THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER Editor.

SAMUEL JOHNSON had his Boswell and Jim Laird has his Bostwick.

THERE is no discrimination on account of sex among the teachers in the Omaha public schools. The female teachers get as good pay as the average male teacher.

EX-COMMANDER GORRINGE, of the United States navy, is dead. He is the naval officer who superintended the transportation of the obelisk from Egypt to New York.

POSEY S. WILSON, who has a mania for seeing his name in print, has been heard from again. He has been appointed melter of the Denver mint, and we shall not be surprised to see Posey's name stamped on the silver productions of that establishment.

BIGGINS has become an elephant upon the hands of the administration. President Cleveland would like to unload him somewhere, and Secretary Manning is at last inclined the same way, but neither knows what to do with him or where to put him. He will probably be assigned to some berth outside the treasury department, which will be letting him down easy.

SUPERINTENDENT JAMES has decided to take the responsibility of recommending for election those teachers whom he considers qualified. The teachers elected at Monday night's meeting of the board of education were all recommended by him. This is eminently proper, for no one ought to know better than the superintendent who the competent and official teachers are.

THE BEE recently made the statement that Omaha had no bonds drawing less than six per cent. The city treasurer, Mr. Buck, informs us that this is a slight mistake. Omaha has sold $370,000 of five per cent. bonds and most of them were sold at a premium. A portion of her six per cent. bonds was sold at a premium so large as to make the rate of interest on the proceeds less that five per cent.

THE Saturday half holiday which is becoming more and more popular each week in New York, is rapidly gaining favor in other large cities, and very likely it will soon become an established custom all over the country. In New York the employers who give their employes a Saturday half holiday do not as a rule make any reduction in their week's wages on that account. They consider that they will be more than compensated by the more cheerful and better service that will be rendered by reason of the half holiday.

THERE are over 300 applicants for the four appointments at large to the next class to enter the military academy at West Point. The president will probably make the appointments this week. Among the candidates is the son of Gen. Ruggles, formerly stationed at Omaha as adjutant general of the department of the Platte. Young Ruggles is endorsed by General Grant, and stands a very good chance of being one of the four appointees. He is an Omaha boy, and his friends in this city hope that he will be successful.

THE good prices that are being paid at the Omaha Union stockyards are beginning to tell. Three hundred head of cattle were sold at the yards on Monday at pricef ranging from $5 to $5.25, and a train of twelve cars is now en route to the yards from Northern Nebraska. This is the first big shipment from that part of the state. Hitherto all cattle from Northern Nebraska have been shipped direct to Chicago, and they would still be shipped there were it not for the fact that as good prices can be obtained in Omaha. Besides, a haul of five hundred miles is saved by shipping to Omaha. The avoidance of the long haul to Chicago makes a great saving in the weight of cattle, and hence this makes Omaha prices really better than those of Chicago.

THE Omaha board of trade is evidently going to sleep again. The fact is that there is a lamentable lack of life in this organization. The meetings are very poorly attended, and whatever business there is before the board drags along at a snail's pace. The members ought to attend every meeting, if for no other purpose than to show that they take some little interest in the welfare of Omaha as represented in the board. One of the most important enterprises in Omaha, the building of the chamber of commerce, is hanging fire simply on account of the inactivity of the board of trade. There certainly ought something to be done at once towards pushing this project. The ground has been secured, and the next step is to obtain the money f r the building, which ought not to be a very difficult matter.

NOTWITHSTANDING the financial failure of the New Orleans exposition, the people of that city have determined to make another effort. How they can expect to make their second attempt a success, without the government aid that was extended to the first exposition, is a problem that they will no doubt have some difficulty in solving. The management of the new enterprise is in the hands of seven resident and sixteen non-resident directors. The company has a capital of $500,000, and the main object of the exposition is stated to be to encourage more intimate commercial relations with the Central and South American states, but few foreign displays from other countries being sought or expected, but we suspect that the real object after all is to make another winter boom for the hotels, lodging houses and restaurants.

OMAHA AND THE RAILROADS.

