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THE BEE BUILDING CO., PROPS.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

JUDGE HOADLEY is suffering from another attack of prostration It isn't a marker to how he will feel next Tuesday evening.

THE people of Nebraska will vote next month for an honest and able judge and not for a popular district attorney. There is some difference after all in the two offices.

WHEN railway general managers are selected from brakemen, and bank presidents from office boys, it will be time to recruit our supreme bench from prosecuting attorneys.

THE Beatrice *Express* (Republican) hoists the name of J. H. Broady as the people's candidate for judge of the First district. There is blood on the face of the moon in Gage county.

FORTY-ONE Republican members elect of the next Congress have expressed views indicating that the party as a whole oppose a reopening of the tariff question at the next session.

SENATOR SHARON denies being married, and accuses Miss Hill of being a blackmailer. A bonanza king nowadays who hasn't a domestic scandal concealed somewhere about his person is a fit curiosity for a dime museum.

GENERAL SHERMAN has been interviewed recently in St Louis, and emphatically denies any Presidential aspirations. He says that the office ruined General Grant, and that whatever of honor he has gained he is desirous of keeping. Incidentally the General expressed the opinion that Mr. Arthur is the most suitable candidate whom the Republicans could select for President.

ADIRONDACK MURRAY, who has escaped from his creditors in Texas, has returned to preaching in New England and asks the question whether "Christianity is inconsistent with evolution." That remains to be proved. But there is a general impression that Christianity is inconsistent with dishonesty though Mr. Murray seems to have failed in discovering this fact.

O'DONNELL, the slayer of Carey, has had his examination and his trial is set for the coming week. The prisoner denies emphatically that he killed Carey with premeditation and declares that he fired while defending himself against an armed assault. He says:

"When I found out who Carey was I at once told him that I had discovered his identity and accused him bluntly of being the informer who had secured the hanging of six Irishmen. A passionate quarrel followed between us, and in my anger and indignation I fiercely execrated him. Carey moved so plainly to draw his pistol that I also drew mine. The drawings were nearly simultaneous, but I succeeded in firing first. When Carey fell, his hand, with a revolver in it, was raised against me, and the weapon was flung to the floor."

Sullivan will defend O'Donnell and Gen. Roger Pryor, of Brooklyn, has been engaged to assist on behalf of the Irish Americans. In England there is no doubt of O'Donnell's prompt conviction.

THE Purcell case has been settled in Ohio in a manner which will hardly be acceptable to either the church or the victims of the late Bishop's loose methods of doing business. It may be well to recall the facts that the Archbishop, through his brother, Rev. Edward Purcell, as agent, received the savings of the people of his communion, and employed them in erecting churches and schools and buying the land upon which they were erected and upon which cemeteries were laid out. He engaged to pay interest to these depositors, and did not receive interest, or not a sufficient interest, from the congregations whose churches and institutions he purchased sites for and built for. Eventually this loose way of doing businessa had to come to an end, and it did in the complete bankruptcy of the Archbishop. The court, having had this matter in charge since the end of a three months' hearing in June, 1882, have found that the churches cannot be sold to pay the debts contracted by the Archbishop, but are liable for the amounts lent them by the Archbishop. In the case of the cathedral and the school attached to it, they decide that, excepting about $60,000 raised by subscription, Archbishop Purcell's assignee may recover all that was advanced to them, with interest. The decision as to cemeteries was divided, and it is uncertain whether that is sound law. But the civil courts have now, after most careful consideration, placed the burden of Archbishop Purcell,s debt to the poor Roman Catholics of Ohio on the church property, where it certainly belongs, and have done this so as to guard the contributions of the local congregations and those from other sources.

THE POOR FARM.

The county commissioners have resolved to submit a resolution to the voters of Douglas county at the coming election authorizing the sale of the property now occupied as a court house, and the application of the funds derived from the sale to the building of an addition to the present county poor house.

We trust that the proposition will be defeated by a heavy majority, for several reasons.

