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THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., Props. E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. A. H. Fitch, Manager Daily Circulation, Omaha, Nebraska.

MR HAZEN has the thanks of a longsuffering people for that cold wave.

CHILI now owes over twenty millions on account of her rallways. Mr. Gould's proposed visit to Chili is now explainable

An Evaris boom for governor has been started in New York. If Mr. Evarishas the good sense not to crush it with one of his famous long sentences there is said to be good chances of its materializing.

TAMMANY is likely to have a new leader, organization, and that Boss Kelly will from their control. have to take a back seat.

INCREASED correspondence on account of the Grant obsequies is the latest excuse from Washington to pacify the hungry office seekers. But even this falls to of her press and the frequent letters of bring satisfaction to twenty thousand ap- her merchants. There is no antagonism plicants for vacant country postmasterships.

COL. SETH MARRY, of Kansas City, thinks that as all the cattlemen in the Indian territory are enthusiastic democrats the president's order for the relarge sized telescope to discover the chescfulness of the southwestern cattle kings, who rarely allow politics to interfers with business.

ANOTHER grist of scandal comes from England. This time it is among the young bloods of famous old Eton school, within sight of Windsor castle and park, About three hundred of the students have been detected in immoral conduct, and they will not be allowed to return to the school next term. They would have been expelled were it not for the fact that they are the sons of the aristocracy and that expulsion from Eton forever bars thom appointment in the army, navy or church. When and where this epidemic of scandal will end there is no telling.

was unsuccessful. He has been convicted and sentenced to be hanged on the 18th will materially assist in backing efforts of September. The prisoner addressed on the part of our merchants which will the jury at great length, prefacing his do so. speech with an earnest and affecting prayer. In the course of his remarks he arraigned the government for failing to do anything to satisfy the people of the North- railroads to be antagonized with Impuniwest. Although petition after petition ty or without fear of the consequences. had been sent to the government appeal- Holding in their own hands the remedy ing for relief, the authorities had not for discriminations against their interests answered once or given a sign of re- on the part of most of the railroads censponse. This fact, said Riel, would in- tering at this point they can well afford dicate absolute lack of responsibility and to make their just demands for equal Insanity complicated with paralysis. The trade privileges as against any rival which jury, although returning a verdict of enters their lawful territory. Push and guilty, made an earnest appeal in behalf of the prisoner and recommended him to words which have solved many a comthe mercy of the crown. It was an mercial problem. They are commended affecting scene, much sympathy being ex- to the wholesale merchants of Omaha as hibited for the unfortunate man. His a solution of the problem under discussentence may possibly be commuted to sion. life imprisonment, which would have a tendency to gain the good will of the disaffacted half-breeds.

county efficers are becoming altogether evening as they rang out their notes too common. There is no good reason from the church on Capital avenue and why public officials should not be able to Eighteenth street. No city of our size keep their accounts perfectly straight, can boast of as large or melodious a col-They are the employes of the county, and lection of bells hung in a single belfry. hold the same relation to the public as a The product of the best foundry in this book-keeper does in a commercial estab. country, they are said, in purity, strength lishment to his employer. If the system and number, to be equalled by but few of book-keeping is defective it should be chimes in the United States, and form an remedled by the authorities, and if the elegant and touching memorial of Mr. W. deficiencies are owing to carelessness or A. Ogden, one of Bishop Clarkson's dishonesty, steps should be taken to have warmest and earliest of friends. While the amounts made good and the offenders adding much to the value of the costly severely reprimanded or punished, as structure in which they are placed, they their case may deserve. A competent add at the same time to the attractions of county auditor would no doubt prove a Omaha as a metropolis. No doubt they valuable officer in checking up the will voice the sentiments of our people in accounts of efficials and the times of joy and sorrow. Their sweet proposition of the county commissioners tones will doubtless "ring out the old to create the office of auditor will no and in the new" through many succeeddoubt meet with general approval. The ling years and add their music to a nation's business of the county has grown to such gladness on many a recurring anniverproportions as to demand the entire at. sary of national independence. They tention of such an official. Besides will bear at the same time perpetual tessupervising the accounts of the county timony to a wife's devotion and officers at stated intervals, or at such other | woman's munificence. times as he may be directed, he will audit and report the ab at such a result.

