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The BEE PUBLISHING CO., Props
E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

In accordance with the time-honored custom of THE BEE, no paper will be issued from these headquarters tomorrow morning, it being discontinued for one day in honor of the national anniversary.

SOME of the papers are spelling it knavy department.

IT is a question whether Mayor Boyd is not bored of public works.

ARABI BEY is looking for another Moses to lead the foreigners out of Egypt.

THE Buffalo *Express* pronounces the Iowa amendment as about as clumsy a piece of English composition as it has ever seen.

TWENTY-FOUR candidates for congressman-at-large have cropped out in Kansas. The reaper whose name is political death will harvest nineteen of the twenty-four.

BEN BUTLER is preparing for his biennial flop, and will soon turn a handspring into the Massachusetts political ring as an administration republican. The sympathy of the country will at once be extended to the administration.

SOME interesting studies of the advance in prices during the last twelve months have been made by the *Public*. Comparing the prices in the middle of June last year and this, it appears that the advance in grain has been one-fifth, in meats nearly one-third, in dairy products nore than one-half; in sugar the advance has been trifling. Altogether the advance has been rather more than 25 per cent; $74.92 being required, June 30, 1882, to purchase the food that could have been puchased June 14, 1881, for $59.70. In clothing, metals, and lumber there has been scarcely any change in prices. Since November, 1878, the advance in grain has been more than one half, in meats nearly one-half, in dairy products a little less, in sugar a very small advance. Altogether the advance of prices in food has been 50 per cent, what in November, 1878, cost $49.54, now costing $74.93. Prices of clothing, metal and lumber have also advanced, but in smaller percentages. Aggregating all these classes of articles, it is shown that what now costs $144.53 cost only $108.76 in November, 1878. Prices at that time were much lower than they were before the war. The articles included in the *Public* tables would have cost $134.74 at the prices in January, 1860, and $128.98 a year ago.

THE recent railroad accident at Long Branch causes the New York *Times* to moralize over the criminal negligence of railroads and their success in evading the penalty of their carelessness in the protection of human life. It claims with truth that corporations employ able lawyers and control large funds, which they are always ready to use for the defeat of justice when its shafts are aimed at them. Cases against them arising from what are called "accidents" are delayed until the facts are well-nigh forgotten and sufferers have no help from public sentiment, and then they get off with very inadequate penalties for their wrong doing. So long as the condition of the law and the method of its administration admit of this, we must expect that negligence and recklessness will continue. The managers of the companies will take chances which would be carefully avoided if disasters resulting from carelessness were sure to bring upon them prompt and heavy losses. Aside from the question of criminal penalties, provision ought to be made for summarily exacting damages of a severely exemplary character for every loss of life or injury to person. Damages for such loss and injury can only be exemplary, for no money will pay family and friends for the visitation of death. There can be no adequate compensation for anguish and suffering or for permanent mutilation. But if the law provided that railroad companies should pay $100,000 for every life destroyed and correspondingly large sums for personal injuries inflicted through their own neglect or the carelessness of their servants there would be a diminution of these disasters. They would be too expensive to continue.

A WEAK MAKESHIFT.

Pig Iron Kelly is boasting very loudly over the passage of the internal revenue bill by the house. This measure, which is a very weak makeshift, if passed by the senate and signed by the president, will reduce the receipts of the internal revenue department some $23,000,000 through the repeal of the taxes on bank checks, matches, perfumery, patent medicines and the reduction of the stamp tax on cigarettes. This wonderful achievement is the result of months of battling in the committee on ways and means, in which all the resources and the great monopoly lobby were brought to bear upon its members in order to secure a still greater decrease in the internal revenue with the hope of preventing any reduction in the tariff.

The entire annual revenue of our government exceeds $400,000,000 Last year we had a surplus revenue of $150,000,000, which sum represents the amount uselessly extracted by direct and indirect taxation from the pockets of the people. Even with the extravagant appropriations of the present congress the surplus at the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, will be in the neighborhood of $85,000,000.

