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THE BEE BUBLISHING CO., PROPS.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

MONTGOMERY BLAIN's death is a sad blow to the Tilden boom.

FREE whiskey and tobacco, the old flag and a generous appropriation, summarizes the demands of the Virginia democrats.

HOP SING has bought the water works at Elko, Nevada. Nobody but a Chinaman in Nevada has any use for water. Of course Hop Sing is a laundryman.

MR. WATTERSON has not interviewed Mr. Tilden for a week past, and there are grave suspicions that the old brand of Kentucky bourbon has given out in the editorial cellar.

A VERY sarcastic allusion to the degeneracy of the times is made by some paragrapher who quietly observes that Dr. Mary Walker believes she will live long enough to be elected to congress.

WASHINGTON despatches announce that "the absence of the president is being taken advantage of to make some important improvements at the White House. The White House has cost more for improvements, than it would take to build a second Windsor Castle or Buckingham palace in Washington.

THE cheap prices of land belonging to Texas have tempted capitalists and corporations to buy and hold immense sections. To avoid the evils of great landed monopolies, the state has raised the minimum price of public lands to $2 and $5 per acre, according to location, and not more than one section will be sold hereafter to a single purchaser.

SEATS in the new stock exchange are coming down in price at a rate which shows that lambs are less numerous, or their fleeces are lighter now than a short time ago. The last two sales indicate a decrease from $27,000 to $23,000 in the value of a place in the brokers' paradise, and we believe that a seat was once sold for $33,000. Let the good work go bravely on.

MR. DOANE made an excellent point in his excellent argument before the district court in the injunction hearing yesterday, when he inquired what interest the attorney of the Union Pacific represented that he volunteered his services without pay, to defeat the wishes of the people of Omaha, and uphold the unworthy acts of her unworthy servants. This was a point which the counsel on the other side wisely concluded not to notice.

JUDGE NEVILLE'S explanation of his remark in court relative to the injunction proceeding, was a very clear and manly one and removes all apprehension that the court had a preconceived opinion on the point involved. An unfortunate wording of the sentence referred to gave rise to the general opinion among those in the court room, that the judge's mind was not open to further argument on the question of what proportion of the property owners was necessary for a paving petition.

THE assassination of James Carey, the Irish informer, immediately upon his landing from the vessel which carried him to South Africa, will occasion no regret in any quarter. Among the Irish Nationalists the deed will meet with universal approval as a just punishment to a cowardly betrayer of his associates. Elsewhere Carey's death will be looked upon as a fitting ending to the life of a criminal whose responsibility for the assassination of Cavendish and Burke was no less than that of the five men who met their fate on the gallows at Dublin, and who only escaped the hangman's noose by helping to settle it over the necks of his companions in crime.

THE last legislature passed a law which provides that in cities of the first-class the number of polling places in wards can be increased from one to two upon petition of fifty residents of such voting precinct, setting forth the necessity for the increase. This provision was made with especial reference to the wants of this city. Every election for the past three years has shown the insufficiency of one polling place in each ward. Hundreds of voters among our laborers and mechanics' have been practically disenfranchised because of the crowd at the polls at the close of the hours set apart for voting. This has been particulaly the case in the Third, Fifth and Sixth wards.

In view of the approaching fall elections the requisite petitions should at once be circulated for the division of the wards and presented as early as possible to the city council for their action. Last spring the time was too short between the passage of the law and the city election to secure the requisite petitions, and action upon the petitions even if presented.

PENSIONS, AND PENSION FRAUDS.

The charge upon the country for pensions is greater than that for the support of the machinery of the government. This in itself is no cause for complaint. The nation does not begrudge one dollar paid out to its disabled veterans or issued for the support of the widows and orphans of its dead heroes. The people of the United States have proved by their generous liberality that in one respect at least republics are not ungrateful. No nation, ancient or modern, has made such bounteous provision for the support of its pensioners. The very liberality of the government has been the means of placing a premium on fraud in securing pensions. A case has just been brought to light in Philadelphia where a woman personated a widow who was really entitled to a pension. In this instance the swindlers obtained more than seventeen hundred dollars, but were captured so soon afterward that most of the money was recovered. Apparently the woman was a tool of two men, but as all three were taken into custody there will be no trouble in determining the share of each in the transaction. This swindle is, perhaps, slightly different in style from the usual pension fraud, but it illustrates the ease with which the treasury is plundered under the protection of the pension laws. It is not uncommon to see pensions conferred on men whose only experience in the army was gained in that profitable employment known as "leppin' the bounty." There are other instances in which soldiers who never thought of complaining of injury or ill-health during and long after the war have been induced to make applications and secure pensions for purely fictitious hurts or ailments. There have been cases in which pensions have been granted on account of such men, even though they have not asked for them. In such cases an imaginary case is made out by a man personating the real soldier, and false affidavits by the score are obtainable to strengthen the story. And while the real soldier may be living in health and cheerfulness, a scamp draws a pension on the strength of the former's military record. War widows were a numerous crop a few years ago, and the supply is not yet exhausted, for many pensions with large arrears are still granted on this score. Frequently both the real soldier and the real widow have passed away, but sometimes a member of the departed widow's family maintains the widow's claim—when previously legally granted—or else a personator secures a pension for a widow after the latter's death. Sometimes these schemes are concocted simply to get the arrears of pension, but not infrequently the personator has got the nerve to go on drawing the pension quarterly because there is so little reason to fear detection.