NORTHERN NEBRASKA. A dealer from the north writes us to the know what Omaha merchants are doing it. to control the trade of northern Nebraska and what they propose to do In view

northern boundary of our state. This is a pertinent and timely question. ritory along the Union Pacific and Burlington roads in Nebraska. Her merchants are now and have been for some dress makers do a business of 250,000,000 time supplying a large portion of western france annually, and it is claimed by Iowa as cheaply as is done by Chicago M. Worth that as they lose from seven houses. In the territories she is pushing to ten million france annually they are her claims as far west as the Pacific slope. The splendid aggreesiveness of our whole- debtors of M. Worth presents the other salers in the past five years is something side of the case. His name was printed of which the city may be proud. It has at the top of the list among the swindlers. advertised Omaha as a great supply depot for which he demands 100,000 france. and has been one of the many factors in He does not expect to get more than forwarding her wonderful growth.

as thoroughly occupied by our wholesalers | the principle that a man may pay his bills has been chiefly due to two causes. Northern Nebraska has not been as thoroughly occupied by railroads as southern Nebraska, and the rallroads probability is that the authors of the black that have supplied her have found it to list will be compelled to pay some damtheir interest to offer special inducements ages, as many of the defamed persons are to the merchants along their lines to deal of noble and ancient lineage, possessing elsewhere than with Omaha. Our merchants too have been less familiar with the country than their own interests demanded and than the rich inducements which it offered for a pushing trade, called for. In consequence Chicago and Sloux Charles E. Loew, who has been elected City have attained a foothold in a terrias a sachem. It is predicted that he will tory which is rightfully our own and spell of weather. While the pavement be the controlling spirit of that powerful which ought to be and can be wrested Morthern Nebraska is more than will-

ing to do the bulk of her business with Omaha the moment it can be shown to her advantage to transfer her trade to to Omaha's entire occupation of this territory. There are, however, obstructions which must be removed. Chief among these is the lack of a thorough advertisement of Omaha's resources and capacity to fill the demands of the retailers in that section. The same thorough canvass of moval of their herds will be cheerfully every town in northern Nebraska which obeyed. At last reports it would take a has been given to the rest of the state by our wholesalers would result we are confident in a stimulation of trade which, in spite of past railroad discrimination, would at once turn the tide in our direction. The first traveling men to reach a new town should be from the metropolis of the state, not from a city five hundred miles distant. Our northern neighbors have had some reason in the past to complain of commercial publican senators not to confirm in cases neglect on the part of Omaha merchants. They should forever be debarred from the same complaints in the future. Let it once be known that Omaha, with fair dealing on the part of the railroads, is more than able to meet every commercial demand made upon her by the merchants crimination against her interests will soon will be found somewhere in the senate night before. be met by a strong local pressure in with his head in the waste paper basket. THE plea of insanity in the case of Riel every town along their lines, which, if not efficient in removing the trouble,

> Omaha is too large a city now for any railroad system to ignore. Omaha's merchants are too powerful patrons of the pluck are two good old Anglo-Saxon

OMAHA, no less than Trinity parish, is to be congratulated upon the arrival of the new and beautiful chime of bells, SHORTAGES in the accounts of our which were heard for the first time last

THE publication of the "Dresemakers public accounts, make a record of all Black List" has resulted in a sult for li vouchers allowed by the commissioners, bel against Mr. Worth, the celebrated keep an itemized account of all work ladies' tailor, and M. Garak, of Le Telsdone upon the order of the commission graphe. All Paris is naturally agog ers, and perform such other duties as over this case, as some interesting develmay from time to time be assigned to opments are expected. The list conhim. Such an official will find plenty of tained the names of many distinguished work to occupy his attention, and will no ladies, who were rated either as good, doubt save the county a great deal of medium, or bad pay, while those who had money. We now have a splendid and been indebted to the dressmakers for a commodicus building for the transaction long time were classified among "dead of the county business, which should be bests." The list was published under done on strictly business principles. The the auspices of a syndicate of twenty-one appointment of a compatent county members, representing 182 dressmakers | capt of the news of the France-Chinese anditor will do much towards bringing It was not intended for the public, but treaty, and the statement was made that

