

THE DAILY BEE. OMAHA PUBLISHING CO., PROPRIETORS. 919 FARNHAM, bet. 9th and 10th Streets.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE. Leave Omaha—No. 1 through passenger, 11 a. m. No. 4, Oakland passenger, 5:30 a. m.

ARRIVING—FROM EAST AND SOUTH. C. & N. W. 2:00 a. m.—3:45 p. m. C. & N. W. 6:30 a. m.—8:15 p. m.

ARRIVING—FROM WEST AND NORTHWEST. O. & R. V. from Lincoln—12:12 p. m. U. P. Express—3:25 p. m.

Nebraska Division of the St. Paul & Sioux City Road. No. 2 leaves Omaha 8 a. m. No. 4 leaves Omaha 1:50 p. m.

Opening and Closing of Malls. CHICAGO & N. W. 11:00 a. m. to 1:00 p. m. CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC 11:00 a. m. to 1:00 p. m.

Business Directory. Art Emporium. U. ROSE'S Art Emporium, 1516 Dodge Street, Stead Engravings, Oil Paintings, Chromos, Fancy Frames, Framing a Specialty.

Abstract and Real Estate. JOHN L. McCAGUE, opposite Post Office. W. R. BARTLETT 317 South 15th Street.

Architects. DUFRENE & MENDELSSOHN, ARCHITECTS, Room 14, Creighton Block. A. T. LARGE, Jr., Room 2, Creighton Block.

Books, News and Stationery. J. I. FRUEHAUF 1015 Farnham Street. Butter and Eggs. McSHANE & SCHROEDER, the oldest B. and K. house in Nebraska established 1875 Omaha.

Central Restaurant. A. RYAN, southwest corner 16th and Dodge. Best Board for the Money. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Carriages and Road Wagons. WM. SNYDER, No. 1311 14th and Farnham Streets. Civil Engineers and Surveyors. ANDREW ROSEWATER, Creighton Block, Town Survey, Grading and Sewerage Systems a Specialty.

Commission Merchants. JOHN G. WIL, 1414 Dodge Street. D. B. BEEMER. For details see large advertisement in Daily and Weekly.

Cigars and Tobacco. WEST & FRITSCHE, manufacturers of Cigars, and Wholesale Dealers in Tobacco, 1305 Douglas Street. W. P. LORENZEN, manufacturer 614 10th Street.

Cornice Works. Western Cornice Works, Manufacturers Iron Cornice, Tin, Iron and Slate Roofing. Orders from any locality promptly executed in the best manner. Factory and Office 1519 Dodge Street.

Galvanized Iron Cornices, Window Caps, etc., manufactured and put up in any part of the country. A. SINGOLD 416 Thirteenth Street.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods. GEO. H. PETERSON. Also Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Notions and Cutlery, 804 S. 16th Street.

Clothing Bought. C. SHAW will pay highest Cash price for second hand clothing. Corner 16th and Farnham.

Denists. DR. PAUL, Williams' Block, Cor. 15th & Dodge. RUDIN & CO. Pharmacists, Fine Fancy Goods, Cor. 15th and Douglas Streets.

Harness, Saddles, &c. R. WEIST, 25 15th St. bet. Farn. & Harney. Hat and Bonnet Bleachers. Ladies get your Straws, Chip and Felt Hats done up at northeast corner Seventeenth and Capitol Avenue. WM. DOWE, Proprietor.

Hotels. CANFIELD HOUSE, Ges. Canfield, 9th & Farnham. DORAN HOUSE, P. H. Cary, 913 Farnham St. SLAVEN'S HOTEL, P. Slaven, 10th Street. Southern Hotel, Gus Emsel, 9th & Leavenworth.

Intelligence Office. MRS. LIZZIE DENT 217 16th Street. JOHN BAUMER 1314 Farnham Street.

Millinery. MRS. C. A. RINGER, Wholesale and Retail, Fancy Goods in great variety. Zephyrus, Card Boards, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, &c. Cheapest House in the West. Purchasers save 30 per cent. Order by Mail. 15 Fifteenth Street.

Physicians and Surgeons. W. S. GIBBS, M. D., Room No. 4, Creighton Block, 15th Street. P. S. LEISNER, M. D., Masonic Block.

Photographers. GEO. HEYN, PROP., Grand Central Hotel, 212 Sixteenth Street, near Masonic Hall. First-class Work and Promptness guaranteed.

Painting and Paper Hanging. HENRY A. WATERS, 1412 Dodge Street. Planning Mill. A. MOYER, manufacturer of sash, doors, blinds, moldings, newels, stairs, hand rails, furnishing scroll sawing, &c., Cor. Dodge and 9th Streets.