It is not at all certain, in the first place, whether the commissioners have the right to sell the court house property. Several able lawyers are of the opinion that the land will revert to the city the moment it ceases to be used for the purpose for which it was donated. But even if this is not the case, it would be the height of business imprudence in the commissioners to sell the lots, which are steadily increasing in value, and are located on our principal business thoroughfare. Five years hence the property may be reasonably expected to double in value.

In the second place we are opposed to any step towards retaining the poor farm in its present location. It is now almost surrounded by city additions and the land is worth at the lowest calculation from $75,000 to $100,000. Instead of expending more money in permanent improvements at the poor farm the county commissioners ought to be laying their plans for its removal to another location. Eight per cent interest on $100,000 is $8,000, and for this sum added to the actual cash expended each year for its maintenance every pauper could be boarded at one of the best hotels in the city. We need a poorhouse and county infirmary, but economy and wisdom both dictate its establishment in different quarters. In a year or two from the present time enough money can be derived from the sale of 40 out of the 160 acres now owned by the county to buy new land and erect a handsome and commodious building at a greater distance from town. A poor farm in the midst of the city is almost too great a luxury for even Omaha.

The proposition ought to be defeated

FRIENDS ON THE BENCH.

The New York *Times* steps promptly to the front and boldly charges that the late decision of the New York Court of Appeals, in favor of the Western Union Company was secured because Jay Gould as usual had friends on the bench.

It says that "all along there have been indications that the court was subject to special favor, if not to direct influences, to bring it to a decision in favor of the company, and more than once there have been intimations of what the decision would be. Even if the decision is to be universally accepted as sound under the law as it stands, it will not fail, in all the circumstances of the case, to lower the court in the respect of a large part of the community."

Concisely stated the marrow of the decision is that New York's statute books contain no clause or section which prohibits stock watering, and that stock dividends, or the creation of fictitious wealth by a stroke of the pen, are not contrary to law or public policy.

It is not the first time that Jay Gould has triumphed because he has had friends on the bench. He discovered their value when he made his famous raid on Erie and walked away with $8,000,000 of the stockholders' money. Profiting by his first experience he has ever since used courts and lawyers and legislatures as the instruments to further his schemes In this last instance he has succeeded by the use of the same means in securing an endorsement of all the outrageous jobs which have resulted in the consolidation of rival telegraph companies into a gigantic monopoly.

The *Times* closes its article with the following trenchant sentences:

"It is not worth while to go further into the arguments of the court. If its decision rests upon the law as it exists, that merely proves that the law is wholly inadequate to provide against the abuses of corporate power. The situation is that great moneyed corporations go to the State capital and use all their power and resources to secure legislation that suits their purposes and to prevent that which would interfere with their designs. They concern themselves in politics sufficiently to secure representatives of their interests in the legislature and to place upon the bench Judges that will be serviceable to them, and when a case goes from one of these Judges to the tribunal of final appeal it finds a part of the occupants of the bench disqualified to sit in the case because they have been secured as stockholders of the corporations, and others ready to hold themselves bound by the "findings" of the Judge before whom the case was tried. It may be incidentally remarked here that there is very high authority for the opinion that the decision of an appellate court is invalidated when Judges who are interested in the case sit at the hearing of arguments and take part in its proceedings while it is under consideration, even though they have no share in the final decision.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The comment of the week abroad has been devoted to the hostile and alarming reception which King Alfonso, of Spain, met with on Saturday in Paris upon his arrival from Germany. Hooted at and hustled by the mob at the depot, escorted to his hotel with jeers and groans, the crowd of excited Frenchmen tumbled his attendants from their horses and made the King's short stay in the French capital as miserable as possible. And all this, because the son of Isabella had accepted the honorary colonelcy of an Uhlan regiment and had been the recipient of marked attentions from Germany's Emperor and Prince Bismarck. Profuse apologies were made by President Grevy on behalf o f France, but Spain is still ablaze over the insult to her King, and a breach has been made between the two countries which will not soon heal. It looks very much as if France has fallen into a trap set for it by the wily Bismarck, who has succeeded in embroiling the country in another difficulty at a time when her hands are more than full with the Chinese trouble. This is a singular time for the French to indulge in one of their periodical outbreaks of recklessness. Embroiled already in several parts of the world, and saddled with a huge army so poorly trained and so badly officered as to excite ridicule, it is not wise of them to offend Spain, seeing that Don Alfonso has presumably just been looking after his relations with Germany. History has a way of repeating itself, and meddling in Spanish affairs does not seem to bring France much luck. The treaty of 1700, between Louis XIV. and Charles II. involved her in the war of the Spanish succession; the famous "family" compact of 1761 proved futile; the first Napoleons Spanish schemes only weakened him; Guizot's "Spanish marriage" arrangement endangered the peace of the country; to the influence of the third Napoleon's Spanish wife over him is attributed many of his mistakes, while it was his interference with the Spaniards in their choice of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern as their king that led to the war of 1870. Seriously, France is not in a condition to quarrel with Spain, and what has occurred should have been prevented by the government. In permitting it they have but given fresh proof of their inability to cope with the present disturbed condition of affairs. It is a pity that there is no new Gambetta to put matters straight.