This "confidential." Such a list is about the por him. Omaha has occupied well the trade ter- same thing as a commercial agency confidential publication, which is very common in the United States. The Paris obliged to protect themselves. One of the nominal damages, however, as he says he That northern Nebraska has not been is simply prosecuting the case to maintain irregularly without being a rogue. This libelled debtors no doubt will take. The more influence than ready cash.

THE asphalt pavement in Omaha has withstood the severest tests of winter and summer. Last winter was one of the coldest seasons known for many years, and we have just had a remarkably hot was cracked in numerous places by the centraction of the cold of winter, its expansion during the summer has closed up the cracks and put it into nearly a this city. This is evidenced by the tone during the recent hot period the heaviest of pots calling kettles black seems to the bill, and prepared a paper to be subvehicles have scarcely made a perceptible have a local application, mark or depression upon the pavement. while in some cities, where the weather has has been no warmer than in Omahs, the asphalt has softened to such an extent that the wagon wheels and horses' hoofs have left their marks on it to a considerable depth. We do not hesitate to say, without suggestion or solicitation, that the asphalt payement in Omaha has been well laid, and that so far it has given sat-

> SWEET BILL MAHONE, of Virginia, has once more girded on his claymore and is collecting statistics of the number of his Virginian followers who have been removed for "offensive partisanship," Mr. Mahone's friends say that he is bearing in mind the reputed agreements of rewhere republicans had been removed on this score and their places filled by demand that he expects to make it lively for many of the new appointees in Virginia. We venture the prophecy that when the time comes to make issue against the

An effort is being made by the enterprising citizens of St. Joe to induce Rev. Sam Jones, the magnetic ravivalist, to hold a series of meetings in that city. The expense of the proposed revival will be \$5,000, and a committee is now raising the money. It would seem, however, that the St. Joe people do not care so much for the religious good that may be accomplished, as they do for the money that they expect to make from the crowds that will flock from far and near to that city to hear the Georgia wonder. We are led to this conclusion from the statement of one of the St. Joe papers to the ffect that "there is no question but that if the great evangelist comes thousands of people will visit the city from all parts name ships Asia, Persia and Scotia; I wonof the state, and our merchants will derive great benefits."

THE five ocean steamship companies, acting under the leadership of the Pacific Mail, having failed to force the distribution of the \$400,000 by refusing to transport the mails unless this money was banded over to them in bulk at once, have found out that the mails can be carried without their aid. The postmastergeneral proposed to award them both sea and inland postage, which is about three times what they had been receiving for the same service the past twelve years, and three times what is paid for mall transportation across the Atlantic. The American steamship companies have sim-

which he claims to be a preventive of of his discovery may be, the people of Spain seem to have great confidence in the head on the part of other physicians and scientists. Ferran operates on four patients per minute, and is raking in the money at the rate of \$1,600 to \$2,000 a that the inocculation is a good thing-for Dr. Ferran.

THE recent expusures concerning army oker playing do not seem to have en tirely absted the evil. Lieut. Pathe and Maj. Smith, of the 19th infantry at Fore Clark, Texas, have lately been indulging in numerons games of "draw" for which they are to be court martialed. It is to be hoped that they will be made an example of, as it is about time that the officers should be made to understand that the order against gambling can and will be enforced.