Refrigerators, Canfield's Patent. C. F. GOODMAN 11th St. bet. Farn. & Harney. Show Case Manufacturer. O. J. WILDE, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of Show Cases, Upholsteries, &c.—137 Cass St.

Shoe Stores. PHILIP LANG, 1320 Farnham St., bet. 15th & 14th. Second Hand Store. PERKINS & LEAR, 1419 Douglas St., New and Second Hand Furniture, House Furnishing Goods, &c., bought and sold on narrow margin.

Saloons. HENRY W. GANN, In the new brick block on Douglas Street, has just opened a most elegant dining hall. Hot Lunch from 10 to 12 every day.

Undertakers. CHAS. RIEWE, 1015 Farnham bet. 10th & 11th. P. PENNER, 3031 Tenth Street, between Farnham and Harney. Does good and cheap work.

Notice to Non-Resident Defendants. E. D. Lane (full name unknown) will take notice that he has been sued by Dudley M. Steele, Samuel R. Johnson and Sanford W. Spratt, co-partners, doing business under the firm name of Steele, Johnson & Co., in the District Court of Douglas county, Nebraska, to recover \$5,031.29, and interest from October 18, 1880, due them on a promissory note bearing date April 22, 1878. Also that an attachment has been made on certain funds in the First National Bank of Omaha, Nebraska, belonging to you and which the said parties above named seek to obtain to apply in payment of their said claim.

LEGAL NOTICE. In the district court, Douglas County. To Samuel C. Davis, Caroline Davis, Elizabeth B. Tomlinson and heirs or devisees of Henry T. Tomlinson, deceased whose real names are unknown, non-resident defendants.

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THE SNAKE TRADE. The Serpent Business in New York—The Death of a Veteran Dealer.

New York Sun. The snake season opens later than usual this year. The weather in all parts of the world has been made so cold that no attempts have been made to gather the serpent crop. Late advices received in this city, however, say that there is some activity in the South American market, and the usual supply may be expected here. One of the leading city dealers expects his first order of forty anacondas, assorted sizes, in about three weeks. Prices rule about the same as last year—from \$30 to \$300, according to length. Sizes vary from 8 to 30 feet.

The trade will actively set in about the 1st of April, and will continue brisk until about June, when the traveling shows will all be on the road. For a short season during midsummer there will be a lull in business, and only a small stock will be carried over to replace snakes that have died in shows. In the early fall when the side-shows are getting ready for the country fairs, the snake merchants again enjoy a prosperous trade. The merchants are conservative in ordering their goods, however, so as not to be compelled to carry a large stock through the winter. The late Mr. Mooney had only one snake, and that a very small one, to carry over this winter.

A SNAKE MERCHANT. The recent death of Patrick Mooney, the pioneer snake merchant of the city, was a great loss to the trade, and is mourned in the Fourth ward, in which he carried on business so many years. Mr. Mooney was an Irishman by birth, and started in the animal and snake business in Newry, Ireland, when a young man. He lived most of a quarter of a century in this country, most of the time in this city. He traveled extensively in his early life, and collected serpents in nearly every part of the globe. As a rule, he did not handle venomous reptiles, but the boas and anacondas sometimes proved as dangerous. He bore many scars on his hands and body from their teeth, and he used to tell thrilling stories of his escape from the coil of the monsters that wrapped around his body. He used frequently to take a good sized anaconda from his box in his store and frighten spectators by letting it coil around him. He always took good care not to let the snake get a purchase with its tail on any adroit object, against which to squeeze him.

He had many a hearty laugh at the sight of people at the reptiles. One day a party of roystering sailors got rather demonstrative around the window of his store, which was then on Front street, and a large crowd collected. Mooney determined to disperse it. Seizing a huge and lively ANACONDA from its case he swung it over his shoulder and rushed out into the crowd. The snake was coiled and coiled itself, thrusting its head out, and opened his mouth in a way to terrify and man, the terror-stricken sailors leading the flight, and not halting until they had put several blocks between them and the snake. Mooney's onslaught was long the talk of the neighborhood, and the boys were shy about loitering around his door for months. Mooney's courage was undaunted. He was a small, slender-built man, but men of twice his size who knew him did not care to incur his displeasure. One day last summer a tiny boy, a shoreman of gigantic stature made some disturbance in his shop. The fellow showed fight when he reached the sidewalk, seized an empty beer-keg and hurled it at Mooney's head. The little snake merchant dodged successfully, but his wrath was up. Stepping back into the shop he seized an ax and renewed the attack. The "longshoreman" had by that time started for a pile of loose paving stones near by, but seeing Mooney with uplifted ax close upon him, he took to his heels.