According to the Omaha *Herald* it is a delusion to "still nurse and credit the old nonsense" that Omaha would now have a population of 100,000 "if some railroads had done something, or omitted to do something, ten years ago." It is well known that the editor of the *Herald* views the situation from a very peculiar and interested standpoint. The deluded men, to whom he refers, number about ninety-nine out of every hundred, and they will continue to entertain the belief that had the railroads acted fairly with Omaha this city would to-day have contained 100,000 people. The railroads have helped to build up St. Paul, Kansas City, Denver, and other western cities, but for Omaha they have not only done nothing but they have taken from her many hundred thousand dollars without giving any equivalent worth mentioning, and have in various ways retarded her growth. In St. Paul, Kansas City, and Denver the railroads have built magnificent and commodious union depots, but in Omaha they have given us miserable apologies for depots. Everybody knows that if the managers of the Union Pacific had been faithful to their obligations, which they incurred with Omaha, we would have had a larger population than Kansas City. The present management, however, is not to blame for this condition of affairs, as it came into an inheritance which included the cowshed, erroneously called a depot, which even Dillon and Gould admitted was an abortion, and would be a disgrace to any city. That cowshed still remains, an eye sore to our citizens and a nuisance to the traveling public. In spite of the obstructive policy of the railroads, however, Omaha has reached a population of 60,000, and she will continue to grow without the assistance and friendship of the railroads. With their aid and co-operation, however, such as other cities receive from railroads, she would grow much more rapidly. But leaving by-gones to be by-gones, the time has come for Omaha to assert her independence and her rights. We have a right to expect and demand proper accommodations for the present population of Omaha, and for the population that is to come. The citizens of Omaha do not propose to say just how their relief shall come, but they do insist that they shall be fairly treated and properly accommodated. If the railroad companies will erect a union depot north of the tracks, a great deal of the inconvenience and danger now complained of will be done away with. This is one of the very first steps to be taken by the railroad corporations if they wish to secure and retain the good will of the people of Omaha, and compensate them for the abuses that have been inflicted upon them in times past.

When we give the railroads the right of way through the streets we have a right to insist that they shall protect citizens, who are compelled to traverse their track, against accidents. Right of way is certainly very valuable and in some cities railroads are oblized to purchase it at a great expense. The Baltimore & Ohio, which is now entering Philadelphia, will have to expend several millions for its right of way. When Omaha shall insist on payment for right of way through the streets the railroads will realize what it is worth. At present they do not seem to appreciate its value. When we want a little viaduct built they demand that the city shall pay half the expense. It is so in nearly every other improvement in which the railroads are interested, and the expense of which should be entirely borne by them. It is hoped that the new management of the Union Pacific at least will inaugurate a new and more liberal policy in dealing with Omaha.

A SUGGESTION TO THE MORMONS

The successor of Brigham Young and the Mormon leaders generally have at last reached the conclusion that as a divine institution polygamy has about run its race in this country. They fully realize that the irrepressible conflict between our civilization and this relic of barbarism must inevitably end in the destruction of the Mormon hierarchy unless it decides to give up polygamy as the cardinal doctrine of the Mormon church. In this crisis Joseph Taylor and his associates have been seriously contemplating the removal of the Mormons to a country where the privilege of any man to marry as many women as he desires to support will not be questioned or interfered with.

When the Mormons started for Utah in 1846 that territory was a part of Mexico, and Brigham Young, who was seeking to get beyond the dominion of the American flag, expected that it would remain so. At the close of the Mexican war, however, Gen. Fremont brought about the annexation of California, New Mexico, and Utah, and the Mormons found themselves still within the jurisdiction of the United States government. To old Mexico, therefore, the Mormons have once more directed their attention. It was recently reported that a number of them had explored one of the states of Mexico, with a view of establishing a permanent abode for the saints that are irrevocably attached to polygamy. This scheme, however, has fallen through. The Mexican republic is as much opposed to plural marriage as our own. An asylum in Mexico for the Mormons therefore would be of brief duration, unless they chose to abandon polygamy, and that of course would leave them no advantage over remaining in Utah. If the Mormons are really in earnest with regard to building up a state with polygamy as its corner-stone, they must again look toward the setting sun for a location. There is a country far from the sight of the American flag and the Pacific coast, where they might establish themselves, and where the divine institution could flourish and blossom as the rose, and be undisturbed for generations upon generations. We refer to the Sandwich islands, in the middle of the Pacific ocean. The kingdom of Kalakaua has for some years been in the market, and even now, it is reported, an agent of his royal majesty is in this country for the purpose of selling the islands to the United States. Here, then, is the opportunity for the Mormons, to whom we make the valuable suggestion in a friendly spirit. If the Mormon problem in this country is to be settled by emigration, we know of no better place in the world for them to go to than the Sandwich Islands. The islands themselves are rich in natural resources, and possesses a healthy climate. The natives it is true are dying off from leprosy, but that is no fault of the islands. That they need to be repeopled with a sturdy and productive class such as the Mormons are there is no question. There is no limit to the possibilities open to the Mormons should they purchase the domain of King Kalakaua and build up a hierarchy in mid-ocean. The idea is as practical as the one that led them across the plains to Utah.