Owing to the immense number of claims filed and the insufficient clerical force provided in the pension bureau there can be no adequate examination into the facts alleged in the application for pensions, and so long as there is nothing about them to excite a suspicion of fraud it can hardly be expected that much time will be spent in investigation. It has been estimated that at one time 20 per cent. of the claims presented were absolutely fraudulent, and that at least that proportion of those allowed were either fraudulent or were granted for insignificant causes not contemplated by the pension law. A proposition has been made to publish lists giving the name of the person drawing the pension and of the person on whose account it was allowed, the amount, the cause and the pensioner's address. Such a list would unquestionably cause a considerable sensation, for it would be sure to expose many swindlers now drawing money to which they have no shadow of a right. For this reason it has been opposed by the great body of pension solicitors and by those thin-skinned ponsioners who regard the acceptance of the nation's bounty as humiliating. It is in this class that may be found in greatest numbers the undeserving pensioners those who fear an exposure of their dishonesty. There is no humiliation in drawing a pension if it has been earned. A law should be passed requiring the commissioner of pensions to advertise in each congressional district such a list as is above mentioned, at least once a year. The newspaper having the largest circulation in the district should be selected in order to secure the greatest publicity possible, and only the names of the pensioners living in its district should be sent to one paper. All applications for pensions should be similarly advertised monthly. The cost of advertising would be only a small proportion of the amount saved to the government by the prevention and exposure of fraudulent claims, and the nation would soon be able to feel that it was providing for its worthy soldiers and not in part for its worthless swindlers.

REMARKABLE EARTHQUAKES.

The great earthquake on the Island of Ischia, on Saturday, by which 2000 lives were lost and 1000 persons wounded, calls renewed attention to a class of natural phenomena which for centuries have been peculiarly destructive in Italy and South America, while their effects have been felt more or less in every portion of the civilized world. The ancients supposed that earthquakes were produced by subterraneous clouds bursting into lightning which shook the vaults that confined them. Later authorities attributed them to electricity whilst scientists are now agreed upon their cause as steam generated by subterraneous heat.

The earliest earthquake recorded was that which made Eubœa an island B. C. 426. Five hundred years later 150 towns and cities in Asia Minor were destroyed and in 543 A. D., a shock which extended throughout the then known world is noted by historians. Thirteen years afterwards, 10,000 inhabitants of Constantinople perished in one of these catastrophes, and in 742 Asia was again visited by a tremendous shock which swept out of existence 500 towns with a loss of life beyond all calculation. The year 1137 brings us to the first great Italian earthquake, when Catania in Sicily was overturned and 15,000 persons buried in the ruins. The severest shock of earthquake in the middle ages occurred at Naples on the 5th of December, 1456, when the city was shaken to its foundations. The best authorities place the loss of life at more than 40,000. This was followed in 1636 by another still more far reaching in its effects when 70,000 inhabitants of Naples and 30 towns and villages adjoining perished. In the course of the 75 years, from 1783 to 1857, it is estimated that the kingdom of Naples alone lost at least 111,000 of its inhabitants by the effects of earthquakes, or more than 1,500 a year out of an average population of 6,000,000. The island of Ischia was visited by earthquake for the last time on the 15th of March, 1881, when 289 houses were destroyed at Casamicciola and 114 lives lost.

Other remarkable earthquakes are the great Sicilian earthquake of 1693 in which 100,000 lives were lost; that of 1703 at Yeddo, Japan, where 200,000 souls perished; the great earthquake of 1755 at Lisbon, where 50,000 of the inhabitants were buried in the ruins; the Central American earthquake of 1797, in which 40,000 people were overwhelmed; the Iquique disaster in 1868 which resulted in the loss of 25,000 lives and the destruction of $130,000,000 of property, and the Columbian earthquake of 1875, when 14,000 inhabitants were buried under their ruined homes.