ADMIRAL COURSET, of the French navy, died in three hours after the refor private use among themselves. Some he died of a broken heart. This is con clamoring for better police protection.

one, however, furnished a copy to one of firmed by Rear Admiral Davis, commandnewspapers which published ing the United States squadron in the Hence the suit for libel. Chinese waters. Courbet wanted the list, however, is nothing war prolonged so that he could distinnew, it having been the custom for six guish himself, and when his ambition of the rapid railroad extension along the years to annually publish such a circular, was ulpped in the bud by the cossation which was in every instance marked of hostilities, life had no more charms

> land offices in the western states. According to a recent dispatch from Washington the first state to be redistricted, if the plan is carried out, will be Wisconsin, and Nebraska will follow. The Nebraska offices are all maximum, except Beatrice, which pays \$1,283, and Lincoln, which pays \$1,201. The offices at Niobrara, Grand Island, North Platte, Bloomington, Valentine, and McCook a'l pay

MR. BEN BARROWS, who has for eight years been the American consul at Dablin, has been superseded by a gentleman from Mississippi, Mr. J. L. McCaskill. is about the position that most of the The several gentlemen in Omaha who were pulling the wires in hopes of being tions as might have been suggested to delegated to step into Mr. Barrows' bro- him either by friends or as the result of gans, will now have to set their pags for his own thought. He would generally some other office.

> New York is now perspiring over the proposition for a Grant monument. It may not be amiss to mention that more than a thousand dollars is lacking to complete the World's Bartholdi pedestal fund which the New York citizens committee on that monument falled to begin

THE editor of the Republican accuses the editor of the Herald of being "a htm for appproval by many of his most reskless libeller." In the face of that influential friends in each house of good condition as it was when first laid late vardiet of the district court against congress, and by a majority of his cabinet, he at first reluctantly dowe. Another noticeable fact is that the Republican gang, the old proverb

PERSONALIZIES.

Samuel J. Tilden is a confirmed pic-cater, The sultan of Turkey is taking music les-John Roach, the ship-builder, is 77 years of

Lord Palmerston has caricature legs, and so

Colonel Lamont's waste tasket is large enough for a bustle for the statue of Liberty. Siam Jones, the epigrammatic southern re-ivalist, says that the German is "hugging

et to music. Late hours and constant dissipation attendant upon her high rank have at last told upon the princess of Wales. A Pole who paid his taxes in Detroit the

other day has the name of John Sczghwgznski -eleven consonants in succession. Queen Victoria cares very little for fancy dishes. She mostly enjoys boiled haddock and a roast loin of Southdown mutton.

Helen Gardner claims to be the only wo man infidel lecturer in the world. She should change her Christain name to "Sheolen."

The son of ex-President Arthur is described ocrats who had themselves been partisan, yet developed no great tendencies elsewhere." It is estimated that Miss Cleveland's book should not be partisan, and that there work, and were evidently enjoying them have to work a whole year to make that

Governor Ross, of New Mexico, took the demand made upon her by the merchants of the state at large, and railroad dispersion of the state at large a

City now are before the first inhabitant put commissioners. up his cabin. Senator Edmunds is said to be the cause of he unusual number of icebergs this season.

oe on the bring deep. A man named Cannon, employed in Pittsburg foundry, went off the other day loaded to the muzzle, and on his returned was promptly discharged.

"Plunger" Waiton has eleven daughters, and he has taken them all to Long Branch for the summer. They cost him \$350 a week for board and lodging alone.

Colonel Higginson on his tricicle, with hi ittle daughter hanging on behind, is said to e the pretties eight in Cambridge on thes deasant summer evenings. King Ludwig of Bavaria is about to pay

of his debts with a windfall of 50,000 left him by a kinsman. His tailor miles upon him once more and says he is no hurry. Said Miss Louisa M. Alcott recently, when seasick on board an Atlantic steamer:

der why it doesn't occur to somebody to name one Nausea? H. J. Jewett, ex-president of the Eric railway, will return to Ohio to live. When he was at the head of the railroad he drew \$40. Oa year for ten years. His successor, Mr. King, voluntarily reduced the salary to \$25,000.

They call the Princess Beatrice's new hus-band "Handsome Harry," but if he looks like the pictures we see of him we should think he was handsome for the same reason that a Texan calls a plump steer "a nan'some critter"-because he will weigh so

Two Stro es or topuemed.

