because they refused he threw up the sponge and ran, closely followed by his little Platt. It would have been much more to his credit to have stood his ground and hit back as best he could from his place, and when beaten, as he was sure to be, to have gracefully acknowledged defeat and accepted the situation. He would at least have saved his reputation as a fighter. Now, even that is gone, and even those who had admired him most on that account are deserting him.

Man and Woman.

London Saturday Review.

After all, the work of the world must be done by men, and woman's education, woman's character, woman's place therein, must be governed by the one paramount consideration—what will best enable them to fill their rela-

PERSONALITIES.

Gen. Burnside is impatient to get a Rhode Island clam.

Gorham is beginning to wonder what is to become of him now.

General Lew Wallace, of Indiana, is a man of taste—he takes Turkey.

Dr. Tanner is operating in Chicago with a patent for painless tooth pulling.

Little Lotta will kick up her heels on the shores of Lake George this summer.

Platt skips along almost unnoticed in the wake of Conkling—like a dinky-boat dangling after a schooner.

Deacon Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati Gazette, calls Halstead, of The Commercial, "the Mephistopholes of the President."

Mr. Edwards Pierpont hasn't received any office under the administration, but he's supremely happy, nevertheless. He has just been dining a duke.

One of the wealthiest settlers in Australia is Jem Mace, the noted champion of the prize ring, who landed in Melbourne two years ago with $50. He has made a fortune by speculating in mining stocks.

Fanny Davenport will have a glass dress, which is to be built for her in Pittsburg. What the baldheaded men of this country want to know is, whether the garment is to be of plate.

Fanny Lear, the dashing young American woman for whom the festive Russian Grand Duke Nicholas stole his mother's diamonds a few years ago, is now in London in sore financial straits.

The Washington correspondent of The Boston Journal telegraphs that "Mrs. Senator Mahone has twice been the mother of triplets." A contemporary wickedly assumes that this accounts for General Mahone being a readjuster.

John Shields, of Jasper county, Ind., has lost fifteen steers in six years by lightening. Shields had better go out of the steer business, or else put lightning-rods on their tails.

Every one who has studied London signs has noticed the appropriateness of name and business which is visible everywhere. For instance: Rumfit & Cutwell, tailors; Alfred Pinch, shoemaker; Tugwell, the dentist; Going & Gonne, auctioneers.

Ross Wilkinson, nominated for U. S. marshal for the western district of Louisiana, had been dead two weeks when his name was sent in. An army of place-hunters howled in concert when they learned that they had been beaten by a stiff.

Will S. Hays, who has written something less than 5000 songs, is a candidate for mayor of Louisville. If elected he will drive all the disorderly characters out of the city by singing one his songs to each law breaker brought before him—a sort of Sing Sing punishment.

The latest reason given for Anna Dickinson's refusal to play Claude Melnotte is that she got her pants on wrong side before, and her appearance before the mirror so startled her that she worked in seventeen faints in twenty minutes. This report may not be true, but it is entitled to consideration along with others.—Kit Adams.

Put away the little teacup with which our Le Duc used to treat. He on earth no more will need it. For he is now the victim of a monster beat. Bamboo-shoots and garden-truck he'll no longer need. Darling little Le Duc has gone himself to seed. In fancy-gardening no longer he'll be soaring. He's been brought to grass by Massachusetts Loring.

The Abuse of Patronage.

Gath in Cincinnati Enquirer.

No man has yet uncovered the full scandals under our government arising from the power of representatives and senators to make appointments in the name of the United States. Here we have a senator six years in his seat, and who has attained a national distinction on account of his party services, who is this moment accused of a wholesale system of swindling, extending through a large number of states, and done with a boldness and want of common prudence frightful to see. Letters are written or telegraphed and men employed to increase a mail service already too munificent, and the said letters are made a basis of extravagant appropriations, which the senator in his place supports. Meantime bonds in blank are signed by one of his postmasters and satellites are brought to Washington by the pound the same being perfectly worthless. Why should this man have had postmasters or mail agents, or a large hand in the post-office department at Washington, except in accordance with this vicious system, which, instead of making him a statesman, induced him, perhaps, to become a rogue.

