DAILY BEE

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THE WEEKLY BUE, Published Every Wednesday. TERMS, POSTPAID:

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E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. WHEN Maurice Sullivan opened his

mouth he put both feet into it THE ice-crop so far is a complete fail-

ure. A second plant will have to be Nebraska trappers predict an early

spring. They have been taking observations at the beaver dams. ONLY 700 bills were introduced in the

house on Monday. About 780 will find

their way into the waste basket,

KEENE, the tragedian, has had a stight touch of paralysis. This is the result of his attempts to paralyze his audiences.

VALENTINE predicts that Van Wyck will not be re-elected. That settles it. He is good authority on futures, as he has a patent on spirits.

AFTER a year's notice to vacate the board of trade lot the council may be able to find an eligible location for the No. 3 engine house.

WHEN Grover Cleveland wrote that letter to the editor of Puck about newspaper lying, he might have added: "P. S.—Burn this letter."

JIM LAIRD'S great undelivered speech appears in his Hastings organ. Jim is bound to have an audience, even if it is only a little one for a cent.

Now that a boiler inspection ordinance has been passed by the city council, the next thing to be done is to pass a proper building inspection ordinance.

The surveyor-general of Nebraska is still "an uleer on the body politic." This is Dr. Miller's diagnosis of the case after careful examination. The doctor is an expert on ulcers.

WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, who has a few million dollars at his back, wants to create a penal colony in Alaska. He wishes to make it a cold place as well as a cold day for the lawbreakers.

Ir Speaker Carlisle has not backbone enough to make up his committees without dictation from the Pacific railroads he will lose the respect of the country and disappoint everybody that has put any confidence in him.

DR. WILLIAM HAMMOND, at the last meeting of the Nineteenth Century club in New York, declared in an address that in a thousand years all men will be congenitally bald. Baldheads in the front row will then attract no attention.

THE queen of the Belgians sits in her palace in Brussels and listens to the operas in the opera house through a telephone. If the telephone doesn't work any better at night in Brussels than it does in Omaha, the opera must sound to the queen like a cat concert.

As interesting question to bankers and business men is the extent to which a clearing house bank is responsible for cheeks on an outside bank for which it is the clearing agent, where the outside bank fails after the check has gone into the clearing house exchanges. Lawsuits growing out of the failure of the City Bank of Jersey City bring up the ques-

Some of the Washington friends of General Miles think he is making a mistake in seeking General Crook's job, as he will not succeed any better than Crook, but according to a Washington dispatch "the stars of a major general are to be given away when General Pope retires in a few months, and Miles wants a chance to earn them."

MR. CHARLES OGDEN ought to pray to be saved from his fool friends, who are trying to make him believe that he is managing an impeachment trial greater than that of Warren Hastings, Andy Johnson or David Buttler. The Cummings trial is doubtless very important, and it may be handed down to future generations in the annals of police court history, but it is not likely to add to the lustre of Mr. Ogden's fame.

The compliments of the season between ex-Land Commissioner Williamson and the present commissioner, Mr. Sparks, are rather pointed. A few days ago Williamson said Sparks was the next thing to an idiot, and Sparks came back at him with a reference to the infamous Maxwell land grant, saying: "It was clear to me that Williamson was the dupe of designing sharpers, or a knave himself in collusion with other rascals. My opinion is the latter." Sparks talks right out in meeting, and it is quite likely that he knows what he is talking about

WHEN Maurice Sullivan proves his case against Marshal Cummings he should be arrested, tried and sent up as an accomplice to a bribe-taker. If he fails to prove his case, Marshal Cummings should have him prosecuted for criminal slander. In any event Sullivan has succeeded in proving that he has no respect for the truth. He has voluntarily told scores of men-the friends and enemies of Cummings alike-that he believed Cummings to be a square man, who could not be tampered with. When he made these assurances he claims to have had knowledge of the most barefaced corruption en the part of Cummings. Whichever horn of the dilemma Sullivan may choose to take, he is left in an unenviable light before the community.

Re-Opening the Railroad Campaign.