Mooney knew all about snake pathology, and rarely lost any of his serpents from disease. It was rather startling to the nerves to step into his shop and see him holding open THE CAPACIOUS MOUTH OF A BOA, and touching up canker spots, from which the reptiles frequently suffer. He lost the slippery reptiles in other ways than by disease, however. In spite of all precautions, they would occasionally escape from captivity. Mooney found one fine anaconda dead one morning several blocks from his store. An excited crowd had followed it and stoned it to death, not knowing whence it came.

On another occasion Mooney arrived at his store and found that five snakes were gone. After long search they were discovered coiled up inside of a long stovepipe that lay in a rear storeroom. The reptiles braced themselves and resisted all efforts at getting them out. As reptiles go without food a month at a time, the prospect of coaxing them out was unpromising. Finally, the rivets in the side of the pipe were cut, and the reluctant snakes were gotten out.

Another snake once escaped, and was missing for six months. It was given up as hopelessly lost. One day, in removing some old rope and other rubbish in the loft, the snake was found, alive and well. How he had gotten sufficient food to keep him alive was a mystery.

Two boas climbed from the first story to the roof of the building one night. In the morning one was found dead in the street, it evidently fell off. The other was found coiled around a chimney stack.

Mr. Mooney had to keep his store heated to a tropical temperature to keep his stock comfortable. In the late cold spell he was in the habit of working in the superheated room and then going out doors without an overcoat. He caught a severe cold, which resulted in pneumonia and caused his death.

chunks of the rock in his pockets, which were covered with fluff and tobacco dust. An old gentleman who had herded a stove in a Comstock saloon in '60, said the specks of the fluff and tobacco were sulphurets; through Freyberg while on the way to America, said they were "iron byrites, impregnated with sulphurets of silver;" a Comstock miner said the chunks entire were bird's-eye porphyry, and a Pine street stock sharp remarked that it looked like the rock from the mine from the Ophir when the big cave showed up the ore they sacked and sent to London.

"Is the mine for sale?" asked a man whose coat would have made good material for soup in the What Cheer restaurant. "That's what I'm on," said the mine owner. Just then Prof. Price, the well-known metallurgist, came along and pushed into the crowd. "Professor, what do you think of this stuff?" said a man who could buy two or three mines if he wanted to. "Grindstone," replied the jolly professor.

The crowd sadly adjourned, and the miner said that this was no place for an honest miner, and he hoped he might be "condemned" (new version) if he didn't go to New York, or Boston, or Philadelphia, where people knew something about mines and would take a man's word on a mine, provided he showed up a map and an expert's report.

HOOP-SKIRTS IN FASHION. A Hudden Demand That the Factories Cannot Meet—The New Style.

New York Sun, July 27. Foreign papers report that, in opposition to the limp, lank skirt of the esthete, the Parisian modists are bringing forward the crinoline, which is simply a revival of the hoop-skirt. The shops in this city are again displaying hoop-skirts, and report a good business for the time being. Hoop-skirt manufacturers were numerous, and a large capital was engaged in the business. Since the hoop-skirt era of fashion the factories have nearly all disappeared, and the capital has gone into other enterprises. Mr. ——— said yesterday: "I recollect the time when we employed 1,200 hands, and our product was 10,000 skirts a day. That was before the war broke out. In 1868 the hoop-skirt went out of fashion, and the trade died out. There was a revival in 1870, but it disappeared, and from that until now the hoop-skirt trade has been a very small part of our business. We have always continued the manufacture to some extent, getting orders every now and then, mostly from the South and West. Some ladies have never given up the use of the hoop skirt at all; but they have been old-fashioned people who like it because of its comfort. Now, however, it is in fashion again. The demand has sprung up so suddenly that it is impossible to meet it. For the last six months there has been an increasing demand, and in the last few weeks in addition to the local demand, we have been constantly receiving orders by telegraph from Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and other cities, and are sold ahead of production all the time. The trouble is that the old operatives have gone into other pursuits, and it is impossible to get hands enough. At present we are turning out about 100 dozen a day.

"How do you account for the change?" "Well, you know when fashion runs into extremes there is likely to be a violent reaction. Hoop-skirts were driven out of fashion because the style was driven to extreme. Hoops got to be four or five yards around in the style known as 'tilters.' A lady could hardly get into a church pew. When she sat down her dress ballooned and took up the whole side of a street car. The papers all got to making fun of the fashion, and there was a reaction against hoop-skirts. Another thing that had to do with it, I suppose, was the hard times. It took a great deal of fabric to cover those big skeleton tents, and there was a saving in adopting narrow skirts. Now tight dresses have been pushed to an extreme, and a reaction toward fuller dresses and the hoops is natural."

