THE DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

By the Governor of the Stat of Nebraska:

The President of the United States has named as a day of National Thanksgiving

Thursday, the 26th Day of November,

and in harmony th rewith I, James W. Dawes, Governor of the State of Nebraska, do hereby recommend to the people of this State a due and proper observance of the day so appointed, and that it be held in the fullest sense as a time for general Thanksgiving and Prayer to Almighty God for his continued mercies. As a State we have shared in an especial degree the blessings and bounties with which an indulgent providence has favored us as a Nation.

At such a time as this the spirit of benevolence should be active and far-reaching. Kind charity should assert her claims, remembering—with our abundance—that

"The Charities that soothe, and bless, and heal,
Are scattered at the feet of Man, like flowers."

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Nebraska.

[SEAL.] Done at Lincoln, this Tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-five; of this State the Nineteenth, and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Tenth. JAMES W. DAWES.

By the Governor:
EDWARD P. ROGGEN,
Secretary of State.

GOV. DAWES has at last issued his declaration of war upon turkey.

INDIAN summer still lingers in the lap of autumn, and we hear no protests.

THE next time our councilmen want to hold a secret session they had better stuff cotton in the key holes.

As usual the Washington correspondents are outlining the president's message to congress. They are relieving him of a great mental strain.

NUMEROUS changes in the Indian service are promised. With these in view the efforts for the strengthening of Nebraska's two military posts on the northern frontier cannot be begun too soon by our congressional and senatorial delegation. Two ten-company posts should guard the southern boundary of the Sioux reserve, for the protection of the entire state from possible danger of future Indian incursions. The united demand of our frontier press in urging these additional safeguards must make itself felt at Washington.

GENERAL HOWARD contributes an interesting little article on "Resaca" to the last number of the *United Service Magazine*. The general is full of reminiscences of the war in which he bore a distinguished part which history will long perpetuate. He owes it to history to assist in perpetuating the memory of the part played by other prominent warriors, by writing and publishing his memoirs of the great conflict. We suggest that with the revival of popular interest in the war which late events have assisted in arousing, there is no time like the present for the publication of works of this character.

THE statement of the Union stockyards company of South Omaha, published in the commercial department of the BEE, makes a very favorable showing for a new enterprise. The yards have been opened for business less than two years. The business at first was, of course, very small, but it has increased from month to month until now it has reached figures that will attract considerable attention both at home and abroad. The number of cattle received at the yards for the eleven months ending October 31st was 101,314; hogs, 114,989; sheep, 14,396; horses, 1,843, making a total of 232,542 animals. For the eleven months ended November 30th, there were received at the yards 74,102 cattle; hogs, 698; sheep, 2,482; horses, 402, making a total of 78,094 animals. This shows an increase of 154,448 animals during the second eleven months of the yards' existence. This is certainly a very healthy growth, and goes far to sustain the prediction that in five years Omaha will be the second live-stock market in the United States.

If Councilman Furay is correctly reported at the secret session, he wants Capt. Sullivan removed because "he hasn't got a friend on the force, and the saloon men are all down on him." Now we would like to know what kind of a captain of police would suit Mr. Furay's ideas. Is it desirable that we shall have a captain of police who will deliberately violate his sworn duty by shutting his eyes to glaring violations of the law? Why is it essential that the captain shall be popular with the saloon keepers? The police force of Omaha has lately been improved materially by the discipline which Capt. Sullivan has introduced, but we presume that a captain who insists that members of the force shall keep out of the saloons and gambling hells would not be particularly popular with his men. The simple question is whether the city council proposes to have the laws enforced by the police is the council is going to back the law breakers against the police? If Mr. Furay was a councilman in a mining town, where Judge Lynch was the chief of police, this sort of talk would create no surprise But in a city of 65,000 people it does sound very strangely to have a councilman, who represents a law abiding constituency like that of the Sixth ward, demand the removal of an officer because he is doing his duty.

Assaulting River Improvement.

The assault of the disgruntled Major Suter on the policy of improving the Missouri river, finds an enthusiastic backer in the editor of the Omaha *Herald*. Dr. Miller through the columns of his paper pronounces all attempts to make the Missouri navigable as useless, and denounces appropriations for the purpose as money "thrown away." The *Herald* says:

> No cleaner cut piracy upon the public pocket has ever been invented than can be shown in the case of money wasted in federal appropriations to improve the navigation of the Missouri river. The remark applies to the whole length of it as well as to the upper region. No boat is ever seen on its waters. Its navigation is a myth; its real "improvement" is impracticable; there is no need of its improvement, and every dollar expended by congress upon such a work is so much stolen and wasted money. Every white man in this part of the west knows this to be indisputably true, as well as Major Suter does. The railroads long since exterminated what little commerce there ever was on the Missouri river, and $500,000,000 spent to improve its channels could not restore even what it lost at the hands of the competitive power of the railways.