Mr. Thomas L. Kimball is again at the helm of the Union Pacific. The absence of General Manager Callaway affords him an opportunity to stab at the BEE with his fine Italian hand. There is a campaign impending, and this valiant railroad warrior is spoiling for another fight. It is an open secret that the brainless flankies who conduct the republican Union Pacific organ are mere puppets in his crafty hands. They would not dare to make a move which they know will involve the Union Pacific in a bitter and relentless war, without consulting their patron saint, who has for years kept them affoat. In those memorable senatorial contests the Union Pacific played paymaster, quartermaster and commissary for a grand army of political bummers and dead beats, of whom Thomas L. Kimball was generalissimo. History records that Kimball's cohorts were overthrown, horse, foot and dragoon, by an unorgan-ized mob of the people. The outcome of the coming campaign will, we feel confident, be more disastrous to the Union Pacific and more humiliating to the crafty schemer who delights in playing the political boss. Whether Mr. Callaway approves or condemns his course in opening an assault at this time is a matter of no consequence. Mr. Kimball will manage somehow to shift the responsi-

bility. The Adams policy of non-intervention in polities does not suit Mr. Kimball. He loves a political fight for all there is in it, even if he gets worsted. To him this possum policy is distasteful, and to the concern that is propped up and kept alive by railroad job work it is almost disastrons. It was doubtless this feeling that prompted the traffic manager to order a reopening of the war at any hazard. Having failed in their attempt to advertise the editor of the BEE as a hypocrite and fraud who was waging a mock railroad war and at the same time carrying Union Pacific annuals in his pocket, they returned to the charge and point to the red stone front of the BEE building as a proof that our opposition to Colorado sandstone as a paving material was a blackmailing sham. While they do not dare to charge downright bribery, with the verdict of a recent libel suit fresh in their memory, they go so far as to intimate that the Union Pacific has silenced the Bee on Colorado sandstone by furnishing a red-stone front for our building free of charge. This is of a piece with all the viliainous libels that have been concocted and circulated for years by Thomas L. Kumball and his henchmen Nobody knows better than Traffic Man. ager Kimball that this is a lie coined out of whole cloth. He knows that the stone for our building is not Union Pacific Colorado paving stone. The Colorado sandstone used for paving purposes is of a gravish color, while our stone is red, and was not taken from the same quarry, But even if it had been identical, the fact of its being used in our building affords no excuse for intimating a corrupt barcain. Our contract was made with Ittner brothers, including all masonry and brickwork. The plan called for a red stone front, and the contractor sublet the masonry, including material, to Mr. Mel-

quist. It was immaterial to us where he bought his stone so it came within the requirements of the contract. We don't know to this day whether he bought it from the Union Pacific stone agent or procured itdirect from the owner of the Colorado quarry. At any rate he paid for his stone and we have paid the Ittners for the work and material. Our opposition to Colorado sandstone as a paying material was based on sound reasons. It is not and never will be a dura ble paving stone, although it may be an excellent material for building purposes. We defy any Union Pacific organist to produce a single line from the BEE in opposition to Colorado sandstone, of whatever color, as a building material. Quite apart from the objection raised against the Union Pacific sandstone for paving purposes, was the objection to the methods employed to foist that material on our citizens against their wish and

will. That objection was sustained by

the courts after a full hearing. If the

Union Pacific agents, in or out of the

council, should ever attempt a repetition of the obnoxious and dishonest methods, we shall be as outspoken and vigorous in our opposition as we have ever been. Our Colorado sandstone front is ingeniously made the basis of a proposed exchange of Union Pacific mileage tickets with the BEE, and Mr. Kimball sneeringly and sareastically remarks "this 'advertising' of the Union Pacific corporation is a big thing, that institution being a new and unknown affair, and consequently very anxious to get its business before the public," Mr. Kimball may possess his little soul in patience. We do not ask any odds of him, even if he were the owner of the road instead of one of its paid servants. His newspaper flunkies may enjoy the privilege not only of their annuals, but of passes for their strikers and drummers, who travel on the Union Pacific year in and year out in search of job work and stationery orders. while other job printers and stationery dealers are compelled to pay for their transportation. Advertising is worth money in the Omaha BEE, but literally worthless in the subsidized railroad sheets, which are mere appendages of job offices. Other railroads as important and as well known as the Union Pacific regard it as advantageous to advertise in the BEE, and they pay for the use of our advertising space both in money and in milage tickets. The Union Pacific, in spite of Mr. Kimball's aversion, has advertised its lands and bids for contracts in this paper, not as a favor but as a

however, let us remark that thousands of dollars of advertising have been sponged by the Union Pacific in the shape of local notices of excursions, state fair trains, changes of time and time tables. There is no more reason for the deadheading of railroad excursion notices, time tables, &c., than there is of dry goods and millinery openings, balls, concerts and fairs, or any other business announcement. If a great railroad company cannot afford to pay for the use of advertising space, nobody else can. An exchange of mileage tickets for

advertising is in reality more advantageous to the railroad company than an exchange of merchandise would be for advertising space.

matter of business. At the same time,

Since the Union Pacific is determined to renew the war upon this paper with-

responsibility and bear the consequences, We are ready for it, and have no fears of of titles and rank among the inhabitants of the outcome

The Cummings' Trial.