In Ireland the triumphant policy of the National League in uniting all Irish interests has been somewhat interfered with during the week by troubles with the Orangemen of the North. Mr. Parnell, meantime ignoring this difficulty which is likely to be temporary, has been straining every effort to cement the alliance between the Nationalists and the English Liberal party. The keynote for this move was sounded several weeks ago by Mr. Healy, in a speech at Newcastle, where he took occasion to meet the statement so often made recently that Irishmen were ungrateful to the English Liberals by pointing out that but for Irish votes no great liberal measures could have been passed into law since 1832. Except at the last election, he said, there had been a Liberal majority in England but once. It needed the Liberal majority from Ireland to carry all measures in which the Reform party has been interested. Mr. Healy then went on to say that he and his friends had opposed the present Liberal Ministry only on account of its illiberal coercive measures and because it was not true to its principles. He paid a tardy tribute of justice to Mr. Gladstone, who he described as a courageous, justice-loving, liberal, and conscientious statesman; he even had kind words for the Marquis of Hartington, who was "worth all the Lords lumped together," who had many excellent qualities, and is a "straightforward politician." But he reserved his greatest praises for Mr. Chamberlain, under whose Premiership he predicted there would be absolute unity between English Liberals and Irish intransigeants. This points conclusively to an alliance at the next session between the Parnellites and the English Radicals. It is somewhat surprising that such an alliance was not made long ago. The Irish members and the English Radicals have common objects. They demand better dwellings for the working classes, ownership for the tenant classes in the fruits of their own industry, protection against the exactions of feudal monopolists, an extension of the franchise to householders, the expenditures of public money for the benefit of the whole people by representative county and district boards, and the equalization of electoral districts. The British industrial classes require all these reforms just as much as the Irish do. The same classes stand in the way of both—the plutocracy, the State Church, the saloonkeeper alliance, and the feudal Lords. These are enemies of progress in England as well as Ireland. It is high time that the masses in both countries should unite to make war on them. The petty quarrels of the week in Ulster should not stand in the way of union and reconciliation.

The festivities in Germany over the unveiling of the statue of Germania, which commemorates German unity, have been completed, but the effect of the celebration still remains. The monument, standing as it does where the German army passed and returned with the aged Emperor who "saluted the Rhine for the first time as Kaiser," is the national bulwark against the Gaul. There are 350 tons of statue, and under it lie Alsace and Lorraine and the German bank of the Rhine. Bismarck was not present, for he dislikes celebrations, but the officers and many of the rank and file of the army stood around the emperor, and while all classes contributed to the expense, the memorial is peculiarly military fn design and associations. With it Germany's "dream is o'er," and it ought to be a fitting termination of the twelve years of bronze and stone raising since the battle of Sedan. The hill which is now crowned by this statue is over 700 feet high, commanding a beautiful prospect along the storied valley. In front of the substructure are the sculptured forms of Father Rhine and the graceful nymph Moselle in comfortable proximity to each other, the aged river god presenting the nymph with a watch-horn. On the vast substructure rests an elaborately decorated base. In high relief sits Kaiser Wilhelm on a charger, surrounded by the German kings, princes, generals and statesmen who were present at Versailles when he was declared Emperor. On his right is Count Moltke, and on his left Prince Bismarck, there being in this grand group some 120 life-size portrait figures. The grouping has been the subject of a good deal of conflicting discussion, but the general verdict is that Schilling has succeeded admirably in his work. Beneath the relief the "Watch on the Rhine" is inscribed, embodying the motive of the whole monument. On either side are two large figures of war and peace. The figure of Germania, some 40 feet high, stands with uplifted hands displaying a crown. She looks dead at France, and supports herself with a tall sword, while two eagles flank the seat from which she has risen. This, with her coat of mail, her crown, her flowing locks and lion-headed belt, makes her more a concession to military necessity than a thing of beauty.