The *Herald* is as badly mistaken in its facts as it is in the arguments which it attempts to bolster up by an ignorant distortion of the truth. The Missouri river, in its upper and lower portions, is being navigated to-day by regular lines of steamers which are doing a good business with the towns along its banks. Powel Bros., of Bismarck, have been running a line between that place and Fort Benton, a distance of 816 miles, and during the season just closed have transported thousands of tons of freight each way. A steamer has made regular trips between Bismarck and points below. Besides these, two or three other steamers made regular trips to Benton prior to this season. A regular line has been plying between St. Louis and Kansas City and is understood to have done a paying business, touching at points not reached by railroads. These hard facts give the lie direct to the statement that the navigation of the Missouri "is a myth" and that "no boat is ever seen on its waters." The improvement of the Missouri is practicable and is demanded by the producing interests of the vast agricultural region through which it passes. Were a channel once assured millions of tons of wheat and corn would pass down the river to the Mississippi and the Gulf, and millions of tons of coal and iron and freight would make return cargoes at rates which would render competition by rail impossible. Everywhere open water routes have placed impassable barriers to railroad extortions and have enriched the country by the saving which they have made in transportation rates. The Erie canal, which cost New York state $[illegible]0,000,000, has returned its cost five times over to the producers and consumers of that state. The Mississippi is a constant check-valve to the greed of corporate monopolies along its banks. The great lakes regulate freight tariffs at every point on their shores. The objection of the railroad lobbyists and the corporation-bound editors to river improvements arises solely from the knowledge that an open river as a railway regulator cannot be bribed like congressmen, purchased like legislatures, or subsidized with job work like brass-collared editors.

Admitting that "no boat is ever seen on its waters," which is false, it is clearly the duty of the government to put the Missouri river in such a condition as to render it available in case of extortionate rates on the part of the railroads. For every dollar so expended the public will reap ten-fold benefits.

Caring for the Poor.

The county commissioners have delegated the business of caring for the poor to the superintendent of the poor farm. It is left to him to decide upon the merits of each applicant for charity, the quantity of fuel and provisions to which each is entitled, and the frequency with which they shall draw rations. The business of making the purchases is also entrusted to him. This, of course, relieves the commissioners of a great deal of annoyance and responsibility, but it gives a fine opportunity for favoritism and jobbery to the superintendent. He becomes a sort of quartermaster and commissary without any restrictions as to quantity, quality, and cost of supplies. As a consequence of this fast and loose way of doing business, the county is probably paying a great deal of money for inferior materials to personal and political friends.

This is only one of the bad features of this method of caring for the poor. In all cities there are always professional beggars and vagrants who make it their business to live from public charity. There are hundreds of poor people who are meritorious, but who prefer to suffer and starve rather than to apply for alms. If the charity department of the county was managed with an eye solely to the relief of poverty aside from politics and favoritism, the professional beggars would be unable to consume what rightly belongs to the meritorious poor. But, under Mr. Pierce, the vagrant beggars hold high carnival. We are credibly informed that a gang of notorious women who have been in jail for drunkenness, vagrancy and ill fame a number of times, have been drawing rations all the year around, and are still drawing rations to feed a brood of roughs who are living upon their wages of sin. It is hardly possible that Mr. Pierce is ignorant of the character of this class or the criminal poor, and if he doesn't know their unworthiness it must be because he has not tried to inform himself. Other reports reach us that persons who own property and are well able to support themselves and their families are drawing charity from the county. Such impostors should receive no countenance, much less, fuel and provisions at the public expense.

This paper has always advocated a liberal and generous policy in assisting the poor, but the system carried out by the county does not commend itself to us. In the first place the commissioners should purchase at wholesale and from the lowest bidder at a public letting without favoritism. In the next place, they shouldn't delegate the power, which the law invests in them, to substitutes who do not distinguish the difference between deserving objects of charity and people who live on crime in its most degraded and revolting form.

A Worthy Cause.

The committee of the Omaha Young Men's Christian association have begun their canvass for funds for the erection of a building, and appeal to our citizens without respect to creed to assist them in the undertaking. They propose next Sunday to hold a mass meeting at Boyd's opera house, at which the cause will be presented, and extend a general invitation to our people to attend and to help them on with the work. The BEE cheerfully commends the cause of the association to the people of Omaha. Other cities of our size, with scarcely an exception, have provided comfortable buildings for their Y. M. C. A's. Their influence for good is generally recognized as in every way worthy of popular support. Their work is in the interests of good citizenship and morality, and is prosecuted with an entire disregard of denominational differences. Any institution whose object is to provide comfortable reading rooms and libraries, opportunities for mental and physical culture, watchful supervision over and interest in young men should receive prompt and generous support in their work.