Chicago Herald. In the days of ancient Rome, when almost every occurrence was believed to have a supernatural significance, the fact that lightning had struck in the vicinity f an open tomb as well as near the body intended for the tomb, within the space of twenty-four hours, would have been ply bitten off their nose to spite their deemed a matter of the highest importance and the augurs would have been called on to explain and interpret the FERRAN, the Spanish doctor, is making will of the gods. On Wednesday afternoon the men who were at work in Rivera fortune out of his system of inocculation, side park preparing the foundation for the Grant tomb were driven under shelter by cholera. No matter what the real merits a sudden and furlous storm, and they had scarcely left the excavation when ightning struck the earth at that point, destroying the work already done and t, notwithstanding the dublous shakes of uprooting several trees that stood by. A day later and at a spot two or three hundred miles distant another stroke of lightning prostrated half a dez n people who were standing in front of the cottage at Mount McGregor, where the body of day. We have no healtancy in saying General Grant now rests. These events, which pass as a singular coincidence in this age, would have filled all Rome with alarm and horror if happening there under similar circumstances two thousand years ago.

> Election Day in Kentucky. LOUISVILLE, August 3 .- The state election or treasurer and members of the legislature progres-inequietly here. Tate, democrat, or state treasurer, is opposed by Fox, pro-ibitionly, who is receiving the republican atc. A light vote is being polled. The vote

n calling a convention to revise the constitu-ion will be small, owing to the lethargy of

Bold Burglars in St. Paul. St. Paul, Minn., August 3.-A maske urgiar with whom Manager Takes had errific struggle Sunday morning, raided the esidence of Hon. W. A. Merrimam thi norning, met Mr. Merriman in the hall, cornered him with a pistol, made him point us valuables, and took diamond studs, a uttons and a gold watch, all valued at \$6.0

he people on the subject.

GRANT'S CHARACTER.

Its Most Prominent Traits, as pleted by the Hon. Hamilton Fish.

The Hon. Hamilton Fish In the New York Independent: His knowledge of men was generally accurate; but be was apt in this respect, as in others, to reach THERE is some talk of consolidating his conclusions rapidly, and was thus not infrequently led to give his confidence where it was not deserved, and it was from the abuse of his confidence thus reposed that arose most of the censure which, after the close of the war, was visited upon him. Where he gave his friendship he gave it unreservedlywhether friendship or confidence, he gave it unreservedly-and was slow to believe enything to the discredit of those of whom he was fond. When he entered upon the presidency he did so without much, if any, previous experience in civil administration He soon, however, very soon, made himself thoroughly familiar with all questions that were broughtto his consideration, and he may truly the said to have applied himself to the great problems of government.

to bring before his councilors such ques-

ask of the members of his cabinet, in order or successively, their views, and would then reach his own conclusion and direct the course to be pursued which he thought best. So far as his own department was concerned, he kept thoroughly up with all the questions that srose, and. so far as I could judge, he was equally familiar with the questions in each of the other departments. He was very free to accept the opinions and ylews of his cabinet, often antagonistic to his own preconceived notions. As an instance of this, when the inflation bill had passed congress and was strenuously urged upon yielded to a determination to approve mitted to congress explaining his reasons for approval of the bill, which paper was laid before the cabinet, but not read. I had most strenuously advocated his vetoing the bill, and an evening or two previous to this cabinet meeting he sent for me and read me the paper. Having cone it, he remarked: "The more I have written upon this the more 1 don't like it, and have determined to veto the bill and am preparing a message accordingly." At the cabinet meeting he stated that he had prepared a paper assigning the reasons for approving the bitl, but had determined not to present it, and had written another message vetolig the bill, which he then read to the cabinet and subsequently sent to congress. He had consulted his own good sense and had given careful study by himself to this important question af-

Another illustration of his readiness to yield a preconceived opinion is afforded should be at least one democrat on it. selves as much as their driver.

