

THE DAILY BEE.

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A couple of titled London swells have had a fistic encounter owing to jealousy over the Jersey Lily. By the way, what has become of Feddy Gebbart?

Mr. KELLEY, although not performing any official duties, is drawing his salary all the same. As the salary was what he was after, Mr. Kelley ought to be satisfied.

The Hall county agricultural society is to be congratulated upon having secured Senator Van Wyck and Ex-Governor Faras to address the people during the fair in that county.

The Smith family in Nebraska is in disgrace. One of its members is credited with having stolen a hundred thousand dollars in Omaha and skipped to Canada, while another member has just been hanged in Polk county for killing his wife.

The planting of electric wires underground is progressing satisfactorily in Washington as well as in New York. When the time comes for burying them underground in Omaha the various companies will have had enough practical experience to do the work without much trouble.

The Cheyenne Sun ought to change its name to the Moon, or else give proper credit to the editorials which it clips from the Omaha Bee and reproduces as original articles. However, if the Sun persists in this style of editing it must be admitted by its readers that it is a well-edited paper.

The king of Dahomey, who has captured a thousand Frenchmen, will have them fattened for the regular October festivities, where they will be eaten by the cannibal king and his faithful army of three thousand women and ten thousand men. Although the Frenchmen are doomed, they are sure of a high living until the banquet, if their appetite does not fail them. It is doubtful, however, whether the king can fatten the French captives under such circumstances.

Upon the suggestion of the secretary of the Interior the experiment is to be made of turning the Cheyennes and Arapahos in the Indian territory over to the war department. If this plan proves successful, it will probably be generally adopted, and all the Indians will eventually be put under the jurisdiction of the secretary of war. We believe, however, that the result will show that the control of the Indians will be more satisfactory under the Interior department. It was never intended that army officers should act as Indian agents, school teachers, and missionaries.

GOVERNOR DAWES is to be commended for his refusal to interfere with the execution of the death sentence in the case of Milton W. Smith, at Osceola. The murder committed by Smith was one of the most cold-blooded deeds imaginable. Creeping stealthily up to his own house, he deliberately shot his wife without one word of warning, while she was holding in her lap the youngest of her thirteen children. The woman was highly respected, and by her own labor supported her large family including her worthless husband. There was no reasonable provocation for the killing of Mrs. Smith, and the hanging of the murderer meets with the approval of the people.

Count Leo Tolstoy, one of Russia's most famous authors, scholars and thinkers, is learning the trade of shoemaking, under the direction of a practical shoemaker. When asked what was his object in doing so, he replied that everybody ought to know some trade, that it is necessary for one young to work, not only intellectually but also physically, and that manual labor relieves and begets our life. The real object of this eminent Russian is no doubt to set an example to his countrymen, and for that matter, to all the world. He is endeavoring to show the importance of manual labor, and particularly the value of knowing some trade, which will render a person independent of want. He has selected what is considered by many to be a very humble trade to demonstrate that no honest calling, however humble it may be, is in any way degrading. If Count Tolstoy can have the patience to learn the shoemaker's trade, certainly the sons of noblemen and rich men should not hesitate to follow his example in learning some useful trade. We venture to say that Count Tolstoy's example will have a good effect in doing away with much of the disinclination among the upper classes to acquire a practical knowledge of some trade, and that the time will come when a nobleman will be proud to say that he is a skilled mechanic of some kind.

WILL SENATOR MANDERSON EXPLAIN?

On what theory of government does Senator Manderison maintain, as he does in his report on the admission of New Mexico to the Union, that a people are not fit to participate in a state government because 65 per cent of its number are ignorant?

Again, how does he make that declaration conform with his frequently uttered views relative to negro enfranchisement?

The Herald fears that the estimable senator from Nebraska misinterprets the constitution and is inconsistent in his ministrations. Omaha Herald.

Senator Manderison's position with regard to the admission of New Mexico will meet the approval of all intelligent students of American history. Congress is the sole judge as to the fitness of any territory to assume the responsibilities of statehood. Among the conditions precedent congress exacts from each territory applying for admission into the Union a constitution guaranteeing a republican form of government and population equal at least to the fixed maximum of one congressional district. If these conditions are right and reasonable congress may very properly take a new departure, and require that no territory shall assume statehood until at least a majority of its population shall be able to read and write. At this late day, when education is made compulsory in nearly every civilized country, the American people can hardly afford to place into the hands of ignorant Mexicans the power to send two senators to the national legislature. While the franchise is now entirely regulated by the states, congress has the power and is in duty bound to place a premium upon education by making reading and writing a necessary qualification for the voter in the territories.