Transcontinental Monopoly.

Chicago Tribune.

The lawyers of the Southern Pacific have filed with the department of the interior their brief of the reasons why the unearned grant of the Texas Pacific should be handed over to that road, and a full synopsis of it will be found in our Washington dispatches. Its condensed purport may be said to be that the Central-Southern Pacific millionaires demand that they be given $25,000,000 worth of public land as a reward for having defeated the plans of the people and the government for a road to compete with their oppressive monopoly. That is what they did, and such is the munificent compensation they want for the wrong they have done.

The reader will search in vain through the argument of the lawyers of the would-be land-grabbers for any reference however remote, to the circumstance that the grant given the Texas Pacific was made for the purpose of breaking up the monopoly of the Central Pacific. The brief dwells with the most innocent-looking emphasis on the plea that the government wanted the road built, and that as the Central-Southern built it they should have the grant. But in view of the fact that by building it the present claimants destroyed the use for which it was wanted their claim to a reward falls heavily to the ground.

The men who are at the head of the Central-Southern Pacific and at the throat of California are very "strong" men. Our railroad development has brought forth an extraordinary number of able men, but none that have displayed more brilliant qualities than these California millionaires. The wonderful success by which in a few years they have lifted themselves from the position of obscure tradesmen in an interior provincial town to the front ranks of the world's aristocracy of wealth is due to the fact that they have allowed themselves to think of nothing but success. Their own interests, not those of other people or of society, have been what they have kept in mind. The record shows that there has been nothing they have been unwilling to resort to, from intimidation to personal, political, and judicial corruption, to keep themselves "on top."

They have determined that the monopoly of the avenues of communication between California and the rest of the United States which they have established shall not be broken. The Texas Pacific was chartered to give the people of the Pacific coast relief, but they captured it and built the line themselves. The Atlantic & Pacific was another line that was richly endowed by congress to open a competing line to the Californians but it has been stopped half-way across the continent by the Central Pacific, which was built to meet it, and has bound it to prorate with it and not to extend its lines to California, which would have brought the blessings of competition to the monopoly-ridden people of that state but the Central Pacific have prepared to resist this invasion of "their territory," as ex-President Porter of the Omaha road would say, and have arranged with the Northern Pacific that they shall build only a midway junction with the owners of the highways to the Golden Gate.

It was in pursuance of this programme, which they have successfully carried out on all the radii of transportation from San Francisco, that Huntington, Stanford, and Crocker built the Southern Pacific over the route that had been given by congress to a competing corporation. If the secretary of the interior gives them the Texas Pacific grant it will be as a prize for perpetuating their own monopoly in defiance of the will of congress that it should be broken.

As we pointed out at the time it was rendered would be the case, the decision of the department ratifying the "assignment" of the New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg grant by a dead corporation to the New Orleans Pacific, which built a different road than that covered by the grant, is used by the Central's lawyers as a conclusive precedent in their favor. And this decision is believed to have been written in New York by the lawyer of the New Orleans Pacific and then adopted verbatim and literatim by the departments of justice and of the interior.

Catarrh.

The remarkable results in a disease so universal and with such a variety of characteristics as Catarrh, prove how effectually Hood's Sarsaparilla acting through the blood, reaches every part of the human system. A medicine, like anything else, can be fairly judged only by its results. We point with pride to the glorious record Hood's Sarsaparilla has entered upon the hearts of thousands of people it has cured of catarrh.

Business Outlook.

Cincinnati Commercial.

The crops last year were large and the basis good for a large and prosperous trade; but the fact that the result of the first half year's business of 1883 has proved, in the main, unsatisfactory. This is due in part to wild speculation which inflated prices unduly at times and caused violent fluctuations, checking foreign exports and demoralizing the home markets. The resulting uncertainty caused consumers to wait, and so greatly hinders legitimate trade as a disposition on the part of buyers to await developments.

But the disturbing, and, we may say, depressing cause was the apprehension as to the action of Congress on the questions of internal revenue and the tariff. Taxes levied under the authority of the government add to the cost of articles taxed, and of course a reduction or increase in the rates of taxation amounts to an arbitrary advance or reduction in the market price of the commodities affected. While, therefore, congress was deliberating, manufacturers and merchants and consumers were waitng. This trouble began in the autumn of 1882, and continued until congress took final action upon the tariff and the internal revenue, and it was not until the 1st of July that business men were able to take reliable soundings. There is hardly anything that so injuriously affects the industries of the country as a feeling of uncertainty, and this necessarily results from legislation or proposed legislation affecting the finances, the duty on imports or internal taxation.