The growth of this organization has been most encouraging. At this time there are 2,933 associations in existence. Of this number 934 are established in the United States and the Dominion. Great Britain has 503; France, 72; Germany, 549; Holland, 396; Switzerland, 234; Denmark, 43; and Belgium, 21. Associations are also established in Spain, Italy, Turkey, Russia, Austria, Japan, Syria, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Madagascar, and India. The strongest, and, in many particulars, the best of the organizations are those in the United States. At the present time there are in this country 629 general associations; 109 college, 69 railroad, 31 colored, and 12 German associations. The American association owns property to the extent of $4,350,000, of which sum $3,532,00 is invested in buildings. Their aggregate annual expenditures now amount to about three-quarters of a million of dollars. It speaks well for the railway management of this country that it encourages this branch of work among railroad employes. The expense of this branch of associations, at present, amounts to $75,000 per annum, two-thirds of which sum is contributed by the corporations, the officers of which testify to "the great benefit resulting to their employes through this special department of the Y. M. C. A. The Omaha association has struggled along for years without a home and in straightened circumstances. It is high time that it should be planted firmly on its feet.

KANSAS CITY is reaching out to Hastings, and other southwestern roads are tapping our territory behind us. If Omaha will open her eyes, and her capitalists will open their pocket-books we can reach down into the territory now occupied by Kansas City, and transfer to Omaha by as short a line as that which now runs into Kansas City a large proportion of the business of central Kansas and the southwest. We have before this referred to the fact that a line of railroad running southwest from Omaha to the Indian Territory line would tap every trunk line east and west into Kansas City about a hundred and fifty miles from the Missouri river. It would give to that great section a market here as near to their doors as Kansas City itself, while it would draw to our stock yards the bulk of the great Texas shipment of cattle. The line of such a projected road would pass near Beatrice in our own state, through Ottawa, Kansas, crossing the Kansas Pacific in Ellsworth county, and passing through Comanche county on the southern border, would cross the public lands in the western part of Indian territory. From that point a junction by direct route could be made with a railroad built from San Antonio to Fredricksburg Texas, and a port on the Gulf of Mexico secured at Aransas. This is a far reaching scheme of railroad extension, but it is possible and practicable. Such a trunk line would do more for the interests of Omaha than a dozen stub roads.

THE outrages perpetrated by the Russian mobs who drove the Jews out of Russia find their parallel in the course taken by the Prussian government in expelling the Poles from the eastern provinces of the kingdom. As the lot of the Poles who live under Prussian rule in the province of Posen has been less burdensome than under Russia, there has been a sudden influx of this unhappy people from the rule of the czar to that of the kaiser. But they do not become Germanized by the change, nor do the Poles who are native to the province advance to perfection on that line. So the German government reached the conclusion that the fewer in Posen the better, and all classes of Russian Poles in that and the adjacent provinces—Silesia, East Prussia—have been given notice to leave. They have been expelled by thousands from the lands they had bought and the houses they had acquired, and no compensation is offered them for the heavy losses thus inflicted. Last century the Prussian government won the praise of mankind by the kind and generous treatment it extended to the Salzburgers, whom religious intolerance had driven from their mountain valleys in southern Germany. The day of expulsion for religious faith is past in Teutonic countries, but crimes as cruel are now perpetrated in the name of nationality.

THE irrepressible Denis Kearney is once more on deck. He has resumed his crusade against the Chinese, and varies the monotony of his tirades by abusing O'Donnell, who has encroached upon Kearney's domain by getting up a warfare on the Chinese on his own account.

THE pound ordinance is being enforced, as it should be, and as we hope it will continue to be. Omaha is no longer a cow apsture.

Other Lands than Ours.

The week on the continent has developed few events of striking importance, or else the cable has failed to do its duty. The conference at Constantinople has met and is still in session. Although the final decree has not been published, at the time of writing, it is understood that the treaty of Berlin is to be maintained by the restoration of the condition of affairs existing before the unfortunate move of Prince Alexander. The discontented Bulgarians and Roumelians, while the name of unity is denied them, are to receive all the real benefits of union, each province being independent of the other, but both having the same governor. Each is to maintain a militia, but neither militia is to leave its own country, a provision of itself valueless, since the half savage Bulgarians have already shown a disposition to consult their own sweet wills rather than comfort the European cabinets. Finally, there is an evident hope that future complications may be prevented by placing the real government of the two provinces in the hands of an international commission, which shall make the laws and see that they are properly enforced. This means that Prince Alexander is no longer to be trusted, and that Roumelia and Bulgaria are to pass into the anomalous condition of several other Turkish provinces, in which the real power is hidden behind a puppet governor. The agreement is of a kind with many that have preceded it, merely temporary, and liable at any moment to be overthrown by influences that are beyond the control of ambassadors and cabinets.