"How does the new style compare with the old?" asked the reporter. "Look at that!" said Mr. ———, pointing to a hoop-skirt hanging from the ceiling. It was a great circular wire cage with a rim of steel, and a rim of this" and he held up a slim, graceful skirt, with hoops secured by broad tapes, and running about half way up. "The old hoops run up to 150 inches in circumference. The present style runs from fifty-five to sixty-five inches. Now, if the modists do not push the hoop-skirt down to two yards in circumference, it will remain in use."

"Has there been much change in the manufacture of hoop-skirts?" "All the change in the world. It was in 1857 that hoop-skirts first came into use. I remember the first articles of the kind which were imported from Europe. They were cumbersome affairs, the hoops made of bamboo, cane, or rattan. Iron was considered too heavy a material. Steel-hoops were introduced by American makers. It was a long process to get the right quality of steel. If made too hard the steel would snap, and if too soft the hoop would bend in wear and lose its shape. Now the steel is so well tempered that the hoop-skirt retains its shape and at the same time conforms to changes of attitude in the wearer like a woven fabric. The weight of a skirt like that now coming into fashion is less than one-fourth of that of the old style of skirt, and the new skirt will wear four times as long as the old."

"M—'s" the sale of hoop-skirts was reported to be increasing. About a year ago," said the reporter's informant, "hoop-skirts came into some demand in connection with a style of sailor waist and gathered skirts for young girls. But the ladies did not adopt it, and the demand became transient. The indications now are that the hoop-skirt will become fashionable again. The bustle seemed to have paved the way for it. The bustle was gradually lengthened out from a hip piece until it extended the length of the skirt, and was like a hoop-skirt bisected longitudinally. It was a small change to make some of the lower hoops of the bustle complete circles about the form. Soon the garment became half hoop and half bustle.

A Mine Seller in Pine Street. San Francisco Post. He came down here to sell a mine. He said it was a "well-confirmed" ledge with porphyry for the hanging wall and quartzite on the under side, with fluff running in a straight streak from the foot of the canon to the summit of the hill. He had some

about ten steels going completely around, while the remainder were short halfhoops, ending at the side tapes. The hoops keep the folds of the dress from falling in the bustle. At present the article in use is only half a hoop-skirt, for the steels run only half way up in front, but the tendency is toward complete skirts again. The demand comes from the best class of customers, and in the last month or six weeks our sales have greatly increased."

At ———'s lady in charge of that department also reported an increasing demand for hoop-skirts by fashionable ladies. The skirt is called for as an adjunct to a lateral partition of tapes, so as to throw out the rear half-circle of hoops and support the drapings and ornaments of the back of the skirts.

Madame Blanc and the Gambling Hell of Monte Carlo. Mme. Blanc, of Monaco, has gone to rest. So said a cable dispatch of Wednesday. Her husband preceded her a few years since. In early life M. Blanc and his spouse kept a small goods store in Paris in an obscure street near the depot of the Chemin de Fer du Nord. The chemist had irresistible charms. These charms were enhanced by the fact that luck was always in their favor. Money flowed in freely, and in a short time Monsieur and Madame Blanc found themselves at the head of the notorious gambling hell at Monte Carlo, Monaco, the only den of the kind now remaining in Europe. The suppression in 1872 of the green-cloth club tables of the German watering-places, followed by the bouncing of M. Fama, an ex-priest, and now proprietor of a Nice theatre, from the "hell" at Saxon-les-Bains, Canton, Valais, Switzerland, on the 31st of December, 1870, greatly strengthened the position of the Blanc family. Lovers of roulette and rouge-et-noir from all parts of the world repaired to Monaco, and M. Blanc departed this life with the satisfaction of knowing that his family was one of the best provided for in the Old World. The Blanc family got only maintained themselves on the fallings of others, but have been the main supporters of the smallest principality in the world, —a spot, second to none in beauty, which has for a thousand years past claimed as its head a scion of the historical house of Grimaldi. Of the dead nothing but good. The benevolence of Madame Blanc was extraordinary, —not on the principle of the man who stole a new pair of shoes, and gave away his old ones "pour l'amour du bon Dieu," but because she considered it right to be charitable. Many a family may have been beggared in the Casino of Monte Carlo, many a suicide's grave may have been dug there; but many a teaching lesson has been made glad, and many an empty stomach filled by the generosity of Madame Blanc. She leaves three children,—the present M. Blanc, of Monte Carlo, whose schemes for recuperating the finances of the fast-retroting Ottoman Empire by the establishment at Constantinople and in Egypt of gambling-tables similar to those at Monte Carlo, and of the estate of which the Sultan was to have a big share, is well known, and two daughters, one of whom is married to Prince Radzivil, son of the celebrated Austrian diplomat of that name, while the other wife of Roland Bonaparte, son of the notoriously wayward Pierre Bonaparte. Although each daughter received a dowry of \$4,000,000 and the son a huge fortune before the death of his parents, Madame Blanc's teaching lesson was not depleted. She is said to have left a fabulous sum of money, no inconsiderable portion of which has come from the pockets of crazy Americans.