There has no doubt been a necessity for a revision of the tariff, as there was previously for financial legislation, until the country was placed on the solid basis of specie payments, and the credit of the government was advanced to the highest position known among the nations. There was also a demand for a reduction of internal taxes. The effect upon business was largely aggrevated by tedious and useless discussion in congress, which had more politics than business in it, but the end was finally reached, and now the field is clear; business men can take their soundings, and consumers need not wait to ascertain what effect legislation may have upon prices. The result of the harvest is also pretty well understood. Mishaps to the corn crop are possible, but not probable, and the present indications are that great crop will be a large one. Wheat is short, but large enough, taken in connection with the surplus from last year, to afford a heavy margin for export. Other crops are also good. At the same time, even with good harvests in Europe, the foreign demand promises to be large.

There is now but one danger to apprehend in connection with our industries. In so far as there is overproducton, that will regulate itself, and the laws of supply and demand, if free from legislative interference, will adjust prices, and hereafter trade ought to have an easy flow. This is the view that business men are generally disposed to take of the prospects, and the opinion prevails that trade will be more satisfactory during the last half of the current year than is was the first. The only danger is that which would be sure to result from any farther interference with the tariff, and with internal taxes. The latter have been reduced substantially to liquors and tobacco. These are not oppressive, and they ought to stand. The tariff may need touches here and there to correct mistakes, but substantially it should be let alone. The business of the country is in no condition to be subjected to another period of uncertainty.

The Magazines.

DR. LEWIS'S MONTHLY, the first number of which lies before us, comes into the field of magazine literature with the aim of popularizing Sanitary Science. Dr. Lewis's reputation is sufficient voucher that this new publication is both interesting and instructive. The table of contents shows such names as Lillie Devereurx Blake, Anna Ballar, Dr. Holbrook, Dr. Garside, M. Eugenia Berry and Julia Colman as authors of the various articles while no less than six are from the accomplished pen of the editor. The essay on "Woman's Figure" by Dr. Lewis is an excellent complement to his article on the "Health of American Women," published in last December's *North American Review*, and devoted to the corset, an article which has been re-published wherever the English language is spoken. Dr. Lewis's monthly is published by Clarke Bros., New York, and can be procured by remitting the price of subscription, $2.50 a year, or 25 cents a number, to the publisher, or by application to local booksellers.

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"*Samaritan Nervine* would be cheap at $100. a bottle. It cures fits." J. Sterling, Charleston, S. C. Only $1.50 per bottle, Druggists.

Where He Lost.

Wall Street News.

A hoosier, who was jogging into Indianapolis the other day, looked so down in the mouth that an acquainaince hailed him to ask if any of the family were dead. "No," was the rather regretful reply. "Anybody sick?" "Guess not. The old woman was licking the children when I came away." "Then what's the matter?" "I've been busted by a railroad." "How?" "Why, you know them five acres of mine out there? I was calculating to ask the company $5,000 for the right of way across 'em, and have enough land left to pasture the cows and raise our taters, but they played sneak on me." "They did." "Yes; sent one of their agents to me and bought up the whole patch for $25 an acre, and I've got to vacate. That's just the way with them monopolies, and nobody need tell me that a poor man has any chance in this country."

No Longer a Question.

Druggists of high standing and eminent physicians certify to the pain-curing properties of St. Jacobs Oil. Its merits as the most wonderful cure is no longer questioned.

The Public be D—d!"

Washington Post.

The country has a right to expect the Western Union Telegraph company to put itself in condition to transact the business. The great interests at stake preclude the idea of long delay.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Drank With Soda Water

is delicious. All druggists have it. It is refreshing and cooling. Try it often!

Economy and Low Salaries.

N. Y. Times.

Low salaries are not necessarily economical, nor is it all sure that they would be so if compensated by "permanent tenures." The tenure of an office is not of so much consequence as a sound mode of appointment, and a permanent tenure is by no maans proved to be best for adminstaative offices. It does very well for the Federal judiciary, but it has nowhere been tried in the administrative service in this country, and is not likely to be surely satisfactory. What we want is honest selection of officials, fair pay, and a proper discretionary power of dismissal in the hands of the superior officers.