The investigation of the charges of alleged bribery preferred by ex-Captain Sultivan, of the police force, against Marshal Cummings, is now in progress before the special committee appointed by the council. Common decency would dictate that no effort should be made on the part of any newspaper to comment on the case until after all the testimony is in. A fair, impartial and thorough investigation, and an unbiased report by the committee should be satisfactory to the parties who trumped up these charges. If Marshal Cummings, who demanded the investigation, is proven guilty of bribery or corruption by unimpeachable testimony, he should be removed and prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law. If, on the other hand, the reports about his bribery are a mere piece of spitefulness on the part of subordinates who imagine that they have not been fairly treated by the marshal. he should be vindicated, and his accusers severely censured, to say the least. Had the paper, which has been for months clamoring for Marshal Cummings' head, been content with publishing the testimony and leaving the committee to its unbiased conclusions there would be no fault to find. But the malignant attempt to forestall the committee and to distort the testimony and create a false impression on the public mind before half the testimony is in, cannot be too severely condemned. It is an outrage on common decency, and only shows to what base ends partisan feeling and a desire to convert our police force into a political machine will lead. We have no desire to defend Marshal Cummings for any act that will not bear the fullest investigation. We earnestly protest, however, against the course pursued by the democratic organ, which holds a club over the heads of the democratic members of the committee, and is attempting to bulldoze them into a verdiet adverse to Marshal Cummings, even before the defense has had one single witness on the stand.

It isn't always safe to call a man a hog. The Wisconsin supreme court has recently decided that it is libelous, and affirmed the judgment given for the plaintiff in the court below against the editor of a newspaper who had applied the epithat to him Judge Orton, in the opinion, said: "The use of this term is most intensely contemptuous, and intended to bring the plaintiff into ridicule and contempt, and to injure his standing and reputation as a citizen." The newspapers of Council Bluffs, Sioux City, Lincoln and Kansas City will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly. It will not do for them to refer any more to the citizens of this city as Omahogs.

THE democratic bull-dozer who has taken the contract to depose Marshal Commings, declares that "honest, incorruptible Patrick Ford must not be hampered by the partisan trickery of men who are desirous of saving other reputations by maintaining that of the official on trial." This is enough to make a horse laugh.

SENATOR SPOONER, of Wisconsin, who has been represented as the smallest man n the senate, has been sizing himself up with other members and be confidently makes the assertion that he is about the same height as Senator Manderson. We now know the size of Senator Spooner. He is a bigger man than Billy Mahone.

WHEN President Cleveland wrote his denunciation of newspaper liars, he didn't know that there were eleven newspaper men in congress, but there are other men in that body who have no more regard for the truth than the average journalistic

So FAR Senator Sherman is several points ahead of all competitors in Ohio, but a dark horse is being groomed by the democrats in hopes that enough republicans will bolt the caucus to send him to

MR. MORGAN, of Alabama, is the oratorical wind-mill of the United States senate. He takes up about one half of the time of that body. If he would only say something when he talks the taxpay ers would not object.

FATHER JARDINE, the crushed clergyman of Kansas City, who sued the Times for \$50,000 damages for libel and didn't get a cent, has decided to become a monk. That's the result of monkeying with the press when it is in motion.

They are having Nebraska weather in Philadelphia. The Record of that city says: "If there has been a pleasanter winter since Adam and Eve walked in the garden, no chronicle of it has been preserved."

THE farmers of Germany, like the farmers of America, are willing to take silver in exchange for their produce.

PROMINENT PERSONS.

Ex-Vice-President Wheeler is still living

in Malone, N. Y. Matthew Arnold considers Nathaniel Hawthorne the finest writer America has produced.

Mr. Gladstone received over one thousand letters and telegrams of congratulations on his birthday, Jay Gould will remain in Florida during the winter because water does not freeze

there in cold weather. President Cleveland will accept no invitations to dine from persons other than the members of his cabinet.

Ex-President Arthur suffers from insom nia. Evidently he does not read the record of the daily doings of congress. Mr. Parnell is a bachelor and lives the

simplest sort of a life—in lodgings, as a rule

taking his dinners at a hotel.

It is only four years since Grover Cleverand became mayor of Buffalo. This shows that it is better to be born lucky than rich.

Prince Paul Esterhazy, according to European journal, with his boundless estates. Transylvanian forests and other sources of wealth, would probably go beyond the late Mr. Vanderbilt by a trifle of twenty or thirty

Fuss and Feathers. Philadelphia Record.

It is reported that not less than 11,000 applications have been made for places on the military staff of the governor of New York. The distinction to be thus attained is an empty unlitary title, with the privilege of out any provocation, it must take the | wearing a bright military uniform at the

governor's inauguration. Talk of the love

the effete monarchies of the Old World!