Russia seems to have found that she has gone too far in Burgaria. Even the Prince, her own nominee, felt obliged to resist her demands, and her representative has given his pledges that for the future there shall be no interference with the internal affairs of the principality. Just at present, Russia could ill afford a quarrel in this quarter. The alliance of Austria with Germany is said to pledge each to armed neutrality should the other go to war with Russia or France. In the other lesser countries of the Balkan Peninsula, Austria has secured allies of some importance; only Bulgaria stands by Russia, wisely regarding the Czar as the lesser danger and the greedy Hapsburgs as the greater. But when Russia arrayed herself against the Bulgarian Liberals, she forced them to hope for her overthrow as the first step to the best prosperity of her own country. She now retraces her steps.

The reported shooting of Mr. Parnell proves to be without foundation. The rumor grew out of some disturbances, at which Mr. Parnell does not appear even to have been present. It created little excitement, for it was not well authenticated and was improbable on its face. The distinguished Irish patriot is in little danger of assassination from any man or body of men, unless it be cranks of the Guiteau species, who are a menace to prominent public men wherever they exist. The fact that such nuisances exist everywhere gave the rumor all its plausibility, and, while there was little real apprehension, the prompt contradiction of the report was not acceptable and grateful news.

Holland and Belgium have reached the wise conclusion to abolish the custom house line which now sunders the two kingdoms, and to establish mutual free dom of trade. These small countries are both believers in the policy of protection, but neither of them is large enough by itself to afford a sufficient market for great industries. Each has resources which are indispensable to the other, and their territory seems to have been meant for the home of a single compact nation. From 1815 till 1830, they were united as they had been through a large part of the sixteenth century, but religious dissension forced them apart. A *zollverein* will not reunite them, nor will it carry them into new commercial relations with their neighbors. But it will enable them to attain in commercial unison the industrial independence of other countries which is impossible in an entire separation.

The presence of the Italian squadron in Tangier bay, pending the issue of the ultimatum sent the Moorish government, is the latest step taken to force a settlement of the Italian claims growing out of the disturbances at the time of the Emperor's accession, ten years ago. A large sum of money was in the hands of Moorish agents in the interior markets, and in many cases they disappeared with the cash the moment the hostilities broke out. The foreign merchants in vain appealed to the emperor, and many have since sold their claims to the rich Jews in Tangier who are Moorish subjects but under Italian protection. They have been able to get the Italian squadron to help them out in the work of collecting their $70,000, and a pretty liberal per diem for the iron-clads. The matter will probably be compromised.

The French arsenalr, where the work of transforming the French navy is going on, are scenes of great activity. Besides the work begun in previous years, which is steadily advancing, the following war vessels have been begun within the last twelve months: The Charles Martel and the Brennus, ironclads of 4,000 horse-power each, the former in Toulon, the latter in the Dorient dock-yard; eight ironclad gunboats. from 375 to 400 horse-power, in the Cherbourg, Lorient, and Rochefort dock-yards; a cruiser of 1,250 horse-power, in the Brest dock-yard; five station dispatch boats, in the Toulon, Lorient, and Lockport dock-yards; two large transport ships, in the Rochefort dock-yard; three fleet dispatch boats, in the Rochefort and Lorient dock-yards; three torpedo boats of 2,000 horse-power—the Faucon, the Vaulour, and the Condor—in the Toulon and Rochefort dock-yards; and two smaller torpedo boats in the Toulon dock-yard.