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Are in
Need of relief and can spare a
Dollar or a half dollar, give it a

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Result will satisfy
You that our statements are not only correct but
Very moderate.

From Cleveland, Ohio,

Comes a letter signed T. Walker, saying: "About six months ago commenced taking *Burdock Blood Bitters* for protracted case of lumbago and general debility, and now am pleased to state have recovered my appetite and wonted strength. Feel better altogether."

PERSONALITIES.

Carey) the informer, is now "the man in search of a country."

Jane Grey Swisshelm is out with fresh condemnation of the corset.

Rosa Bonheur is sixty-one, paints constantly and still dresses man-like.

Elam, the perforated journalist, has been taken to his home in Richmond.

Queen Victoria now takes two daily papers. We do not know the name of the other one.

Senator Cameron is reported to have said that the biggist thing in London was an American imbortation.

The Marquis of Lorne still writes poetry, but then his wife is away from him a good deal and he has no babies.

Ex-Senator Bruce is the richest negro in the United States. Two of his Mississippi plantations are worth $100,000 each.

David Davis has gone to the seashore to bathe, and Vennor is predicting disastrous tidal waves on the european coast.

Eli Perkins denies the report that he died suddenly yesterday, but then any statement from Eli must be received with caution.

Henry Irving does not want to be a knight, and with the brave knights srand, a jaunty cap upon his head, and a tennis bat in his hand.

Mrs. Langtry has engaged Mr. Tallboys to help her write that book on America. Lily knows a big sight more about tall boys than she does about America.

It looks as if Angell, the Illinois embezzler, and Major Phipps, of Philadelphia notoriety, have better chances of getting out of jail on a pardon than has Sergeant Mason,

Mrs. Charles A. Dana is a charming lady, past the middle age, with gray hair and fair skin. She has fine, expressive eyes, dresses with taste, and is an excellent conversationalist.

Mrs. Dyer, of Cleveland, O., aged 60 years, has had nine husbands in thirty-five years, being an average of one in less than every four years She ought to be called Mrs. Killer.

Clarence King, the brilliant geologist, has dined with the queen and the Prince of Wales. He is the king of social lions and is as expert at breaking hearts as he is at smashing rocks.

Report says that Mojeska is making a study of the Mexicans and Indians in Santa Fe. It is difficult to see what use the knowledge thus gained will be to her unless she intends to star in "Pocahontas."

De Lesseps is the father of eleven babies, and probably the person who most fervently wishes that his time for the next five years may be employed in the construction of a new Suez canal is his wife.

When a young man David Davis used to buy a piece of land every year, and now he is worth several million dollars and weighs about eight hundred pounds. This is being penny wise and pound foolish.

"By discovering a new dish," says a French author, "a man confers more benefit upon the human race than by discovering a new star." That being the case Delmonico's cook is a bigger man than Manager Abbey.

Mrs. Gladstone, who was described by Disraeli as "without a single redeeming vice," usually wears a black silk costume, with well-worn boots and gloves. She avoids fashion that she may save money for the poor.

P. T. Barnum recently spent $115,000 in trying to get two Burmese white elephants. All he has to show for the money are the ears, tusks and trunks of the two beasts and the two priests who permitted them to be removed.

Queen Margaret of Italy has her doctor by her side at the table to tell her what to eat. As the doctor does not want to get discharged he probably takes particular pains to find out what dishes she don't like and warn her against them.

Gail Hamilton (Miss Abigal Dodge) is described as a plain, bronn-eyed lady of the most unpretending type. People who supposed from her writing that she was ten feet high and looked like the Goddess of Liberty will now see their mistake.

Sir Julius Benedict is overrun continually with visits from aspiring young singers, who want to "try their voices." He is very patient and hears each applicant sing a stanza of a ballad. Then he generally says: "Why don't you go on de stage, my young frient?" You haf got a goot voice. Just take my cart to Carl Rosa." "Sir Julius," asked a "third party," who was present once, "what will be the result of that young man's visit to Carl Rosa?" "He may be, perhaps, catch himself on de chorus."

The Moniteur, in 1815, then the organ of Louis XVIII, thus from day to day recorded the progress of the First Napoleon from Elba to Paris: "The anthropophagist has escaped." "The Corsican ogre has landed." "The tiger is coming." "The monster has slept at Grenoble." "The tyrant has arrived at Lyons." "The usurper has been seen in the environs of Paris." "Bonaparte advanced toward but will never enter, the capital." "Napoleon will be under our ramparts to-morrow." "His Imperial Majesty entered the Tuileries the 21st of March, in the midst of his faithful subjects."

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