There is nothing inconsistent in Senator Manderison's position in this regard, even where a contrast is sought to be drawn between suffrage in New Mexico and negro suffrage in the south. When suffrage was conferred upon the ignorant freedmen it was coupled with amnesty to the confederates who had disfranchised themselves by secession and rebellion. Negro suffrage and amnesty went hand in hand in the scheme of reconstruction. It was supported by Horace Greeley and Charles Sumner, not as an inherent right to the negro, but as a safeguard against disloyal preponderance. It was believed that the loyal negro armed with the ballot would hold his own against the re-enfranchised confederate. Nobody contended that the ignorant southern negro was entitled to the ballot as a part of his freedom, but it was regarded as absolutely necessary to confer full citizenship upon the negroes if amnesty was to be proclaimed to the confederates. This was eighteen years ago, since then the negro in the south has made great strides in education. He is as much above the average New Mexican granger, as the latter is above the Digger Indian. If negro suffrage was an outrage, as has always been maintained by the democrats north and south, why should they now persist in giving to the half-breed Mexicans the right to govern the white people of New Mexico? The safe-guard of the republic is in the intelligence of its citizens.

THE TRUTH OF HISTORY. We do not propose to enter into the controversy over the former political record of the new surveyor general of Nebraska, Mr. Gardner, because we are supremely indifferent in regard to it, and do not believe that it can in any way affect his standing as an officer. We only feel in duty bound to correct the historic untruth embodied in the open letter of Mr. Frank Marlin concerning Mr. Gardner's political antecedents, which is given great prominence in the Omaha Herald. Mr. Marlin tells us that there was no such thing known in the politics of Nebraska in 1868 as "a war democrat," because the republicans were in absolute control by overwhelming majorities. Let us cite a few statistics. In 1864 when Phineas W. Hitchcock was a candidate for delegate to congress against George L. Miller, Nebraska was classed as democratic by a fair majority, but Mr. Hitchcock received 3,421 votes against George L. Miller's 2,389, which gave Hitchcock a majority of 1,032. It is historic that Hitchcock's majority was due to the vote of the war democrat, who refused to support Miller, then a pronounced copperhead. In 1866, when John Taffa was the republican candidate, and Algernon S. Paddock was the Johnsonite democratic candidate, Taffa received 4,820 votes and Paddock 4,072, while George Francis Train, independent, received 30 votes. Taffa's majority over Paddock was only 748, or nearly thirty per cent less than that of Hitchcock over Miller. While the republican vote was larger in Nebraska in 1866 than 1864, yet the war democrat supported Paddock and reduced Taffa's majority. In 1868, the year in which Mr. Marlin says that Nebraska was overwhelmingly republican, John Taffa, for a second term to congress, received 8,724 votes, and Andrew J. Poppleton, democratic, 6,218. Taffa's majority was 2,496. Mr. Poppleton was also classed as a peace democrat, hence Taffa's increased republican majority. But 2,406 majority in the state was by no means overwhelming or even absolute. In 1866, only two years previous, David Butler was elected first state governor over J. Sterling Morton by only 145 majority, and in the campaign for reelection in 1868 Butler's majority over James R. Porter was 2,227. Mr. Marlin should study the political history of Nebraska before he writes another open letter.

When Dr. Miller sets himself above his party which is in its national platform declares against monopolies and in favor of railway regulation, against land-grab-

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The wide-spread alarm over the rupture between England and Russia owing to hostile movements of the Russian troops has subsided. Bismarck has poured oil upon the troubled waters by suggesting that Zulfikar pass be made neutral territory so that neither Russia nor England could control this important approach to Herat. Whether the suggestion will be adopted or not, the effect in London has been pacific. At present the belief is general that all existing differences over the Afghan trouble will be amicably adjusted.

The London journals offers an interesting account of the Russian advance. The Amer insisted on retaining Zulfikar, but was unwilling to fight for Pendjeb. The basis of the agreement between Baron de Staal and Lord Granville, according to this authority, was the permanent occupation of Zulfikar by the Afghans and the cessation of Pendjeb to the Russians. Before the final settlement could be completed St. Petersburg diplomacy claimed a new position commanding Zulfikar. At this point Lord Salisbury took up the tangled skein of negotiation and announced as the starting point of his policy the fulfillment of Lord Granville's pledge that the pass in the foothills lying north of Herat should remain in Afghan hands unless the Amer changed his mind. The inference to the Russians have occupied in force the position commanding Zulfikar, which M. Lesnar, owing to his familiarity with the topography of the country, reserved in his delimitation proposals. Their practice is to seize a disputed point in advance. Possession in their estimation invariably clinches the argument.