The hatred in Denmark towards Bismarck finds its vent by shooting at its arch enemy in effigy. The tangible, if not novel demonstration, many of the inhabitants of Copenhagen are at present indulging in at a much frequented shooting gallery, where the target is a life-size wooden figure of Prince Bismarck, placing one foot on the scroll bearing the inscription, "Article V," while the right hand rests on a mighty club, and the legendary "three hairs" are represented by three clay pipes. The keeper of the gallery is a Danish invalid, who was decorated for bravery in 1864, on the occasion of the storming of the Dueppel redoubt by the victorious Prussians.

Difference of religious opinions apears to be an important factor in divorces. In Switzerland divorces have increased to such an extent as to make the reputation of that country decidedly unenviable. In the Protestant half of Appenzell there were in 1881 over thirteen divorces to every hundred marriages. In cases where husband and wife were both Catholics, the divorces were less than 1 per cent, and where both were Protestants the rate was 3 per cent. A great many marriages in the lower classes are avowedly entered upon on the understanding that after a year's trial the husband and wife do not suit each other, they shall give in a joint application for divorce on the ground of incompatibility of temper. In 1881 no less than 1,171 suits of divorce were granted in Switzerland.

When Prince Bismarck refused to allow stronger repressive measures to be taken in Alsace-Lorraine against those disaffected persons who, like M. Antoine, have been openly preaching and publishing anti-German sentiments, he showed the quiet strength of assured power. Had he done otherwise—had he given General Manteuffel wider scope to deal with the enemies of the German Empire, he would have been giving to the would-be revolutionists an importance they do not deserve, at the same time that he would be practically confessing the weakness of his hold on the Rhenish Provinces. He is too old a statesmen to be frightened by clamorers of the Monsieur Antoine description.

Brief Mention.

"I have used *Burdock Blood Bitters* with great benefit for indigestion and constipation of the bowels." C. L. Easton, Hamilton, Ont.

TRUE BLUE.

As a homeless, wandering youth of fourteen, as a poor unknown apprentice, as a compositor at the case, an editor, as an envoy to France, and in other and more responsible governmental duties, that sage philosopher, Benjamin Franklin, never felt above his business, nor forget his humble origin. He was a thorough, staid, and true blue American citizen, who achieved undying fame in the service of his county.

Thomas' Eclectric Oil is also true blue—a faithful public servant that has cured more people of aches, sprains, and pains than all other competitive remedies united. Read what

Victor A. Lotier, editor of National Record, Danville, Pa., says: "I have been using Thomas' Eclectric Oil in my family for several months, Have used it myself for catarrh and for rheumatism several times, and can say that for the last-named it gave almost instant relief, and for catarrh has helped me wonderfully."

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Thomas' Eclectric Oil used internally or externally is an unprecedented success; every bottle guaranteed or money refunded.

HONEY FOR THE LADIES.

Pelerines and shoulder capes will be in greater favor than ever.

Painted lace capotes will be the leading opera bonnets this year.

Gray is to be the leading color in Paris bonnets; so elderly ladies need not die their hair.

What vest pockets are to a man gloves are to a woman. She stuffs everything into them from a $25 bill to a shoe string.

Wide bracelets, heavily chased, and bangles, lace pins, and dog collars of various patterns, all of solid silver, are again the height of fashion.

There is no hardship too great for women to endure for the man she loves, but she won't, even to save his neck, wear her summer bonnet in the fall.

A Boston woman objected to the flavor of ice cream because it had a "shaving soap taste." Now, the question is where did she get a taste of "shaving soap?"

The new fall bonnet will have a very small bay window in the back so that observing people can see that the false hair on the wearer's head matches her genuine looks.

In the opinion of "Clara Belle," the secret of a well dressed woman is her knowledge of the three unities of dress—her own station, her own age, and her own good points.