NEBRASKA CITY rejoices over the fact that another large packing house is to be built there. These are the kind of establishments that add wealth and population to a city, and aid materially in solving the cheap transportation problem. Anything that condenses the bulk of our products cheapens transportation.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

According to R. G. Dun & Co.'s semi-annual circular the failures in the United States for the six months ending June 30th, number 6,004, an increase of 494 over the corresponding period of 1884. There is a marked decline, however, in the liabilities of the first half of the present year. They amounted to $74,000,000, while in the first half of 1884 they footed up $124,000,000. During the past six months Nebraska had eighty-four failures, with liabilities amounting to $449,954, while for the corresponding period of 1884 the number of failures were seventy, and liabilities $219,700. This shows that she has doubled her liabilities. In speaking of the failures and business generally Dun's circular says:

With trade restricted in volume to the narrowest limits, and with profits almost obliterated, an increased number of failures is surely not astonishing. Competition, over production, with heavy business expenses, compared with the small amount of trade to be done, could result in little else than growth in mercantile casualties. But that the increase is not an excessive one, and that the indebtedness involved shows a great decline, is a most hopeful sign. It should also be borne in mind that the greater part of the increase in number of failures occurs in the first quarter of the year, and that during the second quarter the diminution is very marked, while liabilities show an enormous reduction. It is pretty near safe to conclude, from the figures we thus present, that the condition of the internal commerce is an improving one, and that the failure statistics are of a much more hopeful import than it was thought could be expected, in view of the depression, restriction, and unsatisfactoriness of business generally. That the failures are of much less importance than heretotore is shown by the decrease in the average liabilities, which in the last quarter show $12,000 per failure, as against $38,000 for the corresponding quarter of 1884, and $18,000 in 1883.

It would not be surprising if, with the lessened indebtedness which it is our good fortune to report, there should be a conclusion that business has a much more hopeful prospect now than for some years past. * * * The monetary condition existing at this time, as compared with that of last year, shows a contrast so marked as to have the utmost significance in relation to prospects for the future. To-day, however, a precisely opposite condition of things exists. Money is so abundant as to go begging, and though confidence is still wanting, and it is difficult to induce permanent investments, yet the tendency in the direction of expansion must soon set in. The necessities of the daily laborer for the provision of his family, are not more exigent than those of the capitalist for the profitable employment of his money. With this conviction, it is the belief of not a few that very soon must come a desire for investments that will yield some return, and thus stimulate every branch of business, and beget a return to greater activity, increased speculation, and extension into new and profitable undertakings. The rich men of the country have suffered in proportion to a far greater extent than the poor men. The low price of breadstuffs and the cheapness of communication, as the result of excessive competition on a declining traffic, have been actual advantages to men of small means, in that the cost of living and transportation has been reduced in greater proportion than the wages or incomes of the rank and file of the community. While the purchasing power of money has been greatly enlarged, the amount of money paid to men in employment has not diminished in anything like the same proportion. It is true, that in vast streches of territory, farmers have not realized the profits hitherto attending their efforts, and their debt paying power, both for interest and current bills, has been greatly diminished.

Consumers are ready in a better condition than they were a year ago, and with that, in view of the low stocks of merchandise in all hands, the decrease in internal indebtedness, the lessened number of failures, the low prices for living, and the steady tendency towards economy which the year has witnessed, there is much ground for the belief that the autumn business will be in the main satisfactory. With the probabilities of a fair yield of agricultural products in the west and northwest, the good promise of the cotton crop in the south, with the increased immigration—of the best class—which thus far the year has shown, with a plethora of money at low rates, a settled financial policy, and the absence of political excitement, there ought to be no reason why a marked improvement in business should not ensue.