The indications as to the next elections are watched closely in England. The Tories exult because Lord Arthur Hill has been re-elected for county Down, although both the whigs and the nationalists supported his rival. As this was a cabinet re-election, it was not so fair a test as the election of a whig for the really vacant seat for Antrim county, about a month ago. It is impossible to muster the whole strength of a party to oppose a re-election under such circumstances. It was natural that the members of the house of commons who took office in the government of Lord Salisbury should be re-elected by the constituencies which had trusted them once before. Only in the exceptional case of Lord Randolph Churchill was there even a show of opposition, but the great light there which Mr. Corrie Grant made will no doubt commend him to another constituency, and insure his return to parliament at the general election. With the certainty that parliament would be prorogued within a few weeks, and that there would be another election by a very different constituency before the end of the year, it was very natural that a conservative to offer himself to a liberal constituency, or for a liberal to contest a seat vacated by a conservative. The election of another Rothchild. In the liberal interest, on Friday, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the transfer of Sir Nathaniel Rothchild to the house of lords, though he had a large majority, is without special significance; but it fairly offsets similar conservative triumphs.

The interest in the next general election in England, and the importance attached to it, are well shown by the number of candidates already in the field. Under the franchise bill and the redistribution bill the new house of commons will consist of not less than 600 members, and up to the candidates for the vacant seats have offered themselves, or had been brought forward by local associations, for English, Welsh or Scottish seats. Of these 544 are liberals and 431 conservatives. Of the 443 English constituencies 295 have candidates of both parties, 84 have only liberals, 54 only conservatives, and only ten are without candidates of either party. In Wales there are eighteen constituencies with candidates from both parties, nine with liberals only, and there are two constituencies still open. In Scotland thirty-one have liberal candidates, six have conservatives only, and there is one constituency not provided for. We have not seen any statement with regard to the number of candidates from Ireland. Of the members of the present parliament, 246 liberals and 158 conservatives seek reelection by the constituencies for which they now sit, or will come forward for new or partially altered constituencies.

The Parnellite-loyal alliance in parliament, as might be expected, has raised a furious tempest, even among the conservatives. Through a movement instigated into the Masstricht trials, a resolution was introduced, which was the subject of an investigation by the lord lieutenant was prompted, which comes to the same thing, and it was accompanied by a reflection upon his predecessor, Lord Spencer, which made the concessions doubly gratifying to the Irish members. There is, of course, ample room for criticizing the conduct of both parties to the alliance. Mr. Parnell for denouncing as a crime the executions which he or his organ, regarded as righteous retributions at the time they took place, and the conservatives for establishing a precedent aberrant to all modern constitutional practice and theory. But the Irish members can extort concessions from the government, and from the point of view of a practical politician they are justified in their line of conduct, while the Tories, who are battling for the preservation of their class privileges in England, can scarcely be blamed for giving up their brethren across the Irish channel, whom they cannot help and who cannot help them. Necessity knows no law, and there is no sentiment in politics. The incident need not be said to increase the bitterness of a situation already well-nigh intolerable.

Mr. Gladstone said, some weeks ago when he still held the reins of power in England, that he regretted he could not introduce in parliament a land purchase bill for Ireland; there was no time, he evidently felt that there were both time and opportunity to pass a bill renewing the crimes act, for he doubtless would have introduced one if the vote on the budget had not ended his career as premier. Now, shrewd men think that the conservative government have found time to introduce a land purchase bill and no crimes act. This is a very interesting measure for Ireland, which was ordered to its first reading in the commons on Friday night, is really nothing more than the Bright clause of the land act of 1870. The same principles were extended by the liberals in the act of 1880, but owing to political complications they had no time to introduce a bill to re-enact the old clause and get the credit which really belongs to the liberals. It is cleverly done.

While Parnell is the trusted leader, Michael Davitt is the hero of the Irish, and they are making more than usual of

SINGULARITIES.

An alligator was recently caught in Long Island Sound, near New York City. A chicken having four distinct legs and wings was recently hatched at Petaluma, Cal. A lady in Windsor, Kansas, gave birth to a child recently that had two fully-developed teeth.

Mrs. William Scott, of Green Bay, Wis., has a rose-bush over 45 years old. It was brought over from Schland. A cedar log was struck at San Bernardino, Cal., while sinking an artesian well at a depth of 105 feet.