At the recent Havemeyer ball at Newport, most of the dishes were served on white sugar pedestals, carved from huge loaves of sugar at Mr. Havemeyer's refinery in Brooklyn.

The Philadelphia woman who took poison just to see how her husband would act has found out. He gave the apothecary a blowing up and bought a coffin on the installment plan.

White Ursuline and white drap d'ete, are made into very beautiful evening dresses, trimmed plainly but richly, with many bands of white silk gimp, or with silver embroideries and ornaments.

New York girls are drinking goat's milk to improve their complexion. This is certainly remarkable, for everybody knows that butter is not good for the complexion, and goats milk is a product of "butter."

A St. Paul paper says that a string of pearls is now the fashionable dress for young ladies. Let us hope that in the rush and worry of business the writer overlooked a portion of the costume.—Bismarck Tribune.

Elaborately braided jerseys will be very much worn again this autumn over skirts of velvet, tweed or cheviot. The newest patterns in braid work resemble rich applique work, being wrought in close, elaborate designs.

A party of English young ladies, well chaperoned, recently sojourning at Montreal, Canada, carried slender switch canes of ebony, with small gold heads, richly chased, and wore jockey caps of plain black velvet, which were most becoming and natty looking. Both cane and cap are said to be very fashionable abroad, both in England and France.

Plain linen collars and cuffs are to be in vogue again, and very deep cuffs and collars, like those worn by ladies in the play known as the "Squire," are preferred by many followers of this severt fashion. They look trimmer and neater invariably than any other style, but it will take some time to re-establish the custom of wearing them after the more delicate and neligee fashion of wearing lace alone.

New necklaces for evening ware are of Florentine and cloisonee beads, some of which are encrusted with tiny silver stars or studded with mock gems, which glitter like real jewels in the gaslight. Roman pearls also were never more in fashion than at the present, worn twisted about the neck in triple rows. The newest strings show delicate sheeny tints of heliotrope pink, gold and mauvre, sea green and silver, and rose and pearl in the softest and most exquisite tints.

The added basque, so long a feature of modern dressmaking, is losing its popularity. The most fashionable jacket-bodices are cut in one, very many opening over vests of some contrasting material; otherwise the gilet may correspond with the dress fabric and be laid in soft flat folds or gauged. The basque is frequently very short, with square tabs cut up to the waist line. When deeper, the basque is sometimes cut into long Vandykes, the points being exceedingly sharp, and not cut up to the waist, as in the above case. This style looks best when mixed materials or braiding and embroidery are introduced.

The English fashion of cropping the hair short all over the head and forming it into little loose rings has again reached America, and many ladies are sacrificing their luxuriant tresses to the Moloch of the present mode. During an afternoon drive through a prominent city in Canada, the writer lately noticed no less than a score of ladies, both English and American, thus shorn. With this style of coiffure the jockey hat is usually worn, excepting where the fashion is followed by middle aged women; in this case the toque, or English walking hat, is seen, as no larger or broader hat can very well be kept secure without braid or puff to which it may be fastened. These short, rippling locks are to a great degree charming on some heads—mostly with the round, rosy faced girls in their teens, or not far out of them.

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As a Refrigerant Drink in Fevers.

Dr. C. H. S. Davis, Meriden, Conn., says: "I have used it as a pleasant and cooling drink in fevers, and have been very much pleased with it."

Business Failures.

NEW YORK, October 5.—Business failures for the week throughout the United States and Canada 188, as against 180 last week. In New York city the failures were insignificant in number and amount

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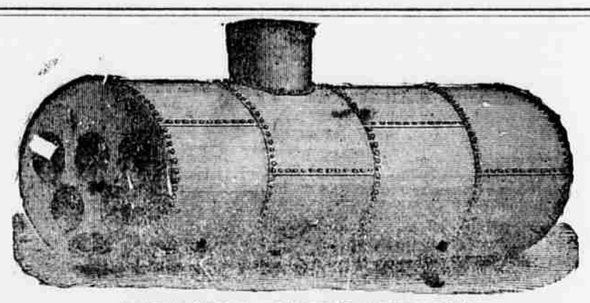

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