Van Wyck's Supporters.

Every republican paper in Nebraska whose stock is not all owned by the railroads is supporting Van Wyck for re-election.

A Financial View of It.

Fall Eiger Adven It costs \$10,000 to convert a South sea can nibal to Christianity, and then he is only

worth 59 a week in a dime show.

Arizona Will Beliow for Admission. Chicago Herald. A census of the horned cattle in Arizona gives the population at 620,000 head, and it is expected that they will be bellowing for ad-

It May Have Been Red Ink.

mission to the Union before long.

If the justices of the United States su reme court had not indignantly denied that they keen a black bottle in their coat-room we should, of course, have supposed that it was a bottle of ink.

Aid for the World's Fair.

There is little doubt probably that the congressmen who have gone to New Orleans on a free junketing trip during the recess will come back tully impressed with the necessity of an appropriation for the so-called world' fair that is being held there.

An Atelier.

Chicago Tribune. The Kansas City Times prints a number of Illustrations giving views of the interior of ts office, one of which is "the atelier." This s believed to be the first one ever attached to an editorial department in this country. It works perfectly, and is said to have so reduced the price of composition that a second has been ordered, which will be put in at

The Backbone Land Grant.

St. Joe Gazette. Senator Van Wyck will move the investigation by a scuate committee of what Is known as the "Backbone Land Grant"-involving a subsidy of about 1,000,000 acres of land bestowed in the haleyon days of the lobby upon the New Orleans Pacific railroad company. As the names of fifty witnesses ex-senators, congressmen, newspaper men and lobbyists-are in the hands of the Nebraskan, we may expect a miniature of the Credit Mobilier scandal.

They Usually Get Rich.

Philadelphia Record Gentlemen who manage railroad companes and gas companies usually get rich. They have an opportunity to skin thousands of people in a small way. The aggregate of their robberies is large, but it is so widely distributed that safety is assured by the petiness of the contributions of single individuals. When the time comes that the officers of these companies do not accumulate wealth any faster than the aggregate of the salaries paid them for their labors there will either be a great reduction in freights and gas bills or a doubling of stockholders' dividends.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. Grand Island is again agitating gas works.

Chadron is forging to the front as a

A lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen has been organized at Ogalalla. A Loup City judge laid down his dignity the other day, and treated an insulting lawyer to a black eye and a

knock out. A wild wolf invaded Rushville last week, and every crack saot in town drew a bead on him in a moment. It is needess to say the animal escaped.

Dodge county has let the contract for another bridge across the Elkhorn into Washington county. Henry Hunter, of West Point, being the lowest of nine bidders, gets the job for \$1,250. A cruel sight met the gaze of travelers on the road to Star, Holt county, late

last week. A little girl, not more than 11 years old, stood in a corn field herding eattle, her feet and limbs bare while she shivered in the cold. The Plattsmouth Canning company put up 1,150,000 cans of tomatoes,

eans, last year; paid out \$3,125 for machinery and labor, and realized \$8,150 protit. The company propose to enlarge the plant and double the produce the present year.

Contractor Fitzgerald with a large force of men and teams, is putting in some heavy lieks on the grade of the Burlington & Missouri near Grand Island. expected that the road will be graded to western line of Custer county by early spring. There are 150 teams and

lowa Items.

Clinton is to have an establishment for he manufacture of cracked wheat as an article of food. There are 308 more females than males

in Keokuk. There are also 470 widows and 108 widowers. Thomas A. Kirkpatrick, of Creston, gets back pension from June 21, 1865, amounting to \$1,150.

William Becker, an old resident of Le-Claire, died last Sunday from the effects of a broken arm and a runaway team. Clinton citizens expended a little over \$553,000 in new buildings and other improvements last year, and Lyons follows

up with about \$133,000. J. M. Estes, of Osceola, is the owner of a madstone which he maintains has cured numerous bites of snakes and mad

The city council of Des Moines have re solved to enforce the prohibition law in its dryest details, and thus make it as odious as possible to the legislature about to assemble there.

The editor of the Ames Monitor has brought suit for \$3,000 for alleged libel, against the editor of the Intelligencer, of the same place, because the latter intimated that the former had been stearing

During the year 1885 there was shipped from the little town of Whiting 262,800 bushels of corn. It took 527 cars to transport it to market. Altogether cars of produce were shipped from that station.