The largest shrimp ever made by a wood-working machine is forty-two inches wide, seventeen feet long, and of uniform thickness. The tallest youth in Ohio is Jimmy George, of Mount Vernon. He is only 15 years old, and is 6 feet 11 inches high in his stockings. He is very slender, and is not yet done growing.

The largest apple tree in the United States is growing at Cheshire, Conn. It is 60 feet high, spreads 100 feet, and yields from 75 to 10 bushels of apples per year on alternate sides of the tree. Evairice Mancos of L'Avenir, province of Quebec, has a son only 6 years of age and he weighs 106 pounds, stands four feet in height, measures around the waist thirty-seven inches, around the arm fourteen inches, and around the calf of the leg eleven inches, and is smart and active.

The grafts is the most valuable animal exhibited. Little ones, from five to ten feet high, are estimated to be worth from \$2,500 to \$5,000. Large ones bring \$10,000, and those from sixteen to twenty feet cost from \$15,000 to \$25,000. A case occurred in Belfast, Me., which shows how the little birds understand and appreciate kindness. A nest containing two young birds had been in some way destroyed, and the little birds had fallen upon the ground. They were picked up by a kind-hearted gentleman, who was holding them tenderly in the palm of his hand when the parent bird came and alighting upon his sleeve, commenced feeding the little ones. The birdings were placed in a cage, which was hung up outside the house, and now the parent bird makes regular trips to the place, supplies her babies with food, and then returns to a little distance. She shows no fear of the gentleman who found the birds nor of the children in whose care they have been placed.

A Flyer of High Degree. The editor sat in his easy chair, And he sat—and he sat—and he scratched his hair, For the devil for copy was calling. But the editor would not be called in vain; Not a single idea would come to his brain— A condition most truly appalling.

Then in his desperation he grabbed up his pen, And he took for a text the follies of men, And the whimsical fancies of women. And he wrote—and he wrote till he made a big book. Without getting a high grade. And the ink that it took Was enough for a grubstake to swim in.

Oh, I am a trotter, and no mistake, A flyer of high degree; I come from a village by the lake, I am a pal of Jay-Eye-See. I have beaten the stallion one and all, Of high and low degree, From Minneapolis and St. Paul To the cities by the sea.

Oh, Maxey Cobb I met at last, And I beat him—one-two-three. He's a daisy trotter, and no mistake, But he cannot last with me. For I am a trotter, and no mistake, A flyer of high degree; I am the boss of the village by the lake, And the pal of Jay-Eye-See.

Massachusetts Republicans. Boston, Mass., July 22.—At a meeting of the republican state central committee today George F. Hoar was chosen to preside at the next republican state convention and Henry Cabot Lodge as chairman of the committee on resolutions.

It is obvious that the "Intelligent contractor" of our civil war has returned to his ancestral Africa, and that his imagination has grown fervid beneath his tropic suns. He has been heard from at Kairouan, Egypt, Tripoli, reporting rebel assaults on that place, followed by a sort of by the garison, who killed and wounded 3,000 men, captured 2,000 oxen and 700 riles. This is an achievement unrivaled, so far as we remember, in the history of sieges, and the Egyptian "contractor" is entitled to credit for its completeness and brilliancy. It is a sign of weakness, however, that he descended to details and exposed the fact that his 3,000 killed and wounded rebels only yielded 700 riles to their victors. Perhaps he put it at 7,000 and the telegraph dropped an alpher.

If Wolsley is capable of blushing, he must feel somewhat hot about the cheeks when he reads that the people of Kairouan, a little less than half way between the Nile and the Red Sea, are not only holding out against the enemy before whom he and the British army ran away, but are actually making sallies and capturing everything they want from the enemy's camp. The half-starved, half-naked Egyptians who form the garison of Kairouan are not likely so well drilled as the regiments of English regulars, but they probably have a better general than Wolsley.

The dispatches from South America a few weeks ago sketched the new plan for gradual emancipation in Brazil, and the fact that a system of indemnities was included threw some suspicion upon the new ministry which proposed the measure. It is stated from St. Nabuco, president of the Brazil anti-slavery society and a member of the chamber of deputies, to an English anti-slavery man, fully confirms the suspicion. "The ministry," he writes, "comes to power distrustful us and distrustful by us, abolitionists, while it has the promise of support from conservatives and proslavery liberals." Mr. Nabuco says that the principle of indemnity for slaves on a running scale running over about eight years, will be opposed by the anti-slavery party on the ground that it is unjust alike to the poor, the freedmen and old masters to pay for the slaves which stubborn masters will not give up. It is interesting to see how Brazil is following the example of England in the West Indian rather than that of the United States in the mode of emancipation.