Another instance of senatorial patronage came out not many years ago at a hotel hop in Washington, where some of the young men experts put their heads together and agreed that a certain woman who was at the hop was off color. The hotel detective followed the damsel up and discovered that she was the mistress of a senator, one of the sly and moral sort, who always supports the most stalwart side of his party, believing that the more unreasonable his partisanship, the greater patriot he is. A political opponent of this man had sent to Washington this damsel in question, with an introduction to the senator, asking him to get her an appointment. It was easily done, and the government was paying for the pleasure of the senator, who had the prudence to surround the damsel with all the forms of respectability, even to bringing her mother on to be his housekeeper. On the night in question she had escaped from durance with a fellow-clerk, and was having a gay time at the ball. This senator probably has never had the least idea that in the city of Washington there were one hundred persons in almost daily intercourse with him who knew all about this hypocrisy. What right has he, merely on his request, to put any human being on the pay-roll of the government? particularly to corrupt the service, mislead, perhaps, other young women in the civil list, and convey to his fellow-citizens a loathsome notion of the public employment? The man is in the senate now, and is a thick-and-thin Conkling man.

Again, there was a distinguished senator whose patronage extended over the whole Union, who gave a notable office in the senate to a young man as the price of an intrigue with his wife. Thousands of people knew it all the while, and it was a matter of daily comment, and even of newspaper notice; and in his moments of disgust and remorse the young man himsef breathed his complaints. Why should such a senator have the making of private character around the capitol building?

Another eminent senator, perhaps longer in the public service than any living man, returned from the Cincinnati convention of 1876, and immediately, by the help of Grant, had the postmaster of his city removed, because the postmaster expressed a private opinion in favor of Blaine for president. I was taking lunch with this old senator when he was chuckling over his action, and I thought to myself that a more disgusting spectacle of gray hairs I had never seen. The vices of the patronage had made him a heartless, tyrannical savage, and he could not bear in a free country to have one of his office-holders even respect a political rival.

One of the blackest books in the history of man can be written on the patronage as dispensed by congressmen and senators, elected only for the purpose of giving us their experience and wisdom in framing the laws and institutions of the country. They have little or any time for such work, being now wholly engaged in turning men out and putting others into office. In class of men who keep posted in advance of all scientific and commercial changes, and are engaged in holding their country up to its best efficiency in the race for wealth and civilization. Our public men, gorged with this slave-holding patronage, are often debating the mere rudiments of political economy, and many apparently have never ready a book. Good fellowship, familiarity, coarse fidelity and genial dishonesty are the most cultivated traits in this patronage society. How many men of fine parts have we seen go to the dogs in a very few years from the glut of personal power in politics?

POLITICAL NOTES.

The seat of war has been transferred from Washington to Albany.

Mr. Dorsey will hardly come up for the Senate in Colorado four years from now.

The Chicago Times expresses the general sentiment when it says: Mahone came in like a lion and is going out like a donkey.

Congressman Murch has been invited by the Michigan Geeenbackers to "come on and assist us in arranging to carry the country in 1884."

Hannibal Hamlin is the only person alive among those who ran on the four Presidential tickets of 1860.

Congressman Hammond, of Alabama, bear such close resemblance to Mr. Jay Gould that, though in moderate circumstances, he is said sometimes to fancy himself a man of millions.

General George Manny, of Tennessee, who has been nominated as minister resident to Columbia, is a confederate brigardier, who raised the first regiment of rebels in Tennessee. He has been a republican since the war and was a Garfield elector.

The New Hampshire democrats are excited over the discussion of the election of a successor to Senator Rollins, whose term expires three months prior to the session of the State legislature in 1883. The cause of excitement is the probability that the immediate Legislature, which is Republican, will elect, as the weight of legal opinion is in favor of the course.

The political campaign in Pennsylvania is opening early, and the newspapers, especially those with republican constituencies, are already beginning to discuss the claims and the chances and the character of the several candidates for the nomination for state treasurer. It is conceded that the republican candidate for the only state office to be filled will be elected, but it is evident that there will be a struggle over the nomination.