A Baptist Minister's Experience. I am a Baptist minister, and before I even thought of being a clergyman, I graduated in medicine, but left a heretive practice for my present profession, ten years ago. I was for many years a sufferer from quinsy; "Thomas' Electric Oil" cured me. I was also troubled with rheumatism, and "Thomas' Electric Oil" always relieved me. My wife and child had diphtheria, and "Thomas' Electric Oil" cured them, and if taken in time it will cure seven times out of ten. I am confident it is a cure for the most obstinate cold or cough, and if any one will take a small teaspoon and half fill it with the Oil, and then place the end of the spoon in one nostril and draw the Oil out of the spoon into the head by sniffing as hard as they can, until the Oil falls over into the throat, and practice that twice a week, I don't care how old or how long you may be, it will clean it out and cure their catarrh. For deafness and earache it has done wonders to my certain knowledge. It is the only medicine I have used that has ever cured me. I have ever felt recommending, and I am very anxious to see it in every place, for I tell you that I would not be without it in my house for any emergency. I am now suffering with a pain like rheumatism in my right limb, and nothing relieves me like Thomas' Electric Oil.

Dr. E. F. CRANE, Corry, Pa. aug-1-w

Bucklin's Arnica Salve. The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all kinds of skin eruptions. This salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price, 25c per box. For sale by ISH & McMANIS, Omaha.

M. R. RISDON, General Insurance Agent. REPRESENTS: PHOENIX ASSURANCE CO., of London, cash assets \$5,107,127. WESTERN LIFE, of New York, 1,000,000. TARI HILGERTS, of New York, 1,000,000. GRADY FIRE, Philadelphia, capital, 1,000,000. FIREMAN'S FUND, California, 800,000. SEWALL ESTER'S PATENT, 600,000. BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO. 1,200,000. NEW YORK FIRE INS. CO., assets, 5,000,000. AMERICAN CENTRAL, assets, 800,000. Southeast Cor. Fifteenth and Farnham Sts. OMAHA, NEB.

REMEMBER THE F. L. B. 1313 Farnham St., Omaha. WM. F. STOETZEL, Dealer in Hardware, Cooking Stoves

TIN WARE. Stove Repairer, Job Worker and Manufacturer OF ALL KINDS OF IRONS. Tenth and Jackson Sts., Omaha, Neb

Excursion Tickets. ROUND TRIP \$10.00 Via the C. B. & Q. R. R. First-class and good throughout the year. Also New York, Boston and all Eastern points, at proportionately low rates. On sale only at HOBBS BROTHERS' Railroad Ticket Office, 200 Tenth St., Omaha. dim-25-1m

BOSTON STORE. 614-616 TENTH STREET. WILL BE CLOSED ON MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 1ST, In order to make extensive alterations, and will re-open in a few days as the LARGEST DRY GOODS HOUSE in Nebraska (except Cruickshank & Co.)

LOOK OUT FOR OUR GRAND OPENING! P. G. IMLAH, Manager, Leader of Popular Prices.

THE GREAT WESTERN CLOTHING HOUSE. M. HELLMAN & CO., Spring Suits! All Styles! IMMENSE STOCK AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. The Largest Clothing House West of Chicago

A Department for Children's Clothing. We have now an assortment of Clothing of all kinds, Gent's Furnishing Goods in great variety, and a heavy stock of Trunks, Valises, Hats, Caps, &c. These goods are fresh, purchased from the manufacturers, and will be sold at prices lower than ever before made.

We Sell for Cash and Have but One Price. A large TAILORING FORCE is employed by us, and we make SUITS TO ORDER on very short notice. CALL AND SEE US. 1301 and 1303 Farnham St., cor. 13th

J. B. Detwiler's CARPET STORE. The Largest Stock and Most Complete Assortment in The West.

We Keep Everything in the Line of Carpets, Oil-cloths, Matting, Window-shades, Fixtures and Lace Curtains.

WE HAVE GOODS TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.