At the opening of the session of congress the appeal of the entire country was for an immediate and heavy reduction of taxation. The people who are taxed through an incongrous and iniquitous tariff on every article of domestic consumption demanded a speedy revision of the tariff. Their demands were met by the appointment of a tariff commission, which will postpone any revision of our custom duties for at least three years. As a foil to the advocates of tariff revision the lobby of the monopolists urged that the internal revenue taxes which affect the pockets of the producers least of all should be decreased to the tune of $70,000,000. This plan was advocated by Judge Kelly, who is the champion of the protected interests, and who fought with all the vigor of a special attorney after a fat fee every attempt to lower the duties. Judge Kelley's plan was original and sweeping. He proposed to lift all taxation from tobacco, and continue the taxes on sugar and blankets, on iron and wool, the articles of universal consumption by rich and poor.

The taxes which have been repealed were war measures, and ought long ago to have disappeared from the status books. But Mr. Kelley and his party are seriously mistaken if they imagine for a moment that the country will be satisfied with the sop which has been thrown at it by the ways and means committee of which he is chairman.

THWARTING MAJORITIES.

At a meeting held a few days ago in Lincoln the following peculiar resolution was presented and passed by a unanimous vote:

"*Resolved*, That we hold every man an enemy of his country who would in any way thwart the will of the majority."

Since when has a man who attempts to change a majority to a minority been classed as a public enemy? Is it not a fact that every great reform has been accomplished through opposition to majority sentiment? Were Richard Cobden and John Stuart Mill public enemies when they urged through parliament after parliament the repeal of the corn laws, although at first opposed by an overwhelming majority of English voters? How would the Lincoln convention class the original abolitionists, who were an insignificant minority when they first preached their crusade against slavery? Who to-day denounces them as public enemies?

Every great wrong strongly entrenched behind a mistaken public opinion has been righted through resistance to majorities. The ranks of "public enemies" according to the definition quoted have been swelled by the names of the greatest statesmen of the present and past age. Our national history is rich with the achievements of minorities which have become majorities only by opposing the principles or theories of the majorities which they succeeded. The voice of the people is not always the voice of God, and right on the scaffold in the end triumphs over wrong on the throne. Every one will concede that when the will of the majority has crystalized itself into law, resistance to law becomes crime. For this there can be no excuse. The only resort which remains for the minority in such a case is to repeal the law which they believe to be opposed to the principles of good government or in antagonism to a sound political economy. This can only be done by influencing public sentiment and the majority is thwarted by itself aiding in transferring the minority into a majority.

The sooner the idea is dispelled that a minority has no rights which the majority is bound to respect, the better it will be for all classes of our people who are interested in the workings of representative government. While it is one of the leading principles of a democracy that majorities must rule, it is also just as important a principle that nothing shall impede the right of free discussion, and that recognition must be accorded that large body of our citizens who form the intelligent minority on every great question of the day. It is the opposition of strong minorities which acts as the balance wheel to our political system and holds in check ambition and intrigue fortified by a weighty and powerful public sentiment. It is no crime to honestly agree with a minority and to work for its principles and the time is very far distant when a man who attempts to thwart the will of a majority will be generally classed in this free country as a "public enemy."

THE UTAH COMMISSION.

A subscriber from Beatrice, the home of Ex-Senator Paddock, writes us to enquire "what are the duties of the Utah commission, and what it is expected to accomplish." The Utah commission is appointed to set in motion the machinery by which is it intended that Utah shall be wrested from the control of polygamy, and polygamy itself discouraged. Under the supervision of the commission the present territorial legislature is to be dissolved and a new election held. Only those can register and vote who are not disqualified by the provision of the anti-polygamy bill, the disqualification consisting in living in the polygamous relation or in cohabitation with more than one woman. The portion of the act relating to the duties of the commission provides:

That all the registration and elective offices of every description in the territory of Utah are hereby declared vacant, and each and every duty relating to the registration of voters, the conduct of elections, the receiving or rejection of votes and the canvassing and returning of the same, and the issuing of certificates or other evidence of election in said territory, shall, until other provision be made by the legislature assembly of said territory as is hereafter * * provided, be performed under the existing laws of the United States and of said territory by proper persons, who shall be appointed to execute such offices and perform such duties by a board of five persons appointed by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, not more than three of whom shall be members of one political party and a majority of whom shall be a quorum. The members of said board * * * shall each receive a salary at the rate of $3,000 per annum and shall continue in office until the legislative assembly of said territory shall make provision for filling said offices as herein authorized.

It will be seen that the duties of the commission are merely to disenfranchise actual polygamists. As these are numerically few when compared with the whole Mormon population, there is no hope that the territorial legislature will be placed in Gentile hands. The relief which the board will cause will be only temporary, as the powers of the commission close when the legislative assembly is organized. What is there to keep affairs when this takes place, from falling at once into the same old rut with the sole exception that voting and holding offices by a small minority will be prohibited. Like all other commissions created by the present congress, the Utah commission is merely a means to meet a popular demand by the appointment of a how-not-to-do-it board of commissioners.

BROOKS has started on his European junketting trip, which will be conducted at the expense of the government. The *Republican* in his absence will be conducted as usual, at the expense of the railroads.

ACCORDING to the Chicago *Times* the gallows route is that in which the passenger is loudest in his professions of having found the right road. All the Guiteaus are sure of salvation.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND has set sail for Europe. The United States is not to be deprived of both its great romancers. Eli Perkins still treads his native heath.

THE MAGAZINES.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

"Emerson as a Poet," by Edwin P. Whipple, is one of the best critical estimates that has seen the light. "Hydraulic Pressure in Wall street," exposing the tricks and devices of stock manipulation, is a subject of the public cannot learn too much. The discovery of a great ruined city in Guatemala is the central interest in Charnay's eleventh article on "Ruins in Central America." There are two papers on the civil service question, one, "The Things Which Remain," by Gail Hamilton, who labors to relieve the civil service from the aspersions cast upon it on account of Guiteau's crime; the other, the "Business of Office Seeking," by Richard Grant White, who forcibly portrays the moral ills that come from the perennial struggle for place. Finally, Francis Marion Crawford, son of the eminent American sculptor, writes of "False Taste in Art," and indicates certain directions in which art culture might be developed under the conditions of life existing in the United States.

THE ART AMATEUR

for June, published by Montague Marks, 23 Union Square, N. Y., contains a finely illustrated notice of the Paris Salon, with special reference to the pictures by American artists, and those coming to this country. There are capital practical articles on modeling in clay; some timely hints on the decoration of country "boxes," the first of a series of articles on illuminated manuscripts, and the usual liberal array of designs for china painting, embroidery, etc.

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

Professor McBride leads off in the July Popular Science with an account of "Plant Cells and Their Contents," and is followed by M. Charles Lauth in a description of "Porcelain and the Art of its Production." The development of muscle and the effects of all kinds of exercise is thoroughly covered in "The Physiology of Exercise." A "Curious Burmese Tribe" near the western border of China is described by Lieut. Kreitler. "The Problems of Property," and "The Ethics of Vivisection" are articles well described by their captions. "Borax in America" is a subject of interest to many. Huxley's "Physical Basis of Life" is treated in Francis M. White's paper on "Protoplasm." "The Mechanics of Intermittent Springs," by Otto Walterhoefer, is illustrated. Mrs. Z. D Underhill takes to task Miss Hardaker's views on the inferiority of women. "The Relation of Music to Mental Progress," "Introduction to the Study of Fishes," "The Development of Cities," and other matters of value conclude the number.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.