The postoflice at Beetrace, Appanoose county, has been abolished. S. L. Earnest, a republican, who has been post master there for twenty-six years, has re signed, and as the salary is only \$12 per annum no democratical be found who

Dakota. Jerauld county's total debt is only

\$3,159. The young daughter of A. Russell, of Terraville, Black Hills, was run over by a tramway car, Saturday, and instantly The date for the grand blow-out at Yankton in honor of the completion of the Northwestern road has not yet been

fixed, but will probably occur some time during the present month. An eighteen inch vein of coal, under-laid with pipe-clay, has been discovered west of Buffalo Gap. It is not a very good quality, but it is thought it would improve if followed under the surface.

The company tailor of Troop K. Sev. Meade and Sturgis, by a Northwestern coach, and seriously if not fatally injured. He was too full of goose oil to get out of the way.

Two farmers in Kidder county have tried the past two years, as an experi-

ment, the plan of sowing only the largest and plumpest grain and giving a extra cultivation, with average yields of about thirty two bushels per acre of a quality of wheat so superior that they are offered fifteen cents above the market

Montrose has 280 children under 15 vears of age

Longmont has a double-headed calf of he Durham variety. There are 3,000 miles of railroad in who

state, and 188 towns and cities. An oil refinery has been established at Florence, in the Arkansas valley.

Pueblo boasts a woman who shaves mee a week regularly and has a good

Over \$65,000 has been expended at Fort Collins during the year in buildings and ocal improvements.

The new year was ushered in at Clear

Water, a station on the Denver & Rio Grand, with the mureury 40° below The experiment of seeding land at Longmont with alfalfa and timothy seed half and half has been successfully tried.

The yield and the hay are better. Greeley wants a pork packing establishment; more hogs having been raised there by the ranchmen than they have a market for. One farmer has raised over 500 head.

A number of ranchmen near Longmont, who control 30,000 acres of land. propose to establish dairy farms. housand milk cows are fed within a radius of five miles of Longmont.

Fremont county coal business is increasing every year. It is but a few years when a shipment of 300 tons of coal was considered a good day's work. There is now not less than 2,000 tons hipped daily from different parts of the The mineral output of the Leadville

district for 1885 aggregates \$12,857,662. During the year Leadville sent to Denver, Pueblo and other points 132,001 tens ore, the value of which was over \$7,000,000. The silver yield of 1885 was equal to about 300 tons and the gold yield one and a quarter tons pure metal. There are now in operation seventeen furnaces, where on the 1st of July there were but twelve furnaces. The supply of ore at the smelters in the past six months has increased about 25,000 tons.

Utah.

Seventeen thousand tons of salt worth \$85,000 were shipped from the Salt Lake ast year.

Twenty cars of bullion and twenty-five of ore were shipped from Salt Lake City

The Cove Creek sulphur works during the past year has shipped equal to lifty car loads of refined sulphur or about 500 The earnings of the Denver & Rio

Grande Western from July 12, 1884, to November 30, 1885, were \$1,487,235; expenses, \$1,018,232. The Mormon temple in Salt Lake City is rising slowly. Work on it has been in

progress thirty-seven years and it will take several more to complete it. A new steel bridge has been constructed across Green river by the Denver & Rio Grande Western, at a cost of \$50,000. It is a broad gauge bridge, consisting of three spans, each span being 165

feet in length. There were shipped from Utah in 1885 over 5,000,000 pounds of wool, sent to eastern markets. The increase, which will be over 20 per cent, will give a clip of over 6,000,000 pounds of wool next spring.

Montana.

Ex-Governor Carpenter is practising aw in Halena.

A five foot vein of coal has been uncovered at Summit, near Bozeman. Alderman McDugal, of Halena, has skipped the country. He leaves scores of mourning creditors.

A chunk of ore from a new strike near

Deer Lodge assayed at the rate of \$7,000

to the ton. The town is all excitement over the find. The business of the Butte postoffice increased \$74,000 hast year over that of 1884. The disbursements of the office amounted

o \$272,050.42. The Butte Inter-Mountain celebrated the new year with a tasty suit of brevier, and a pictorial representation of half a

score of sad-eyed copy manglers. The mineral output of the Butte distriet for the past year is valued at \$15,-358,800. There were shipped from Butte during 1885, 218,411 tons of copper ore, 12,455 tons of matte and tailings, and 523 tons of silver ore. The Pacific Express as carried out of the camp for the year 75,000 pounds of bullion, gold and silver, or more than 1,000 pounds a day. This seats the Leadville record and places

Butte at the head of the column. The Pacific Coast.

Sacramento has discarded gas in the principal streets and substituted electric light. Over \$6,000 worth of feathers have been sold from the twenty-one grown ostriches at the Anaheim ostrich farm during the

past six months.