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Mr. Parnell's nationalist campaign is progressing beyond the expectations of his most ardent admirers. Cablegrams announce that he is certain to have eighty-six followers, and the chances are even for three more. Of these sixty-eight are from Munster, Leinster and Connaught, being a clean sweep of those provinces with the exception of two tories from Dublin university. In Ulster out of thirty-three seats he is certain to carry seventeen, and in Liverpool he will carry one. The still doubtful seats are two in Ulster and one in Liverpool. For the attack upon Ulster and Liverpool there were selected six men, who will also run in other districts. These men and their districts are as follows, the difficult ones being named first: T. M. Healey, South Derry and North Monaghan; Thomas Sexton, West Belfast and South Sligo; Justin McCarthy, Derry City and North Longford; Mr. Dillon, North Tyrone and East Mayo; T. P. O'Connor, Scotland Ward, Liverpool and Galway; John Redmond, Exchange Ward, Liverpool and Wexford. Of these Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Dillon have the hardest kind of fights, but success is likely. Mr. Redmond probably leads a forlorn hope. These are the only men having double nominations. If they win their doubtful seats they will resign the others, which will then be filled by less famous aspirants. Mr. Parnell declines to run anywhere but in Cork because of his unwillingness to sit for any other place. It has been resolved to abandon the idea of contesting districts in Glasgow and London. Instead of this the Parnell men will help the tories there, as the matter now stands. The contests in Ulster are likely to be aided by fierce faction rivalries inside the tory party there. The orange wing, which is fighting the aristocratic leaders of United Ireland, has done a real service in collecting proof that Irish landlords are mortgaged up to their eyes with London bankers and usurers, and the secret of their refusal to abate the villainous rents is the obligation to pay enormous interest on past loans.

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Mr. Gladstone began his Midlothian campaign on Monday and has continued it throughout the week in Scotland. The great aim of the premier is to force from the front the issue of church disestablishment which the conservatives are opposing with fierce vigor as the test issue of the liberal campaign. The entire aspect of the canvass has been changed by the shrewdness with which Salisbury and Churchill have injected this disturbing issue into the campaign and aroused the fears of every vested interest in Great Britain. In addition there seems to be a decided lack of proper management in the liberal canvass. In London alone forty seats in the house of commons are contested by two or more liberal candidates, and in the whole United Kingdom the tories may gain seventy-five members of Parliament through the division of their opponents. Americans can hardly understand such loose political organizations as this state of affairs shows, and it is evident that the British liberals need a few leaders with a Yankee faculty for organization and discipline.

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King Alphonso of Spain is ill enough to have his health inquired after by the Queen of England, and that means very ill indeed. He was never strong, having inherited a poor constitution on both sides. Besides, before he attained his full growth, he was allowed to have too much of his own way, and utilized the permission, as youths with an unlimited amount of pocket money generally do, to impair his own health. In case of his death, troubles are sure to break out in Spain. The Austrian queen is very unpopular, and her appointment as regent would mean revolution in the near future. The Carlists would be sure to rise and would probably make another stubborn fight, but five-sixths of the people are opposed to their programme. Were Don Carlos to pretend conversion to liberal ideas, he might have a good chance of mounting the throne, for, though the townspeople are republican, the most popular officers in the army are bitterly opposed to democracy, and the mass of the peasantry are apathetic.

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The only chance for Burmah to escape British annexation appears to be the delay on the part of the British authorities until the parliamentary elections are over. Then, if the liberals prove to have won a decisive victory King Theebaw may possibly preserve his independence. A tory defeat this fall will surely be taken as evidence that the British people are opposed to an aggressive foreign policy, and Lord Salisbury will hardly dare to attack Burmah when his own overthrow appears imminent.

The question is whether the keepers of gambling houses and violators of the license ordinance shall dictate the removal of police officers who are trying to do their duty.

A Pointer from the Crescent City.

New Orleans Picayune: When a boy starts out in the world and determines to make a man of himself he is bound to succeed if he lives; but if he stops by the way to be a sport, a hoodlum, a dude or a politician he becomes a miserable failure.

The Saddle Governor.

Chicago News: We look for Fitzhugh Lee to make a very weak governor for Virginia. He appears to be a namby-pamby sort of a person, and his entire canvass for the governorship has been conducted on his family name, his whiskers and his uncle's saddle. We have in the career of T. T. Crittenden, of Missouri, a notable illustration of the folly of betting on pedigree and pulchritude.

Improvement in Trade.

New York Mail: The improvement in many important branches of industry which set in some months ago continues to make satisfactory progress. There is a decidedly hopeful feeling in financial and commercial circles. Business men had become so accustomed to depression year after year that it was naturally feared there would be a disposition to force the activity when a change came for the better. Thus far these views have not been sustained, and there is a slow, healthy recuperation going on which is gratifying to the conservative classes.

Even Rich Men Have Trouble.