In regard to Nebraska Dun's circular has this to say: Nebraska has never seen a total failure in crops. Each year, with one exception, has surpassed the preceding in the production of crops, and, owing to the vastly increased immigration to this state, the acreage of corn and small grain is rapidly increasing—particularly in the north and northwestern portion, where the "Bad Lands," formerly regarded as only fit for grazing, are fast becoming settled by farming communities, and prosperous towns are springing up in their midst. This encroachment upon the grazing lands is resulting in the giving of more attention to the feeding and preparation for market of western cattle, which has largely increased the past year. The large stock yards and packing houses lately established in Omaha are doing much to foster this branch of trade. It is estimated that Omaha will, with the present census, show an increase of population from 30,500 in 1880 to 60,000 at the present time. The present outlook for both merchant and farmer is flattering, and a good healthy fall trade is anticipated.

MONOPOLY MILLERISMS.

Dr. Miller's Democracy Compared with the Party Platform.

To the Editor of the BEE.

In your paper of June 30th I read the opinions of Dr. Miller as given before the inter-state commerce committee. I was astonished at the sentiments there expressed on the railroad question. Dr. Miller claims to be a democrat; so do I. His democracy is not of my kind, or that of the democratic party as expressed in their platforms for more than seventy years. It is not democracy. I speak of Mr. Tilden for the reason that Dr. Miller thinks that he (Tilden), is the Christ of the democratic party, and infallible. The doctor claims to be an intimate associate of Tilden and Seymour, and boasts of it very frequently in order that the common trash (like myself) of the democratic party in Nebraska may look upon and reverence him as the pope of the democratic party in this state, and acknowledge him as the only true exponent of its principles. I wish to say to Dr. Miller that the laboring men and farmers of the democratic party of Nebraska will not follow his lead nor submit to his dictation. They do not condone his monopoly principles. How can they acknowledge him as a leader and exponent of the principles of the democratic party when he asserts that he is a monopolist himself?

Monopoly is antagonistic to the professed principles of the democratic party as expressed in all of its platforms. Dr. Miller cannot repudiate the democratic platform of 1876 upon which Tilden stood when he ran for the presidency. A protective tariff, the democratic party claims, fosters monopolies. Upon this question the Tilden democratic platform says:

"We denounce the present tariff levied upon nearly 4,000 articles as a masterpiece of injustice, inequality and false practice. * * It has impoverished many industries to subsidize a few. * * * It has cut down the sales of American manufactures at home and abroad and depleted the returns of American agriculture, an industry followed by half our people. It costs the people five times more than it produces to the treasury, obstructs the process of production and wastes the fruits of labor; it promotes frauds, fosters smuggling, enriches dishonest officials, and bankrupts honest merchants."

I do not wish to do the doctor injustice. If I understand his position on the tariff question he is one of the Sam Randall kind of democrats, who believes in fostering monopolies by congressional legislation, in the hope of a high protective tariff; in other words, that the government should throw its protecting arm around the monopolists. Sam Randall's and Dr. Miller's democracy is not the democracy of the democratic party, at least the democratic party of Nebraska. If Dr. Miller adheres to such democracy, the democracy of this state will sit down upon him; he will get left.

The doctor says: "I believe that the public grants to the railways of the western states has been the greatest blessing ever bestowed upon a government of the people." As the doctor guages his democracy by the Tilden standard, let us see what the Tilden platform of 1886 says upon that point. Here it is;

"Reform is necessary to put a stop to the profligate waste of the public lands and their diversion from actual settlers by the party in power which has squandered 200,000,000 of acres alone, and out of more than that aggregate has disposed of less than a sixth to the tillers of the soil."

The doctor says that the squandering of these 200,000,000 of acres of public lands upon the railways of the western states has been "the greatest blessing ever bestowed upon a government of the people." The same reasoning carried out would make it a greater blessing still if the government had donated every acre of public lands to the railways. Upon the question of land grants Tilden stood upon the platform of the democratic party. Dr. Miller's democracy is bogus. Upon the canal question he stands today where the party in power in 1876 stood, and it was not the democratic party.