The new Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe hospital at Santa Fe cost \$12,000, and is supported by monthly contributions from railroad employes. If the cattlemen in eastern Arizona ep up their pastime of shooting Navajo

Indians, the country will have an Indian war on its hands that will cost several million dollars and hundreds of lives The Navajos can put 5,000 armed war-riors in the field. They are restive from frequent collisions with cattlemen over disputed water rights, and because several of the tribe have been killed recently by

At Lebanon, Linn county, Oregon, great excitement prevails over the discovery of a wild man in the mountains near that place, who is supposed to be the long lost John Mackentire. The man was entirely destitute of clothing and his body was sovered with long hair like an animal's When first seen the man was voraciously devopring the raw flesh of a deer. hunters approached within a few yardbefore being discovered, when the wild man fled into the mountains with the swiftness of the wind as soon as he saw

The Doom of Human Hair.

A startling prediction comes from the Nineteenth Century Club. Dr. William A. Hammond advances the opinion that in about one thousand years, which will carry us to the year of our Lord 2885-86, all mankind will be bald. Unless the generation living in that age should choose to counterfeit their ancestors of the pres ent day by wearing wigs, only smoothly polished heads, destitute of capillary covering will be visible from the family circles of theaters or the galleries of

Dr. Hammond does not undertake to predict to what men and women of that distant era will resort to supply this de ficiency of hair, or whether they will re gard it as a deficiency at all makes a proposition based on his obser-vation of the steady increase of baldness without even expressing an erimon whether the darline of hair will be a emish or an ornamentation. the esteemed doctor is inclined to regard t as the latter, since his own head emu lates the days of 2885, except as to a light filamentous fringe which borders the base of the skull.

It is difficult to conjecture to what this universal baldness may lead. If the present fashions should prevail in those days, it is not improbable that ladies

may employ distinguished arrists to paint "Mikado" figures, birds of bright plumage or indescribable animals on their heads, and enterprising men of business may use the smooth space for advertising purposes. If ladies decided upon wear ing wigs the business of the hair-dresser and the lady's maid will be considerably

If Dr. Hammond is correct in his prediction, it is certain that the termagant wife of 2885 will not be able to take as rm a hold upon her husband as the wife of the present time. It may also be questioned whether the politicians of that date will be any more barefaced than those of 1885, even if they should be more bareheaded.

HORSES THAT SOLDIERS LOVED. Chargers That Seemed as Fond of Battle as Their Riders.

Several horses became famous in the

war of the rebellion from their associa-

tion with famous commanders. Proba-

bly the only survivor of them all is "Old

Sorrel," Stonewall Jackson's charger.

Gen. Jackson rode him in all the battles

in which he took part, and was on his back when he received the wound from which he died. After passing through various hands, Old Sorrel was sent to Mrs Jackson, who afterward gave him to the Military institute at Lexington, Va. He is about thirty years old, and his nane, tail and fetlocks have nearly all lisappeared, one hair at a time, through horse is still spirited, although still in his joints. He is a general favorite, and is greatly petied at the military institute. In the ordnauce museum on Governor's Island is the stuffed and mounted skin of the celebrated barger that bore Gen. Sheridan to Winchaster—"twenty miles away." He wa Mich., and died on October 2, 1878. was taken into the army by an otlicer in the 2d Michigan cavalry, of which Sheridan was colonel, and was presented to Sheridan by Capt, Campbell in the name of the officers of the regiment. Gen. Sheridan was on his back in nearly every battle which he fought from the begin-ning to the end of the war. He was never wounded, and land no superiors as a field horse. Among other color marks he had three white feet, which are posed by superstitious people to bring ill-luck to the rider. This superstition will have to be changed slightly in view of the fortunes of Sheridan's horse; three white feet must now be construed to mean ill-luck to the enemy. Sheridan's horse was dark-not in the sense of a presidential candidate—and in the heat of battle his hair turned to a brillant

black, doubtless owing to prespiration.