The suggestion at first did not strike the Gen. Grant held them in a little until president as important, and it was op-Subsequently, when an arbitrator was to be appointed to the tribunal at Geneva, strong objections were The royal old refrigerator from Vermont must selection of Charles Francis Adams, which made an impression adverse to him But upon my urging upon him that Mr. Adams was more familiar than any other man with the incidents attendng the escaps of the rebel cruisers; that he had conducted the legation in London during the rebellion with admirable discretion and under a great deal of personal trial, and was entitled to recogni-

feering the currency.

of many close and confidential political advisers. occurred at the close of Johnson's adorney-general, which left a strong faelng of britation in Gen. Grant; but, on police records of that city. he representation of Mr. Evarta' ability and fitness for the position, he yielded all personal feelings and cordially agreed to his appointment. As a general rule he asserted his own views tenaclously and firmly. Until his election to the preside District of Columbia. He lived on dency I don't think he had much interest in party politics. He had been brought Fourteenth streets. He had a small terup-following the political views of his father-in sympathy with the old whig dog had no teg ou to show that he had party. But while in the army he never paid his taxes. General Grant was a fre voted until the election between Fremont quent visitor at Major Sharp's. He and and Buchsnan, when, from want of confidence in Gen. Framont's civil capacity and being then out of the army, he voted the grass in front of Major Sharp's house for Buchanan. And he often jokingly smoking a cigar.

tion, Gen. Grant cordially yielded his

opposition and overruled the objections

said to me that his "first attempts in politics had been a great failure. He was not indifferent to public criti- and barked as if he was having a high cism, but not unduly excited by it. I old time. The deg-catchers' wag in came never knew him but once to be led into along. The dog was on the pavement. an action of the policy or expediency of The fiend who wields the net jumped which he had doubt by the criticism of down as the wagon stopped. General the press or the public. It was not a Grant, without appearing to do so ery important matter, relating only to watched the fiend out of the corner of his the employment of a certain individual in the conveyance of a message whom a the fiend was about to make a cast the hostile journal had boastfully said should general called the doz, which ran isside

never again be thus employed. dvarce better estimates of elections house. hat were about to take place than Gen. Frant. The evening preceding the preswith him, and he gave the probable result in each of the states. I noted it down, and found that it earled in each a great reader .. He wrote with figency teraly, strongly, and with great rapidity duties might be before him. He had n historical models, but worked out hi own course from his good sense and thoughtfulness. He formed his opinions apparently from intuition. I think h was the most scrupulous truthful man ever met. He had little idea of th value of money, and had no tendency t Its accumulations. He was lavish in expenditures and generous in his charl ties. He gave to all who asked of him being often unnecessarily and nawisely profuse in his donntions. I have no infrequently known him to give sum from five to ten times the amount of what the applicants could have reason

ably or probably expected. In his family he was the fondest annost indulgent and liberal of husbands and fathers. He had a large fund of humor, enjoyed a good story, and had the faculty of telling a good story, and of the memorable morning of the first day.

telling it well. I never heard him use a profane or and obscene word. The habit of public speaking came to him after the end of his presidency. While he was president on one consider a large body of dergymen called upon and made him a long address, to which he had to raply and which he always disliked to After a sentence or two I noticed that his voice faltered, and fearing that he might be at a loss what next to say, standing next to him I caused a diversion by beginning to cough violently so as to interrupt his speech. He afterward told me how fortunate it was for him that I had that cough, as he had felt his knees begin to shake, and did not think

that he could have spoken another word. His indignation was always intense sgainst any case of martial infidelity; and I have known an instance of his refusing consideration of applications in and the treatment designed, as much as favor of an individual of high public possible, to prolong life and to make the position who lay under such a charge, And once, where a man of political influence who had been thus gullty recommended and was urging upon him some action, the general remarked, after his withdrawal, "That man had better take care of his own moral conduct than come and give advice to me on any question. In his cabinet meetings it was his habit

He was strongly impressed with religlous views, and was a firm believer in the fundamental principles of Christianity He was brought up in connection with the Methodist church, which be attended in Washington. The Sunday each succeeding or preceding-I don't remember which-his second election, in 1872, he invited his cabinet in a body to accompany him to the Metropolitan church, in Washington, which he was in the habit of attending, to listen to a sermon from Pr. Newman appropriate to the occasion. The moral side of questions of a public nature or otherwise, whether presented by his cabinet or by tion would induce the disease in one his friends, always had influence with case and not in another. It is, however, him. Before strangers or before a large number of persons he was naturally inclined to be faciturn. But few men had more powers of conversation and of narration than he when in the company of intimate friends, without the restraints imposed by numbers.