The doctor says "that this city (Omaha), owes its existence to the Union Pacific." I beg leave to differ with him. The Union Pacific would have been almost powerless to benefit Omaha or the west if it had not been for the lines of railways from Chicago to Omaha. What would the Union Pacific have been without eastern connections? I cannot see how Omaha is any more indebted to the Union Pacific than to its eastern connections. I think Doctor Miller owes his present prominence and prosperity in life to the Union Pacific. He is the creature of that giant monopoly which had its origin in railroad legislation which he so much condemns unless it is in the interest of the railroads. He believes in legislation for the roads but not for the people as against the roads. He believes "in absolute free trade in railroads," but in no other class of business. How Dr. Miller can reconcile his individual democracy with the democracy of the party to which he proposes to belong is a conundrum the democratic party of Nebraska cannot solve. There are those that want office that cling to the coat-tail of the doctor, but the hard-working masses of the democratic party in this state have no use for him.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The stay-at-homes of the war period are the fire eaters of the present day.

It must be admitted, however, that at present there is no Zach Chandler in the field. —[Detroit Evening Journal.

Sitting Bull at the White house door, in paint, feathers, and glittering tomahawk, would probably keep the offensive office-seekers out.

The legislatures which are to be elected within the next year will elect twenty-five United States senators, and "business" has already commenced.

Few men can be elected to the United States senate who are not willing to pledge their support and influence to the great monopolies.—[Chicago Express.

The New York Sun has pretty accurately sized up Mr. Stevenson, the new first assistant postmaster-general when it says he is likely to become "a political storm centre."

A swarm of bees recently treed to light on a Maryland man's head. He must have felt about as comfortable as Cleveland does with the democratic office-seekers pouring down upon him.

We have arrived, by easy stages, at the tear-compelling conclusion that the surest way to ruin a candidate's chances with the administration is to refer him as being "prominently mentioned in connection with the office."

Mr. Hendrick's conundrum at the Bay State club dinner—"Who are we going to elect president next time?"—was too hard for the statesmen who sat around that hospitable board. They gave it up, right there, and the vice president seemed to feel a reluctance in helping them out with the answer which they would not give.

In the spring elections in Virginia the republicans made gains in every county except in their stronghold of Norfolk. The means by which this Bourbon victory was gained in Norfolk county has just come to light. A defeated republican determined to contest his opponent's election, and took the case into court; and the result was the uncovering of a disgraceful mass of fraud. So incontestable was the proof of this that the democrat refused to defend his case, and declared that he would not hold office obtained by such means.

Four candidates for the postmastership of Richmond were urged by as many delegations of influential Virginians and the fifth man got the office. Which reminds us of the inebriated sugar-planter in New Orleans, who, seeing an Italian count playing a hand-organ, which displayed upon its upper surface a number of puppets, one of which held forth a plate, accepted this as the challenge to a novel game of chance, and deposited an eagle on the plate. This the organ-grinder, after playing a few bars, put into his pocket. The planter deposited another piece. Same result. And a third, and a fourth, and a fifth. And then he staggered solemnly away, remarking: "Ish the first time I ever bucked agin' a game where all the pershen'age wash in favor of the dealer."

STATE CLAIMS.

A Batch of Vouchers Returned to Judge Hawes for Further Evidence.

Judge Hawes has received from the war department all the suspended vouchers of state claims, amounting to $3,700 in round numbers, out of a total of $27,000. These have been returned for additional evidence and information. Among the suspended claims are the celebrated Pearman vouchers. There are nine vouchers returned out of a total of 286 presented by Judge Hawes in the past ten years. Evidence has been obtained from time to time to satisfy the department in allowing all but the nine referred to above. Most of these suspensions can be removed, and probably all claims and vouchers will be allowed but about $700, which will close up this character of claims of the state of Nebraska against the United States.

Crushing the American Laborer.

Chicago Herald.