"Dick," a favorite war horse, die6 in Oswego, N. Y., last January. He was born in 1852 in Mexico, that little village whose old academy has sent many noted men out into the world-governors, scholars, statesmen, poets, and scientist-Dick was as carefully trained as the child of a fond parent. When, in 1861 the war broke out, and the gallant Twentyfourth New York was organized, Oswego county citizens looked ground horse to send with Adjt. Robert Oliver, Jr., to the front. Col. James Doyle and William B. Phelps selected Dick. When the regiment had proceeded as far as Elmira, Col. Doyle overtook it, and had the satisfaction of seeing Dick mounted by Adjt. Oliver. Dick went to the front with the boys, who petied bim as they might a favorite dog. The horse speedily acquired an understanding of the danger ous and important work assigned to him. He showed himself an intelligent welldisposed animal, sharing the rations and almost drinking out of the same canteen with the soldiers. When his human friends suffered he seemed to know it and sympathize with them. Great battles came on in their turn. The fields of carnage found Dick and his master at the fore. The streams of blood, the flight of shells, the rain of balls, had no terrors for him. With flashing eyes and skin covered with foam he dashed through the arrors of battle fearless of the roar of artiflery and of all the terrible sights and tively speaking, at the second Bull Run, Chancellorville, South Mountain, Fal-mouth, Antietam Rangelountain, Falmouth, Antietam. Rappahannock Crossing, and Fredericksburg. Although Dick was wounded at times, he never flinched. Robert Oliver, Jr., returned to Oswego a lieutenant colonel. He died in 1871, and Dick was left as a legacy to Robert Oliver, his father. Every comfort that a horse might enjoy has been gratefully tendered to Dick. On every Fourth of July following the war he was brought out and mounted by Mr. Oliver as marshal of the day to receive the plaudits and cheers of thousands. On such ocen sions the old horse seemed to regain all his former lire. The martial music, the war flags, and the gleam of arms seemed to bring back the past to him. He was a war horse to the last, and died suddenly and as pleasantly as if he had been stricken down by a bullet through the heart. PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

How He Was Kidnapped in Marblehead, Mass., in 1884.

Harper's Weekly: Ex-President Arthur tells the following story: "It is not generally known that I was kidnapped once, but the same is true, nevertheless. In the summer of [81] I was taking a trip in a government dispatch boat along the coast, when one morning we put into Marblehead in order to visit Salem, the ancient home of witcheraft. was limited and we desired to escape observation; but no sooner had landed than I was recognized. We harried into a carriage and proceeded to Salem, but while in the museum of that city which contains many souvenirs of the witches I was accosted by a sad-faced man with piercing black eyes, who had come, it is said, to ask me words to the people of Marbichead. firmly, but pleasantly, refusen, on the ground of pressing engagements, and was compelled to repeat my refusal at least three times before the sad-faced man departed. On the way back to the vessel my carriage suddenly stopped, and the door was rudely opened by the sadfaced man, who again insisted that I should speak to the people of Marblehead, Three times again I positively declined. One of the naval officers who was with me became very angry, and shut the door with a slam. The sad faced man jumped upon the box alongside the driver, and we were driven toward the wharf. Presently the carriage stopped wharf. Fresently the carriage stopped again, the sad-faced man again opened the door, and before I knew what to do I found myself literally borne along by the crowd to the city-hall and into a large room which was packed by the inhabitants. Resistance was simply useless. I had been taken right off my feet. Yielding to necessity, I said to the sad-faced man, 'Well, I will speak for five minutes if you will let me go.' Tive minutes it shall be, be replied. I worried along with a rambling talk as well as I could and at the end of it was allowed to go back to the vessel. can never forget the fact that I was oned kidnapped in Marblehead 37

The Mugwump's Thanksgiving. New Fork Eccuting Post. There is hardly any good republicans

who voted for Blaine in 1884, who may not do comething for his own political education by giving a portion of what ever time he sets apart for meditation at the beginning of the new year to the consideration of the fears about his country from which the experience of 1865 has de There were intelligent men livered him. we know of them ourselves personally -who thought one year ago that the election of a democrat to the presidency would produce some terrible financial disaster so great as to threaten social order. We can recall one wealthy and still and prominent republican who predicted with much solemnity in No vember, 1881, that in one year date workingmen would, in the bitter ness of their suffering, be knocking down and robbing the well to-do in the streets of this city, without interference from the police. We know of another who is a lit of mingled rage and despair offered to sell his securities at fifty cents on the

All through the country districts, paricularly in New England, there rested on the souls of republican men, and ticularly on the souls of repub women, the shadow of a great fear, will which the republican orators and journ alists had for so many years filled the air. How deep this shadow was may be estimated from the fact that in spite of the thorough knowledge of the machinery of their own government possessed republicans, vast numbers were thoroughly persuaded that a democratic president would, in some manner, uddenly lower the tariff and thus duce a commercial crisis. Many of them forgot the power of congress over t' ariff, and the absolute inability of a preident to touch it, as completely as if the were Frenchmen or Turks, and had never read the constitution. The old gentleman who predicted the street robberies and ie gentleman who offered to sell his property at half price, had in their mind's eye a general closing of the factories of a democratic administration, the exact nature of which they had probably never hought out for themseves. The bulk the party was in fact in that most me! choly for all situations in which t itizen of a free democratic country c find himself—a situation in which he see at every election all that he holds do put in imminent peril, in which question is not which of two parties with est administer the government. whether the government itself will be