The numbers for the 10th and 16th of June contain the following articles: "Jonathan Swift," "The Arcady of Our Grandfathers," "Marcus Aurelius Antonius," "The Last King of Tahiti," "A Visit to the Queen of Burmah," and "Charles Lamb and his Friends," "A la Mode in 1800," "Poor White Trash," and "The Convent of Monte Oliveto, near Siena," "The Next World," and "In Memorium," "Dr. John Brown," "Ice-Making in India," and "The Pepesian Library," "Hebrew Translations," with instalments of "The Ladies Lyndores," "Aunt Mona," and "Cecily," and the usual amount of poetry.

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW.

The June number contains half a dozen articles of length and importance sufficient to entitle them to the distinction of seperate books. This style of treating its chosen subjects is what places the International in the front rank of magazines in its line. The table of contents is as follows: "The Genesis of Modern Abolitionism," by Hon. George W. Julian; "The Progress of Some Western States and Cities," by Robert P. Porter; "Pessimism and the Signs of the Times," by Dr. Felix L. Oswald; "Irish Disaffection and English Legislation," by Prof. John Orr; "Mr. Lowell and the Irish American Suspects," by George Walton Green; "The Affinity and Divergence of Verse and Music," by Emily E. Ford: Book Reviews.

THE CENTURY ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE for July takes advanced grounds this month, and, while others are talking and speculating over the probable action of the horse in motion, a very important question, as the facts disclose, comes out with an article containing a forty four figures, reproduced from the instantaneous flashes of the camera, showing the exact position of the animal at each of the twenty four feet traveled. The time taken in the making of these sun-pictures can be faintly conceived when it is known that the spokes of a sulky, drawn by a fast trotter, are shown as distinct lines quite to the felloe of the wheel, and that in a fast run the tufts of the horse's tail, as it waves with his stride, are easily marked. The "consecutive positions of the legs in the stride of a running horse seem ludicrous and almost impossible, but the testimony of the zeotrope has silenced all doubt." Lovers of yachting will be greatly interested in an illustrated paper on the "Evolution of the American Yacht." The long list of contents cannot be mentioned, but it would hardly be just to fail to notice the growing interest and improvements in the departments, "Topics of the Time," "Literature," "Home and Society," "The World's Work," "Bric-a-Brac," etc. The publishers are making continual progress, even where advance seemed impossible.

Federal Taxation.

Buffalo Express.

The problem of tariff reform having been postponed for one, two, or three years—nobody knows how long—by the appointment of a how not-to-do-it commission, and the subject of reducing internal revenue taxation having been pushed upon congress by the advocates of protected industries, we had yesterday the natural result of such a policy in an attempt to lift all taxation from tobacco. Next will doubtless be a free-whisky or a free-beer scheme. To tax the sugar and the blankets and the pots and kettles of the people, and to furnish them tobacco and whisky free—this is the financial policy toward which the Forty-seventh congress seems to be working its odious way.

It needs no acquaintance with the principles of political economy to show anybody the utter viciousness of this policy. If there are in the world any productions that are purely luxuries and absolutely unnecessary, they are whisky and tobacco. If taxation makes them hard to get and discourages their use, all the better. Taxation is no burden to the community in this case. On the contrary, it is a benefit. This is all the more the fact because the tax falls exclusively on the consumer. It burdens nobody else. To lift such taxes as these, and leave the enormous burdens of the war-tariff on articles of common necessity and universal use is a policy so monstrous, an abuse of statesmanship so gross, that words fail to fitly characterize it.

But that, there is too much reason to fear, is what we are coming to. The revenue is so superabundant that it must be reduced. No party can face the country and justify taxation which puts into the treasury $150,000,000 a year more than sufficient to supply the needs of our wantonly extravagant government. Of course all considerations of justice, of experience, and of good sense, dictate the reduction of tariff rather than internal revenue taxation. The tariff produces nearly a hundred million dollars a year more than the internal revenue. The tariff doubles the cost of every pound of sugar and more than doubles the cost of every article of iron or of wool—those articles of universal consumption by rich and poor.