Although many people are out of employment in the town of Hamilton, Mass., the owners of several factories there banded together the other day and imported three hundred and fifty French Canadians to work in their mills. The French-Canadians are the cheap laborers of New England, and the extent to which their importation on contract has been carried on has more than once been the subject of remark. The recent importation at Hamilton was so flagrant, owing to the large number of unemployed men and women already in the city, that it is impossible for any one to escape the conclusion that the move was a deliberate blow at American industry by men who are the loudest in their protestations of a desire to help that interest. Workingmen who have long been deceived by the glittering tariff bait that has been held out to them must perceive in movements of this kind an attack on their welfare more dangerous than any free trade regime, even if it were as bad as it has been painted, could be. The cheap laborers, whose products American workingmen are thought to regard with such trepidation, are here imported to America to glut the labor market and take employment away from citizens already here, while the employer reaps the benefit of a tariff monopolized market. The practice is a monstrous wrong and it must so appear to every one who takes the trouble to examine it.

The industries of New England, whose owners are among the most zealous defenders of the tariff idea, are to-day largely carried on by French Canadians. The old-time workingmen, mechanics and mill hands of that section have been crowded out by the cheaper labor which has been found in abundance north of the international boundary, and they are now scattered all over the western states. It is not asserted that all these people were imported, but that thousands of them were, and that other thousands came because Americans were at last forced to abandon the attempt to live on the wages paid is certain. The French Canadians in the manufacturing states of New England at the time the last census was taken were, in round numbers, about as follows:

Massachusetts	11,000
New Hampshire	24,000
Rhode Island	14,000
Connecticut	12,000

Although most of these people are good citizens, their presence in such large numbers in New England is significant of the one great fact that the protected manufacturers of that section buy their labor where they can get it cheapest. Why should not the workingman be permitted to buy his clothing and tools, furniture and carpets where they are to be had cheapest? The Massachusetts mill-owner in search of cheap labor may import it from Canada at will. The Massachusetts or Illinois mechanic in search of a cheap overcoat or cook stove could buy them much cheaper in Canada than he can here, but he must pay a tariff on them which would destroy his advantage. In the face of such transactions it is an insult to the commonest intelligence to speak of the protective tariff robbery as designed to dignify, enrich and ennoble the American laborer. On the contrary, it is crushing him out with taxation on the one hand and a murderous competition by cheap imported workers on the other.

[A Card From Mr. Burrows.

To the Editor of The BEE.

In the synopsis of the BEE of the proceedings of the Cullom committee at Omaha, I am reported as saying that the government should have power to build lines parallel with any road now built. What I said, was that "the government should have power to *prohibit* the building of unnecessary parallel lines, for the reason that such lines imposed a needless additional burden upon the people." I hope you will make this correction, as I dislike to have the reputatian of saying such a ridiculous thing as reported.

Yours, J. BURROWS.

Mackin's Sentence Must Stand.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 7.—The motion for a new trial in the case of Joseph C. Mackin, charged with perjury in connection with the election frauds in the eighteenth ward, was this morning overruled by Judge Moran, and Mackin sentenced to five years in the state penitentiary. A stay of proceedings for fifteen days was granted to enable Mackin's counsel to apply for a writ of supersedas. The motion for a new trial was based upon the alleged insanity of a juror named Gray, but the court discovered nothing in the evidence offered to sustain the allegation.

FREIGHT IN "DRIBLETS."

President Adams on the Long and Short Haul.

To the Editor of the BEE.

When comparing through rates from points east to the Missouri river with rates to points in Nebraska, some gentlemen stated to Senator Cullom's committee that a carload was shipped from Chicago to Omaha, 500 miles, at a charge of $56.25; and that the charge of the U. P. for hauling the same carload, without breaking bulk, to Grand Island, distance 152 miles, was $104.40. Charles Francis Adams, though not present when this statement was made, soon took the stand. The above statement was repeated to him, and he was asked as to its accuracy. He replied that it was probably correct He said that freight was moved from the east to the river "in great volume," and was received by his road "in driblets," and that the additional charge was necessary in order that his road could make a living rate.

It will be seen that the charge from Omaha to Grand Island, distance considered, is about six times that from Chicago to Omaha. In this instance there was no breaking bulk at Omaha, though it is fair to add that this was not explained to Mr. Adams. The amusing and interesting point to observe is found in the statement of the president of the Union Pacific railroad as to freight coming to the river "in great volume," and being received by his road "in driblets." It comes to the river concentrated "in volume," over five Iowa lines, and is then dissipated "in driblets" into the hands of the two Nebraska systems, the U. P. and B. & M., thus making a six-fold charge necessary.