The Canadian papers are now indulging in a little allowable self-congratulation over the success of the Canadian force sent to suppress the half-breed rising in the northwest, as contrasted with the ignominious failure of the English expedition sent to crush the Mandan in some respects, the difficulties, though opposite in nature, were equal; a small Canadian force having to contend with an Arctic climate and drag their supplies and artillery through deep snow-drifts; while, in the Egyptian campaign, the sand and the heat of the climate were the special obstacles. Whether judged by difficulties or by the magnitude of the task of the expedition the Canadians are quite justified in their exultation.

The German colonization enterprises are faring badly on both sides of Africa. The new factories in Cameroon are constantly attacked by the natives and the Germans are intensifying the race hatred by shedding African blood freely and sometimes wantonly. Fights are of daily occurrence. The Germans always win, but their superior shells and weapons, and great numbers of the natives have been slaughtered, but the natives supply of reinforcements seem inexhaustible and it is very doubtful if the Germans ever succeed in establishing permanent settlements in the country.

In Zanzibar there is an imminent prospect of heavy fighting between the Germans and the troops of the Sultan, Sayyid Burghash. The most serious feature of this prospect is the probability, and almost certainty, that England, as Zanzibar's protector, will be drawn into the quarrel, and that Anglo-German combinations of the gravest character may be caused.

ATTENTION TO YOUR WIFE.

The Manchester Guardian, June 15th, 1885, says: "At one of the 'Looming' Alky." Looking on the woodland ways! With clumps of rhododendrons and great masses of May blossoms!! "There was an interesting group. It included one who had been a 'Cotton spinner,' but was now so 'Laryngized'!! That he could only bear to lie in a reclining position. This refers to my case. I was first attacked twelve years ago with 'Looming' Alky." (A paralytic disease of nerve fibre rarely ever cured and was for several years barely able to attend to my business, although many things have been done for me. The set experiment being Nerve stretching two years ago I was visited into the Home for Incurables! Near Manchester, in May, 1882. I am now 'Adventured'!! For anything in the shape of patent 'Medicines'!! And made many objections to my dear wife's constant urging totip Hop Bitters, but finally to pacify her—

Concocted. I had not quite finished the first bottle when I felt a change come over me. This was Saturday, November 3d. On Sunday morning I felt so strong I laid to my room companions, "I was sure I could 'Walk'!! So started across the floor and back. I hardly knew how to contain myself. I was all over the house, I am strong as strength each day, and can walk quite without any 'Astic'!!

I am now at my own home, and hope soon to be able to earn my own living again. I have been a member of the Manchester 'Hop Bitters' 'Royal Exchange'!! For nearly thirty years, and was most heartily congratulated on the 100th Anniversary of my birth. My wife, Mrs. J. Blackwell, has taken my money for the stuff, but I am for the fraud and she is for the damage for the swindle, and will reward you liberally for the conviction.

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ATTENTION TO YOUR WIFE.

The Manchester Guardian, June 15th, 1885, says: "At one of the 'Looming' Alky." Looking on the woodland ways! With clumps of rhododendrons and great masses of May blossoms!! "There was an interesting group. It included one who had been a 'Cotton spinner,' but was now so 'Laryngized'!! That he could only bear to lie in a reclining position. This refers to my case. I was first attacked twelve years ago with 'Looming' Alky." (A paralytic disease of nerve fibre rarely ever cured and was for several years barely able to attend to my business, although many things have been done for me. The set experiment being Nerve stretching two years ago I was visited into the Home for Incurables! Near Manchester, in May, 1882. I am now 'Adventured'!! For anything in the shape of patent 'Medicines'!! And made many objections to my dear wife's constant urging totip Hop Bitters, but finally to pacify her—

Concocted. I had not quite finished the first bottle when I felt a change come over me. This was Saturday, November 3d. On Sunday morning I felt so strong I laid to my room companions, "I was sure I could 'Walk'!! So started across the floor and back. I hardly knew how to contain myself. I was all over the house, I am strong as strength each day, and can walk quite without any 'Astic'!!

I am now at my own home, and hope soon to be able to earn my own living again. I have been a member of the Manchester 'Hop Bitters' 'Royal Exchange'!! For nearly thirty years, and was most heartily congratulated on the 100th Anniversary of my birth. My wife, Mrs. J. Blackwell, has taken my money for the stuff, but I am for the fraud and she is for the damage for the swindle, and will reward you liberally for the conviction.

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