more than three months. The result was that Republicans went to the polls and mounted the stump in the alarmed, if not desperate and restess frame of mind, of men who feel that they are on the eye of a battle which w. spose of both life and fortune. A lor succession of political contests conducunder such conditions would of course the end have proved fatal in constituti al government. Men long tormented such fears finally become ready for refuge from them -even despotism itse The man who firmly believes that o one of the two parties into which his I low-citizens are divided can be safely. structed with the government, is real half ready for some changes which will make popular elections an idle form. The deliverance of the country from this hideous nightmare during the past year is, we do not he state to say, a blessing only second in importance to the suppression of the rebellion, and hardly less necessary to the safety, honor and welfare of the nation. For it all Americans, of all parties, ought at the opening of the new year to be profoundly thankful. It

means at last real peace and real secur-Only one degree less valuable is the deliverance from the southern bugbear, which also the past year has witnessed Nothing but netual experiment would have sufficed to destroy the old tradition of the slavery period that the southern people had interests different from or onposed to those of the North. There was in the republican party a widespread be-lief that if they got into power, or if a president were elected by means of their votes, they would in some manner, which, as with regard to the power of the seriously for themseives, take immense sums of money out of the treasury—one estimate of the amount was \$3,000,000,000 and divide it among themselves, partly as compensation for the commenced slaves and partly as compensation for other damage sustained during the war. How they would get hold of this money, how they would persuade people to lend it to the United States, if it were not to be secured by taxation, and how they would manage to have the taxation borns by the north exclusively and not by the south, was never explained, and proba-bly few people ever asked themselves. "the Confederacy again in The phrase in the saddle," was in fact considered a for minute particulars. Moreover, although it was the pride

and boast of the republican party that

the war had destroyed slavery, and al

though it was a cardinal article in the re publican creed that it was slavery which made the south hostile to the union, nevertheless until last year the fact that slavery was really dead was never thoroughly brought home to the minds of the voters. Very much like the man who still feels pains in the leg he has lost by amputation, the party still felt the pangs of the old south in their bones, and nothing but a democratic triumph would ever have relieved them. In the imagination of multitudes, the Yanceys, the Rhetts, the Brookses, and all the other fire eaters were still branching their plantation whips, and preaching the degradation of labor, and threatening dissolution for the sake of the dissolution for the sake of the peculiar institution. Cleveland's election may be said to have banished all these phantoms from the northern brain. There s no sect of republicans so strict that one cannot raise a smile in it by speaking of "rebel claims," or produce silence and a little shamefaced melancholy by asking, 'How is business?' or what Cleveland s going to do with the tariff. In short, the country is entering on 1886 with freedom from care and anxiety and difmal forebodings such as it has not known since the agitation against slavery began, and this great salvation we owe -so mysterious are the ways of Provi-dence to the very recklessness with which the republican party defended itself. In nominating Blaine it took itself. counsel of nothing but its fears, and yet the very badness of the candidate at last has brought it peace.

An old farmer of Quincy, 111, one of the pioneers of that county, has made five wills and destroyed each in turn, as he found it impossible to distribute his \$60,-000 worth of property among his five about it. The other day he submitted i sixth will, which gave rise to renewed and shot himself through the head.

SNEEZE! SNEEZE!



seems ready to fly off; un-til your nose and eyes dis-charge excessive quantitil your nose and eyes discharge excessive quantities of thin, irritating, waties thin, irritating, waties thind; until your head
aches, anoths and throat
parchest, and boad at fever
heat. Tills is an Acate
Catarrb, and is instantly
relayed by a single dose,
and permanently cured by one bettle of Sastonic's Rantean Coan roa Complete Treatment with Inhaler, \$1.00.

One battle Hadbad Cure, one has Catarrial Salvent, and one improved infinier, in one package, may mow to had of all draggists for \$1.02 as for taxion's Hadbeat Cline. "The only absolute specific we know of."—[Med. Times. "The best we have found in a lifetime of sufficiency."—[Rev. Dr. Wiggin, Hoston, "After a long strasses with the party. the Rank Lat. Unite has conquered." - [Rev. S. W. Munroe, Lewisburgh, Pa. "Thave not found a case that it do not releve at once." - [Andrew Loc, Manchester, Mass. Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston,

How's You'd RHEIMATIZ? is a question that appeals to every jortured victim of finements appeals to every jortured victim of finements and findments associates to relieve him. To such the Curituma Astropais Plas Plastria is an elegant and never failing source of regist, banishing rheamatic, neuralgie, sciatic, sudden, regional, speedy, safe. At druggists, 25c.; five or one dollar, multied free. Potter Date & Hemical Co., Boston.