Will Charles Francis tell us how to square the circle, or will he tackle the problem as to whether Hamlet was a woman? B.

A West Virginia Snake Story.

Wheeling (W. Va.) Register.

Braxton county can down the state on snake wonders. A gentleman living not far from the county seat lately succeed in capturing a snake or pair of snakes corresponding to the Siamese twins. The reptile has two heads and two tails, and the balance of the body looks like that of a single snake, with the exception of a slight depression both above and below, extending the entire length. The bodies join about six inches from the heads, the tails are almost a foot long after leaving the body, while the length of the portion joined is two feet and nine inches. The twins were first seen two weeks ago by a little son of the gentleman who possesses the wonder, who told his father what he had seen and showed him the track crossing the road. The gentleman made a thorough search at the time, but failed to capture the prize. He, however, ran across it a few days since, and succeeded in noosing and taking it captive. Both the snakes are jet black, with a yellow ring just behind the head. They both eat, and in traveling seem to be wholly of the same opinion as to direction, etc., stopping at precisely the same time, and appearing to have one mind about everything.

NEWSPAPER OUTFITS.

TO PUBLISHERS.

The Western Newspaper Union, at Omaha, in addition to furnishing all sizes and styles of the best ready printed sheets in the country, makes a specialty of outfitting country publishers, both with new or second-hand material, selling at prices that cannot be discounted in any of the eastern cities. We handle about everything needed in a moderate sized printing establishment, and are sole western agents for some of the best makes of Paper Cutters, Presses, Hand and Power, before the public. Parties about to establish journals in Nebraska or elsewhere are invited to correspond with us before making final arrangements, as we generally have on hand second-hand material in the way of type, presses, rules, chases, etc., which can be secured at genuine bargains. Send for the *Printer's Auxiliary*, a monthly publication, issued by the Western Newspaper Union, which gives a list of prices of printer's and publisher's supplies and publicly proclaims from time to time extraordinary bargains in second-hand supplies for newspaper men.

WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION,
Omaha, Neb.

BAD BLOOD

SCROFULOUS

INHERITED

CONTAGIOUS

BAD BLOOD, Scrofulous, Inherited and Contagious Humors, with Loss of hair, Glandular Swellings, Ulcerous Patches in the Throat and Mouth, Abscesses, Tumors, Carbuncles, Blotches, Sores, Scurvy, Wasting of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Dropsy Anæmia, Debility, Chronic Rheumatism, Constipation and Piles, and most diseases arising from an impure or impoverished condition of the Blood are speedily cured by the Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, internally, assisted by Cuticura the great Skin Cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite skin Beautifier, externally.

ALMOST INCREDIBLE.

EMMA BOYNTON, 857 Washington street, Boston says: I have been afflicted for one year and nine months with what the doctors called rupia. I was taken with dreadful pains in the head and body, my feet became so swollen that I was perfectly helpless sores broke out on my body and face, my appetite left me, I could not sleep nights, I lost flesh, and soon became so wretched that I longed to die. Physicians failed to help me My disease daily grew worse, my sufferings became terrible. The eruption increased to great burrowing, foul smelling sores, from which a reddish matter constantly poured, forming crusts of great thickness. Other sores appeared on various parts of my body, and I became so weak that I could not leave my bed. In this condition and by advice of a well known physician, I began to use the Cuticura Remedies, and in twelve weeks was perfectly cured.

STILL MORE SO.

JAMES E. RICHARDSON; Custom House, New Orleans on oath, says: In 1879 Scrofulous Ulcers broke out on my body until I was a mass of corruption. Everything known to the medical faculty was tried in vain. I became a mere wreck. At times could not lift my hands to my head, could not turn in bed; was in constant pain, and looked upon life as a curse. No relief or cure in ten years. In 1880 I heard of the Cuticura Remedies, used them, and was perfectly cured. Sworn to before U. S. Com. J. D. CRAWFORD.

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502 11td

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1	do	do	10,000
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5	do	2,000	10,000
10	do	1,000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
400	do	100	40,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000

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