The patronage of the custom house of New York is something greatly to be desired by an ambitious politician. The collector has 953 appointments, the aggregate of the salaries being $1,400,000. The patronage includes one assistant collector, ten deputy collectors, forty-nine messengers, twenty-two laborers, seven weighers and gaugers, eight foremen and janitors, eighty-four assistant weighers, two hundred and eighty-six inspectors at $4 a day, four Long Island coast inspectors, one hundred and nine night watchmen, nine inspectors and their employes. Four of the employes have been in the custom house more than twenty-one years, ten more than nineteen years, eight more than eighteen years, thirteen more than seventeen years, and one hundred and sixty more than twelve years. The new collector appoints his deputies on taking his office. The term of collector is for four years, and the salary is $12,000 a year. He receives about $5,000 additional in fees. Hence all these tears.

Bismarck and Berlin.

People will certainly have heard with astonishment of Prince Bismarck's idea of removing the seat of government from Berlin, and many may have regarded it in the light of a trich rather than as a serious proposal of the great statesman. It is a fact, however, that for years Prince Bismarck has had a secret grudge against the German capital. He is known to be, with regard to his private taxes and pecuniary matters in general, the reverse of a spendthrift. Few citizens have had so many disputes to settle with the civil authorities as the German chancellor about the payment of his own taxes. Perhaps the irritation produced by these petty vexations may have been the cause which has induced him lately to give such free utterance to his sentiments, and propose a removal of the seat of government from Berlin. The idea, however, is not new on his part. Seven years ago he asked a deputy, who belonged to a commission for the erection of a building for the Reichstag. "Who told you that the Reichstag is to remain in Berlin? Perhaps I shall build a palace in Potsdam for it." Some time afterwards, at a parliamentary soiree, he was heard to expatiate on the amenities of Potsdam, and to declare that two thousand officials could easily find room for themselves there. Prince Bismark ignores the changes which have taken place in Berlin. He lives secluded in his palace or on his estate in the country. In Berlin he hardly ever shows himself in the street. Nobody ever heard that he took an interest in science or that *savants* or literary men were seen in his salons. He never appears in a theatre, or at the opera, or at an art exhibition. An anecdote recently went the round of the papers, which showed that since his student days he had never been in the Berlin Museum, which has now one of the first collections in Europe, and the Berlin exhibition of 1879, which in the opinion of Germans, gave such striking testimony of the industrial skill in the German capital, was completely ignored by him.

The Doomed Senator.

West Point Progress.

We are sorry for Senator Saunders. He will never be his own successor. Mark it. For the faith that is in us, we are indebted to the fact that The Omaha Republican, which for the last four years has lammed it to him without mercy, now takes up the cudgels in his behalf. Paddock's fate ought to have been sufficient warning.

The English Channel Tunnel.

Work on the tunnel between England and France progresses favorably at the rate of about twenty-five feet per day of ten hours, and has already been carried to a distance of above 300 yards. This is in the shape of a driftway of about seven feet in diameter, opening near the mouth of the tunnel on the west side of Abott's Cliff. Commencing here, it runs in a line parallel with the line of railway, and follows the natural dip of the strata. The idea is to continue in this way until a depth of some 200 feet below the bed of the channel is reached. It is then confidently hoped by geologists that the character of the geological formations will admit of the engineering operations being advanced in a direct line or level, so as to allow of a corresponding rise on the other side of the channel. The operations are carried on under the directions of Colonel Beaumont, the chalk being cut by a disc furnished with cutters, which is worked by one of that gentleman's compressed air engines. It is a most ingenious mechanical contrivance, and far more reasons than one is peculiarly adapted to the work which it is performing here. The disc makes two revolutions per minute, slicing off the chalk to the thickness of a quarter of an inch at each revolution. There is no change in the soil, which is still gray chalk, and there is a remarkable freedom from the percolation of water.

Mr. L. F. Thompson, Superintendent Moore & Wyman's Engine and Machine Works, 37 Foundry street, Boston, Mass., sends the following item: My wife has been suffering for years with severe pains in the limbs, to relieve which I had her apply some Oil. Now she is cured, thanks to the wonderfully healing properties of the Oil. It has also been used among my men with splendid effect, and I can highly recommend it.

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Certificates of deposit issued payable in three, six and twelve months, bearing interest, or on demand without interest.

Advances made to customers on approved securities at market rates of interest.

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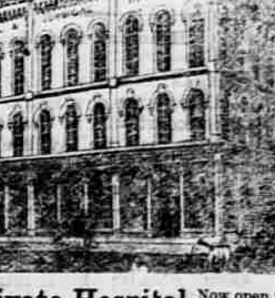

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