His memory was minute and accurate to a degree. He was not fond of talking proportion suffer from the disease. of the war or of his battles; but when he could be induced or led to the subject he would carry it through, giving the incidents of a fight, stating minutely at the various stages of the engagement the location of each division, or separate corps, or regiment.

STORIES ABOUT GRANT.

Fast Driving-His Dog Impounded.

Early in General Grant's first term as bred bays, not large but with life in every movement. General Grant was very fond of horse-flesh, especially of the thoroughbred, who could give the dust to others on the road. One pleasant summer evening he had the two bays hitched by his action concerning the treaty of to a light road wagon and set out from Washington. After the beginning of the White house. He went out Thir negotiations about the treaty it became teenth street way, skimmed through the necessary to determine upon commission- find roads in the Soldiers'home and went o be "a nice boy with the girls, but has as era on the part of the United States. 1 at a very fast pace out beyond Brightfelt it important that the commission wood. The bays were warmed up to their

posed by many of his confidential friends; turned to the right and entered Sixteenth ments of destruction? bits. Gan. Grant gave them their heads.

him to halt. General Grant, after a hard struggle, rought his horses to a standstill. The flicer, who did not know him, placed To the Editor of the BEE. him under arrest. A crowd had gathered by this time. Most of them knew the general. He was allowed by the officer to deposit with him \$20 as collateral and then go home. The general's drive to So, too, was it in the appointment of fast trot. The officer who arrested him Mr. Everts as counsel. Some things had was Mr. West, a colored man who has been on the force for many years, and city. General Grant's name is on the

General Grant also had an experience with the dog catchers during his prestdential incumbency. Major Sharpe, now of the army, who is a brother-in-law of the late general, was U. S. marshal for Corcoran street, between Thirteenth and rier dog of which he was very fond. The the deg were good triends. One Sunday morning General Grant was standing on The deg was there, too, and was very

frisky. He ran in and out of the yard eye. The dog was all unconscious. A I never met any one who formed in Grant turned and walked toward the Magnolia Balm

Gen. Chetlain followed Col. Littler, and the occasion began to assume the as idential election of 1872 I was sitting pect of a reunion of veterans. Gen Chetlain desired simply to add his testi mony to that of Cul. Littler as to th fidelity of the artist's work. He took state almost inappreciably. He was not the occasion also to relate an anecdote of tien Grant. Late in the afternoon o the first day, a few hours after the time He was methodical in his habits and of the painting, Gen. Chetlain f und punctillous in the discharge of whatever himself and his brigade beaten back from his post ion in the right wing and forced to retreat to the river. Here he met Gen. Grant, who after learning his subordi nate's misfortune, said by way of en-couragement: "Well, I think they've done about all they are going to be able to do." The event showed with what accurate intuition the great general reac the future of the battle. General M R M. Wallace arcse sa Gen. Chetlain stepped down and testified to the truthulness with which the artist had treated that portion of the field with which the speaker was most familiar, viz , the Corinth road and Doncan field. These brief addresses set overyone talking over the many mooted questions which Shiloha ill resents to history, and until the deors were closed it was possible to hear any enselvable explanation of the famou problem of Grant's allegid surprise or

THE BERG'S FATAL CIGAR. Dr. Shrady Gives His Opinion That the Cancer Came from Smoking,

The Medical Record of Saturday contaited a long article by Dr. George F. Shrady on the history of General Grant's case. It states that, so far as known, the first symptoms of throat trouble appeared in June, 1884, when the genera omplained of soreness near the right tonsil. In October one of the glands on the right side of the neck became on larged. Dr. Barker referred the case for treatment to Dr. Douglas, who pronounced the malady epithelial cancer. From this point on the article treats of the continued progress of the disease, relating the encroschment of the cancer way to the grave as easy as possible for the illustrious patient. None but a fatal result was expected from the first. The period of comparative case during which the hope of a complete cure was freely expressed by the unprefersional public and press was due to the partial clearance of the mouth by the falling away of some of the destroyed tissue. After detailing the treatment by drugs, with which the public has become familiar, Dr. Shrady says regarding the cause of the disease:

The cause of the disease in this case is largely conjectural. Epithelioma, as a rule, starts from local irritation, and, unlike other forms of cancer, is not de pendent upon hereditary predisposition to the disease. There must, however, aside from this, be a latent tendency toward cancerous trouble which is more pronounced in some individuals than in others; otherwise we should be unable to explain why simple and continued irritation would induce the disease in one quite probable that the irritation of smoking was the active cause of the cancer in Gen. Grant's case, or, at least, it ta fair to presume that he would not have had the disease if this habit had not been carried to excess. Tota assumption is made in the face of the fact that, of the thousands who smoke, but a very small

The patient had much pain to endure, and the doctor pays a high tribute to the general's powers of repressing any murmuring. Still he seems to have been spared some of the most violent of the panga. The doctor says:

'Although there was more or less constant pain of a grawing character, the patient was happily spared that ageny of suffering which is often associated with the invasion of the deeper parts of the tongue by cancerous diseases. Had the latter occurred, it was proposed to divide the sensitive nerve of the tongue (gustatory) through the mouth, which operation oftentimes gives absolute relief. president a pair of horses were sent to Such pain as existed, however, was him to be tried. They were thorough- kept under control by cocosine and morphine, so that the last wish of the patient that his death should be a peaceful one was fully realized."

> The Favored Revolver. Chicago Times,

Whenever a shooting affair is reported great palms are taken to give the size of the bullet, the name of the maker and the number of barrels in the wespon. Thus we learn that "Brown shot him through the head with a Smith & Wesson's 32-calibro, five chambered revolver of the self-cocking pattern." Why are these interesting particulars emitted in he had come back down Meridan hill, the case of the use of other instaubut, on presenting the question fully and street, which runs on a streight line to instance, is it not stated that "the moke strongly to him, he abandoned his post- the white house gate. This splendid drew from his left hip pocket a concave John C. Fremont says he has camped tion and decided the question in favor of where Chicago, Minneapolis and Salt Lake appointing Judge Nelson as one of the has a perceptible down grade. Nothing inch and an eighth blade in width fand was in the way. The temptation was too three inches in length, and slashed his great. The bays were pulling on their opponent across the sulphiator radii longue of his left arm;" or that "he kicked urged from various quarters sgainst the They fairly flew. Not a break was made. him from behind in his glutters maximus Suddenly a mounted police officer was with a Brown's double-soled, acrew boot, seen galioping at headlong speed across buttoned at the side, and caliber No. 13, in the mind of Gea. Grant-strongly ad- an intersecting street-not much of that with flat heels?" There is no especial part of the city was then built up. He reason why one instrument of attack headed off Gen. Grant and commanded should be so particularized and no details given in the cases of all the others.

Correct.

In your issue of the BEE of this date you publish extracts from the Chicago Hersld describing a paper published in Vicksburg, Miss., during the slege of the white house was at a trot, but not a that city, called the Citizen. The writer, an ex-lows union soldier, has a copy of the Citizen of the date of July 2, 1863, ministration, while Mr. Evarts was at still does duty in the same section of the and the description of it as given by the Chicago Herald and the OMAHA BEE is very correct as to its editorials and the naterial on which it was printed. writer values the old Citizen very highly as a relie of the memorable Vicksburg campaigu. Yours Truly, GEORGE V. HINES.

Омана, August 3, 1885.

Forgetting the name of the young lady whom he desired to marry, a young man in San Francisco had to leave the county clerk's flice without obtaining the marriage license he had gone after.

Her complexion is like her name. Why? She uses Pozzoni's Complexion Powder, and is a lily.

To see her husband for half an hour on the day ret apart for her semi-annual visit, the wife of a convict at Portsmouth, England, trudged all the way from Birmingham, wheeling their crippled child, eleven years old, in a perambulator. The journey occupied twenty-

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