New York World: Senator Palmer has discovered that even rich men with endless amounts of money have trouble. He has just completed his very handsome house upon K street. Just beyond him on the corner is a very large house, built something in the style of the British legation. It is occupied by an eccentric Washington citizen by the name of Lowry. Senator Palmer's lot joins his. The senator built a stable on the back of his lot and as far away from his neighbor as possible. This stable has offended Mr. Lowry. Is order to avenge himself he built a wall nine feet high between his lot and the senator's. This wall rises above the only window in the senator's dining room and shuts off completely the handsome view of a neighboring park, upon which the senator had particularly prided himself. More than this, it has so darkened his dining room that it will be impossible for it to be used except by artificial light. As Mr. Lowry is rich and obstinate, the senator has no means of persuading him to remove the wall.

The Andre Monument.

New York Sun: We disapprove of the destruction of the Andre monument.

The reason we disapprove of its destruction is that blowing it up is unlawful.

This is the only reason

There is a very simple way to prevent any further efforts to destroy it.

Efface all existing inscriptions and engrave upon it these words:

This Stone
Marks the Spot where John Andre,
A British Spy,
Was Deservedly Hanged
By the Order of Gen. George Washington.

From American patriots his memory
Merits neither respect nor commiseration.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Ira Davenport owns a large block of land in Wayne county, Neb.

The Chicago Herald remarks that Gov. Hill being bald-headed it is not surprising that he should have taken a front seat.

Mr. M. E. Smith is the Grand Ti-Coon of the treasury now. The original Coon has come down.

The president is said to be favorable to the admission of Dakota, but he thinks that if admitted the state ought to be divided.

Maurice Kingsley, a son of Charles Kingsley, the novelist, has made a fortune in the silver mines of Colorado. He has found the mine mightier than the pen.

Secretary Lamar is fond of taking long and lonely walks at night, but he is not a somnambulist.

Gustavus Pancake has been appointed postmaster at Omega, Ohio. He is very popular with 'lasses.

Canon Farrar pronounces Boston the Athens of America. He must have caught a glimpse of John L. Sullivan's Greek contour.

Mr. R. B. Hayes is deeply interested in the statement that a farmer in his state claims to have developed a breed of chickens which lay two eggs a day.

"Take home your saddles," said General Grant to the southern soldiers; "You will need them there." The sentiment was adopted as the platform in Virginia. Lee's saddle will be historic hereafter.

EDUCATIONAL.

Prof. Timothy Dwight is considered to be the coming man for the presidency of Yale.

Each member of the Bowdoin faculty is "at home" to the students an hour and a half Mondays.

Princeton and Cornell students are fighting over the squares of a chess board, and by postal card.

It costs $7,000 a year to keep up the Yale boat club, $15,000 a year for the ball nine and $2,000 a year for a football team.

It is said that in England one man in every 5,000 takes a university course, in Scotland in every 512, in Germany in every 213, and in America in every 2,000.

The female university of St Petersburg, the first institution of the kind in Russia, was dedicated last week. The royal family took part in the ceremonies.

A missionary writes from Japan that the government is substituting Roman letters for those now in use. The adoption of the English language by Japan adds 41,000,000 to the English speaking world.

San Francisco should be ashamed of the complaints that are made against her schools. There are in the neighborhood of 16,000 boys and girls of school age who are not in the schools.—[San Francisco Post.

The new president of Magdalen college, Oxford, is about the youngest man ever appointed head of the house—about thirty-five. The place is worth £7,500 a year, with a spacious residence and certain allowances.

Prof. Tyndall's munificent bequest of $10,800 to Columbia college has been appropriated by the trustees to the endowment of a permanent fellowship in physics, the net income of which will amount to at least $645 a year.

Miss Kin Yai Mo., M. D., a Chinese lady of 21, has this year graduated at the head of her class in the New York Woman's Medical college. Her father was a Presbyterian convert and mission minister, and she has been carefully educated for mission work.

The professorship of biology held by Professor Huxley in the school of science in South Kensington, London, has been abolished since he resigned. The salary was $3,200 a year, and the chair was considered "one of the few prizes open to biologists," so that its abolition finds little favor among men of science.

A university for women, endowed by private funds has been opened at St. Petersburg, with a laboratory for chemistry and a study furnished with all the appliances necessary for the pursuit of the physical sciences. The minister of public instruction did not assist at the public ceremony of inauguration, and his absence has furnished the theme of a lively article in the Northern Messenger, a new Russian review edited by a woman, and stated to be the organ of feminine opinion in the capital of the czar.

IMPIETIES.

"What is the worst thing about riches?" asked the Sunday school superintendent. And the new boy said, "Not having any."—[Free Press.

Sunday is the golden clasp which binds together the volume of the week. It is also a good time for one to pull off his boots and try all the bunion remedies accumulated during the preceding six days.