But the action of congress on the tariff commission shows that the protected industries to which the people pay enormously enhanced by protection have a great many advocates in the capitol and the people at large few. Will these proportions ever change? and, if so, when? Not, we fear, till panic and depression have the country a few more sharp lessons.

STATE JOTTINGS.

De Witt howls for a cheese factory.

An Odd Fellows lodge is to be organized at DeWitt.

Lincoln merchants complain of a very dull season.

A St. Joe dealer has already been to Nebraska City to buy ice.

The Express says there is a heavy clandestine liquor traffic in Beatrice.

The Central City post office has been raised to the third class, salary $1,200.

R ss Mitchell, aged 16, while bathing near Beatrice on the 27th, was d owned.

There are three small pox cases in the hospital outside of Plattsmouth and one in town.

Hon. J. H. Case, member of the house from Clay, died at his farm near Fairfield on the 28th.

The Iowa editorial association, on a bum to Denver, will stop in Lincoln, August 17th.

Aaron H. Latham and Lincoln Brown, Plattsmouth burglars, pleaded guilty and got one year each.

A Dawson county man is in jail awaiting trial on the charge of stealing a house from a homestead.

People in Central City are making caves behind their houses, in which to take refuge when the hurricanes come.

Anthony Morse, aged 43, while at work in the field near Centerville, Dodge county, on the 28th, was killed by lightning.

Lon Schoenrite, of Falls City, was kicked in the back by a stallion last week, and it was feared for a time he would die.

J. P. McClelland went to Fullerton from Chicago with a two-story house and barn, all framed and ready to put together on arrival.

A son of Mr. Headly, near Fairfield, received a bad wound one day last week from a projecting nail on a board on which he was sliding.

At Falls City on the 25th, J. L. Gandy was fined $300 and given 20 days in jail for trying to bribe a jury in a case in which he was plaintiff.

The house of Mr. McCullough, at Dorchester, was struck by lightning on the 25th and all persons in it stunned. A dog lying beneath a stove was killed.

During the storm in Boone county on the 27th, the school house in district 37 was struck by lightning and Lucy Stevens, aged 11, instantly killed. No one else was hurt.

There has been no spread of the small pox at Columbus and the disease is confined to the parties who were taken to the Sisters' hospital.

Wymore wants to be incorporated, but the commissioners of Gage county do not full disposed to concede the superior advantages of a corporate town to the ambitious village.

The Columbus council has ordered the marshal to stop killing dogs on the streets; he must catch the animals, snatch them into an alley and there dispatch them by the quickest route.

One of the tines of a pitchfork struck a three-year-old daughter of E. N. Morse, of Fremont, in the back of the neck, and the child has been paralyzed since. An older child threw the fork at the little one.

An unknown man went into Henry Howland's potato patch at Plattsmouth one day last week and when Howland's little son Willie asked him what he wanted there the scoundrel threw a quantity of vitriol in the boy's face, seriously injuring him.

A son of Adolph Johnson, of Mariposa precinct, Saunders county, was carried by the high wind on the 25th into a creek some distance away from the house, and drowned. The residence was also destroyed by the gale.

A terrible accident happened in the southern part of Hastings on the 26th. Mrs. Kate Snyder, a Russian who makes washing her business, was scrubbing the floor and had a can of concentrated lye standing on a stool near by. Her little child, about one year old, got hold of the can and drank part of the contents. Death ensued almost instantly.

A distressing accident occurred at Culbertson the other day. A young lady on horseback saw a gentleman friend on the opposite side of the street and called to him that she would ride him down. As she neared him he threw up his hands, which scared the horse, and in jumping to catch the animal, the gentleman ruptured his suspenders, causing an accident that makes him blush all over whenever he thinks of it.

A frightful accident occurred yesterday about two miles east of Elijah Filley's, which resulted in the killing outright of Master Charlie Ramsey. He had been working in the field, and on seeing a storm coming up, started to the house, and not having time to unhitch his team, left them at the barn. When about midway between the house and barn he was struck by lightning. He is reported to have been an unusually bright and intelligent boy, and his parents are sadly bereaved. His age is 11 years.—Express.