The difference between the two men is that Mr. Cleveland lays a $1 bill in the contribution box at church, while Mr. Hendricks throws a silver quarter in so heavily as to make it heard all over the room.

A little girl attending church last Sunday with her mother was given the change to put in the contribution box. After it had been passed around the little girl looked up and said, "Ma, I paid for four. Was that right?"

A western clergyman says that if men and women are to dance at all they ought to dance in separate rooms. Husbands will please take notice, and hereafter when they put their bare foot on a tack they will see to it that it happens when their wives are in another room.

"Bromley, you never heard such an eloquent sermon before, I am sure. There was no lagging of interest. Such brilliant passages" —— "Yes, Darringer, I admit that. Still I slept during one of the passages." "You did, eh? Why, Bromley, what passage was it?" "The passage of the collection basket."—[Philadelphia Call.

The polls were about closing at sundown, Tuesday, in the city of the Reverend Jasper of "The-sun-do-move" fame, when a colored brother sorrowfully said: "Oh! dat we had Joshua here fur to make de sun stan' still fer an hour!" Joshua, we are informed, did not show up.

A West Side clergyman, while proceeding from one heading of his discourse to another theme, Sunday evening, announced, "But I pass" —— Before he could proceed with his remarks a man in the gallery, just awakened from somnolent lethargy, shouted at the top of his voice: "Then I make it spades!"

Adirondack W. H. H. Murray remarked in his lecture at Rutland, Vt., that the credit of the management of his Montreal restaurant was due to his sister and two noble girls, and that if anyone dared to couple the names of these women with disgrace he would kill him on the spot. And yet the sanguinary W. H. H. Murray used to be a clergyman.

Parson Downs' church was crowded last Sunday and hundreds were turned away. The Bernhardt and Langtry style of advertising certainly pays. From a straggling shepherd who found it hard to make both ends meet, he is now a paying card to any lecture bureau at $200 a night. The moral seems to be that it doesn't pay to be moral.—[Binghampton Republican.

"It beats all creation," muttered old Mullethead, "what pains swindlers will take to beat honest men. Here somebody has saddled a lead 10-cent piece off on me." "Can't you pass it again?" timely suggested his lesser half. "Pass it," he shouted, "why, the thing is as black as my hat. No, I'll have to put it in the contribution box."

Rev. Mr. Mangasarian of Philadelphia says it is possible for a man to be a Christian without believing than Jonah was swallowed by a whale. It is easy enough to believe that Jonah was swallowed by a whale, but the story about his being thrown out on dry land after a few days' sojourn in the interior department is what wrecks the credulity of man.

A tramp printer set up the doings of a Sunday school convention for a Hartford paper, the proof of which was not read. After the paper had been worked off the following sentence was found in the report: "From 10 to 11:30 song and dance by Rev. Mr. Curry." This caused a sensation, during which the typo made his escape.

"It fills my heart with joy," said an earnest country pastor, at the end of his sermon, "to see so many strangers among our congregation on this beautiful Sabbath morning. Sojourners in our town are always welcome; we want them to come. Young men and old men whom pleasure or business has called away from the softening influences of home, we greet with open hearts. The collection will now be taken up."

The revised revision of the bible isn't selling nearly as fast as its publishers anticipated. The smaller editions go well, but the quartos stay persistently on the publishers' shelves. The explanation is simple enough. The old fashioned family bible is just as good as ever it was for pressing photographs and autumn leaves, and it isn't every family that can afford to keep up with the very latest style in bibles these hard times.

A man who used to preach the gospel in the settlements has written to a friend in Eureka, Nev., that he is running a bar in Helena, Montana, and that his partner is Vaugh, an old-timer from California who used to deal faro in Colorado, and was sent to penitentiary for burglary. "He is a good gambling man," declares his ex-clerical partner in a burst of admiration, and adds by way of personal vindication: "Selling whisky pays better than preaching, and besides it is no harder work"

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SINGULARITIES.

Coffee plants have been found growing wild in Butte county, Cal.

Portland, Ore., claims a cow whose milk is nearly 50 per cent cream.

The crop of one pumpkin vine in Michigan was 886 pounds of pie material.

The streets of Salisbury, N. C., are being macadamized with gold quartz, worth $15 a ton.

A large number of white swans have been killed in the vicinity of Mitchell, Dak., this season.

A man with bright purple hair was the observed of all observers in a Cleveland (O.) court room.

A cougar, measuring seven feet six inches in length, was slain by some hunters on Lincoln creek, Oregon, last week.

Dandelion roots were raised extensively in New Hampshire this year and profitably sold to manufacturers of alleged coffee.

A gray eagle, measuring seven feet from tip to tip, with a rabbit in each talon, was shot near Sacramento, Cal., last week.

The body of Mrs. J. W. Taylor, of Louisville, which was interred six years ago, has been found completely petrified, with every feature life-like.

A daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank King of Springfield, Ohio, two months old, is only twelve inches long, and shows no signs of growing larger.

A night watchman at Athens, Ga., says he often hears the whistle of the engine on the Georgia railroad as it passes Madison, nearly 400 miles distant.

Capt. Hanna brought up from San Pedro, Cal., on his last trip, a potato weighing about seventeen pounds, and measuring thirty-three and three-eighths inches around the largest part.

A number of hogs on a St. Helena, (Cal.) ranch became intoxicated lately from a too free indulgence in grape pomace, and a pitched battle followed, in which one of the porkers was killed.

It is stated that a plant has been discovered in South America which possesses strong electrical properties. On breaking a twig a shock is felt, and a compass is affected at a distance some feet from the plant.

The gold dug from the mines in Thibet, writes a missionary, is so plentiful that it is used to cover the pinnacles of the pagodas, and is made into idols, chairs, couches and ornaments for the people.

A negro in Texarkana, Ark., eats glass for a living. A writer to one of the medical papers says he will masticate glass for pay "in any quantity, from a small piece to a lamp chimney, and keep it up all day."

A shower of snails fell in Hartford, Conn., one night last week, appearing after heavy showers. The snails, the Courant says, were neither of an unknown nor rare variety, and were similar to a fall observed in Hartford about a year ago.

A resident of Denmark, Iowa, offers for sale a considerable assortment of snakes, timber and prairie rattlers, house snakes, blue racers, spreading vipers, spotted adders and the like at 35 cents a foot, or 30 cents if the purchaser takes twelve feet or more.

A Nevada prospector discovered rotten quartz in the dirt thrown out of several holes by ground squirrels. Examining it he found that it contained gold, and by following up the work of these industrious little miners he discovered the rich mining camp of the Esmeralda district.

There is a shade tree in Texas called the umbrella china, the origin of which is attributed to Mirabeau B. Lamar, second president of the Lone Star state, and an ancestor of the present Secretary L. Q. C. Lamar, who produced the tree by reversing the common china, putting the branches under ground and letting the roots sprout.

Henry Slater, of Norristown, Pa., has a litter of seven young pigs, one of which is a monstrosity of an unusual type, combining with a porcine construction a portion of the human anatomy. The left fore limb, instead of being a leg, is like the arm of an infant. At the extremity is a hand, containing a thumb and four taper fingers, which are regular in form, even to the nails.

A San Francisco man has a favorite cat which sits at the dinner table and eats fish from a plate, using its paw in lieu of a fork or knife. Sometimes the man gives the cat a piece of fish from his own plate. One day recently the cat was absent when the dinner bell rang, but he soon came bounding in and sprang upon his chair with two mice in his mouth, one of which he dropped into his own plate and the other into that of his master, thus dividing his dinner as had been done with him.

Several days ago the wife of Wilhelm Freund, a German farmer, living about half a mile from Holgate, Ohio, gave birth to five children, all boys, and all the infants are well formed and alive. When a correspondent investigated this stupendous increase in the census he found that the event is but one of a series that have happened in this interesting family. Mrs. Freund is 36 years of age, and during her nineteen years of married life has given birth to twenty-one children, eighteen of whom are now alive. The other three lived to various ages over a year.

A traveler in Australia describes a curious bird found in the jungles of that country. It is called the ballador or dancer, from its jumping action. Two of them were seen together and carefully studied. As soon as one bird alighted the other jumped up, the time being like clock work in its regularity, and each in turn uttering a note sounding like "to-le-do," uttering the syllable "to" as he crouched to spring, "le" while in the air, and "do" as he alighted—a regular song and dance performance. The Sydney Ornithological society has offered a large sum for a pair of them.

A queer specimen of the squirrel family was recently caught at South Prairie, Pierce county, Washington Territory, says the Tacoma Ledger. It was a little larger than a chipmunk, but its fur was snow-white excepting the belly, which was reddish brown. "And the color of its fur," says the Ledger, "is a peculiar thing about it, for in Appleton's encyclopedia there is no mention of white squirrels, white chipmunks, or white chickarees. Those who examined the animal say they never before have seen a white squirrel." The animal is probably one of those freaks of nature known as an albino. Such freaks are not uncommon. There are white elephants and white mice, white blackbirds and white crows. Occasionally a white negro or Chinaman are met with.

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CONNUBIALITIES.

A Washington bridegroom recently gave the minister a $1,000 note.

Mrs. Coyne has sued a man in Youngstown, Ohio, for damages for breach of promise. He didn't want Coyne, but she does.

In the wedding trousseau of the Princess Marie d'Orleans was a pearl necklace found in the Chinese war by Gen. Palikalo, valued at $25,000.

Dunkirk, N. Y., is gossiping over the marriage of Charles Hoey, a Chinese laundryman, to a young white girl who came from New York city.