Col. Philpott, attorney for the widow of the late Jesse Campin, who was killed in the stabbing affray with James Griffin at Lincoln, has commenced suit in the district court to recover $10,000 damages from P. W. O'Connor, proprietor of the saloon where it is alleged that Campin purchased his liquor. It is understood that Campin was intoxicated when he commenced the quarrel with Griffin, and it is alleged that he and his partner purchased their liquor at the saloon under the First National bank, which is run in the name of P. W. O'Connor, The widow sues for money to support herself and three fatherless children.

While working with a large grindstone, run by horse power, at Elmwood, Cass county, Wednesday, a son-in-law of Mr. Holmes, of Rock Bluffs, named John Cochran was seriously, if not fatally hurt. The stone was revolving at a tremendous speed, 1,300 revolutions a minute, when the journal on which it was placed, gave way, splitting the heavy stone in the center. One half of it struck the unfortunate workman full in the forehead, smashing in his head, and splitting his face, nose and mouth. The blow entirely destroyed his eye sight, literally tearing the right eye out of the socket. Dr. Harp was called, but at last accounts the poor man was still unconscious and a raving maniac. His recovery is very doubtful.—Plattsmouth Journal.

Oregon and Washington Flouring Mills.

Astoria Journal of Commerce.

The season which has just closed has been a favorable one for the mills of Oregon and Washington, as the fact is becoming apparent to all that it is wiser to ship flour foreighn than the whole grain—hence the steady demand for the staff of life in preference. The Imperial mills at Oregon City, in nine months ending May 1, turned out 100,000 barrels. The brick mill at the same place turned out an enormous amount. The Salem mills for a great portion of the same time made 500 barrels daily, while the North Salem mills ground 200 barrels daily while running. The famous Red Star mills also made a fine run. Upper Valley mills, without an exception, made satisfactory seasons, and enlarging their capacity is now the order. In Eastern Oregon and Washington the mills were scarcely able to meet the demand by running night and day. Many new ones have been erected, and the enormous immigration the present year will more than keep them all busy to supply the market.

SEEKING SOIL.

Valley County Lands Selling Rapidly—Huge Crops a Certainty—Improvements at the County Seat.

Correspondence of the Bee.

ORD, Valley County, Neb, June 29.—This county is certainly on a boom. The prospect for the early completion of a railroad to its borders has given this county the greatest impetus of new arrivals that it has ever had. North Loup, the present prospective terminus of the railroad, is growing as only a new western railroad town can grow. Lots, within the last sixty days, have grown to fabulous prices and are being sold rapidly at from $1 to $8 per foot. One would naturally think that dirt in that locality was scarce, but the residents there around are prepared for the emergency and the high prices, as nearly every quarter section has been or is being laid out and platted as additions to the original town site. It is no uncommon thing to see trains of "schooners" driving through the different parts of the county seeking locations, whereon to light. And another evidence of the future prosperity of this county is that nearly all of the new comers are provided with a few head of cattle or sheep with which to make a start, and they all seem to be provided with ducats enough to pay their way until they can open up a farm and raise a crop or reap an income from the growth and increase of their stock. The rush has largely increased the sales as well as the prices of land in this county. Already there has been sold in this county this year more lands than any whole year previous, and still there is plenty land yet to be had. Lands sells from $4 to $10 an acre, improved farms with good buildings go as high as $15 to $18.

Crops throughout this whole northwest country give promise of an abundant yield, the acreage is larger than it has ever been, and if the present prospect matures rightly, there will be need of a railroad to carry away the grain.

Ord still continues to improve, and the class of buildings going this season are, by far, more substantial than any yet built. The Odd Fellows are just completing a large two-story building, the first story for a business room and the second story for a lodge room. The lumber is now being placed on the burnt district for the erection of two more business houses, the one on Horten's corner to be similar to the Odd Fellows', two-story, 20 by 50 feet.