Charles Wiley Roe, a colored printer, was married recently in Buffalo to Miss Mary E. Norton, a charming white young lady of Port Jervis.

A couple of Georgia mill hands quit work at 11 o'clock, went and got married, ate their dinner and were back in their respective positions at 1 o'clock.

A couple employed in a Georgia mill quit work at 12 o'clock on a recent day, went out, and got married, then partook of dinner and were back in their respective positions as the whistle blew 1 o'clock.

An Indiana man assented to his daughter's marriage in the following note attached to the marriage license: "Mr. B. has permission to go ahead. The girl is not of age, but she is so dead-set that we have caved."

The parties to the sensational Dublin elopement of the week are the Hon. Kathleen Maude Brooke, daughter of Viscount Harvarden and wife of Mr. Gerald Richard Brooke, and Mr. Seymour Boshe, a brilliant lawyer, ten years her junior. She is of matronly age, and has four children.

The rich, accomplished and beautiful daughter of a German scientist recently deceased, has deserted her mother in order to marry a coarse, brutal and ignorant Irishman. To induce her to give him all her fortune before marrying her, and she now dresses like a woman like other peasant women. The husband has a firm belief in the right of a man to beat his wife. Most people will think the young woman was crazy, but a medical commission has declared her perfectly sane.

A justice of the peace in Oconee county got all the mixed up marrying two couples of colored citizens last Sunday. The two women and the two men who wanted to be joined in matrimony were all standing up together, and the justice married one of the women to both the men and both the women to the other man. It is now so badly mixed that the men don't know which of the women to live with. The justice was a little scared at the time, and has been working since to get it all straightened out.—[Atlanta Constitution.

M. Penali, a portrait painter in Lyons, was engaged to be married to Mlle. Minnie Bernard, and a few days before the time fixed for the wedding he said to his fiancee, "I hope you have paid deference to my antipathy and ordered all your clothes without a bustle." The girl smiled and replied, "Sooner than wear a wedding dress without a tournure I shall never wear any at all." The artist earnestly protested, and finally told her she must choose between his and her devotion for fashion. The result was not in his favor and he left the same evening for Egypt.

* * *

Wanted Him to Encourage Cheap Pleasure.

"Vat is it you vants, Schacob?" asked Mose Schaumbourg of his oldest son.

"Give me a haluf of a dollar, fodder."

"Vat does you vant to do mit dose large sums of monish?"

"I vants ter make myself some bleasures. I vants ter go dot theater in."

"Choost be a sensible boy, Schacob."

"Vat ver vants me to do, fodder?"

"I dells you how to get all dot bleasures vat you vants mitout schpending moneys. Ven you goes dot pet in, and dot vetter vosh cold, choost stick yer feet outside, and ven dey vas most frozen, choost pull dose feet dot varm bed in. I dells you dot vosh a bleasure. Vat for, Schacob, you vants ter make yer old fodder weep mit dose frivilous bleasures vot vosh so expenshive."

RAW HANDS

Festering, Watery and Raw from the Finger Tips to Wrist Cured by Cuticura.

IN THE SPRING of 1884 an eruption appeared on the backs of my hands. I supposed I was poisoned by ivy. My hands continued to grow worse, until the fall, when I consulted a medical advice, and used many remedies to no purpose. Instead of getting better they rapidly grew worse, being a mass of watery festering, raw flesh, very offensive and annoying. Whenever a part would heal up it would be subject to the most violent itching, and I would tear it out worse than before. Little watery spots then appeared on my finger joints, and festering would spread over a large surface. In this condition I began the use of the Cuticura Remedies. In one week's time my hands were almost well, and in a short time entirely cured.

JNO. D. VAUTIER.

Pier 37, S Wharves, Philadelphia.

A COMPLETE CURE.

I have suffered all my life with skin diseases of different kinds and have never found permanent relief, until, by the advice of a lady friend, I used your valuable Cuticura Remedies. I gave them a thorough trial, using six bottles of the Cuticura Resolvent, two boxes of Cuticura, and seven cakes of Cuticura Soap, and the result was just what I had been told it would be—a complete cure.

BELLE WADE.

Richmond, Va.

Reference, G. W. Latimer, Druggist, 303 W. Marshall St., Richmond, Va.

VARICOSED SORE LEGS.

My wife used the Cuticura Remedies for a sore leg, caused by varicose veins, with entire and perfect satisfaction. Mrs. John Hardy was also cured of a sore leg of long standing by the same treatment.

JOHN M. COOPER, Druggist.

Greenfield, Ill.

CUTICURA REMEDIES

Are sold everywhere. Cuticura, the great skin cure, 50 cents; Cuticura Soap, an exquisite beautifier, 25 cents; Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood purifier, $1.00. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

ITCH [illegible]

Backache, Weakness, Uterine Pains, [illegible] and Lameness [illegible] the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster; at druggists, 25 cents.