A number of good sized dwellings have been and are being erected, ranging in cost from $1,000 to $2,000. The churches, the Methodist and Baptist, are nearing completion. The Baptist church is to be dedicated the 16th prox., when I suppose we will be told how much the world owes to the church, and the finale of which will be "Boys, come down."

The great inquiry in this town is, how long will the railroad remain at North Loup? and when it will leave North Loup, will it come to Ord, or will it cross the river and drive straight for Fort Hartsuff? Unfortunately for this town, the town site and the only available land adjoining the town site is owned by one family, and they are like some other people we have heard of, so greedy of their own interests that they will sooner or later kill the hen that is soon, in their eye, to lay their golden eggs.

The political caldron in this representative district begins to warm up. From the extra hand shaking, we count the present number of aspirants to the number of six. The early bird, etc., but more anon. * * *

PERSONALITIES.

Senator Windom was a tailor in a small Ohio town.

They say Henry Ward Beecher enjoys cigarette smoking.

Ex-Secretary Blaine will move into his new house in November.

Miss Lulee, a daughter of ex-Senator Yulee, is called the most beautiful woman in Washington this season.

They say Wm. A. Wheeler is about to marry again, and that it was crinoline, not fishline, that kept him from the tariff commission.

Mr. J. F. Pancake, of Bloomington, is a candidate for the republican nomination for judge of McLean county, but his opponents may lay him out flat.

Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, of New York, has given $10,000 and Mr. Jesse Seligman and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. $5,000 each, for the relief of the destitute Russian Jewish refugees arriving in that city.

The Sultan of Morocco has commissioned a French photographer to photograph all his wives, amounting to the number of 364. No one is to be permitted to see them but himself, as he alone will have a key to the locked album in which they will be placed.

President Grevy, of France, has been invested with the order of the Golden Fleece by the king of Spain, his neck being adorned by the same collar worn by the late Czar Alexander II. This order is one of the most distinguished in all Europe, having been founded in 1429 by Phillippe III., duke of Burgundy.

Barnes, the evangelist, is thus described in a Western paper: "His deep blue eyes of liquid lustre, are sometimes as gentle as a dove's, and then as piercing as an eagle's. Above, a broad white brow; below, his features have a captivating combination of womanly sweetness and manly strength. Dark hair, of silky softness, falls from a perfectly molded head upon his shapely shoulders, and a crisp, tawny beard covers the lower part of his face."

Free of Charge.

All persons suffering from Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Loss of Voice, or any affection of the Throat and Lungs, are requested to call at C. F. Goodman's drug store and get a Trial Bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, free of charge, which will convince them of its wonderful merits and show what a regular dollar-size bottle will do. Call early.

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SHROUDS, CRAPE, &c.
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A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN.
[From the Boston Globe.]

Messrs. Editors:—
The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., who above all other human beings may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman," as some of her correspondents love to call her. She is zealously devoted to her work, which is the outcome of a life study, and is obliged to keep six lady assistants, to help her answer the large correspondence which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special burden of suffering, or joy at release from it. Her Vegetable Compound is a medicine for good and not evil purposes. I have personally investigated it and am satisfied of the truth of this.
On account of its proven merits, it is recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. One says: "It works like a charm and saves much pain. It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, Irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life."
It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.
It costs only $1. per bottle or six for $5., and is sold by druggists. Any advice required as to special cases, and the names of many who have been restored to perfect health by the use of the Vegetable Compound, can be obtained by addressing Mrs. P., with stamp for reply, at her home in Lynn, Mass.
For Kidney Complaint of *either* sex this compound is unsurpassed as abundant testimonials show.
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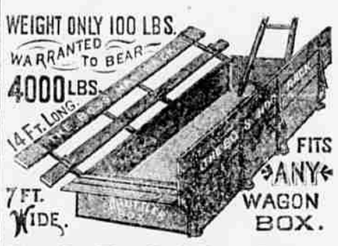

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