THE DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS. E. ROSEWATER, BOITOR.

GARDNER has come to stay. His title is no longer called in question

POSTMASTER MORGAN is still banging on the ragged edge. He is not yet confirmed, and he should not be.

Mr. Wise has been configured postmaster at Plattsmouth, The P. H. bosses will claim a victory. So does J. Sterling Morton. It is a wise child that knows its own father.

JUDGE DILLON, the hired attorney of Jay Gould, advises the great railroad wrecker to sue the Knights of Labor for damages. Mr. Gould would have to buy the jury in every case in order to get judgment.

WE notice among the small confirmations that of Jonathan F. Gardner as survevor general of Nebraska and Iowa. If we are not mistaken, this is the same "must go" Gardner about whom the Herald has had so much to say.

THE Council Bluffs Nonpareil, says: "Keep a sharp lookout for Omaha spies." This is evidently intended to refer to Omaha citizens who have occasion to visit Council Bluffs. We cannot see why the ancient journal of the Bluffs should thus stigmatize visitors to that city. There is certainly no animosity existing between Omaha and Council Bluffs. The Omaha papers advertise Council Bluffs more than the papers of that city, and treat her fairly in every respect. That much can be said for the BEE, at least, whose "spies" daily spy out the news of our sister city more thoroughly than any other news-gatherers.

GEORGE HEARST, the man who has been appointed by the governor of California to the United States senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Miller, is a very rich man, his wealth being variously estimated from \$5,000,000 \$20,000,000. His fortune is the result of lucky mining operations. It was his money alone that secured him the position of senator. He indulges in the luxury of being the proprietor of a newspaper, which in seven years has cost him a quarter of a million, outside of the original purchase money. It is safe to say that Mr. Hearst, if he is so inclined, can outshine Tabor by purchasing nightshirts

An Atlantic, Iowa, correspondent wants bridge between Council Bluffs and Omaha, and whether the government or a private corporation is building the new bridge. The present railway bridge over bridge company, composed of the Union Pacific stockholders, and practically belongs to the Union Pacific railway company. In fact the bridge is a part of the main line, although operated as a separate division, with special tolls imposed by an act of congress, passed in 1871. The new bridge is being built by the railroad company, doubtless with a view of eventually redeeming the entire bridge bonds and merging the bridge into the main line.

GOVERNOR MARMADUKE, of Missouri, calls upon the railroads to resume traffic. This is proper. The railroads are public servants. Why should the public suffer because of the quarrels of the corporations with their employes? It is the business of the companies to settle disputes which interfere with the exercise of their functions as common carriers without putting the public to inconvenience and The Missouri Pacific managers have been discriminating against the employment of organized labor. Ever since the settlement of the last labor trouble on their lines they have been quietly but steadily dropping Knights of Labor from their rolls. The strike on the Texas Pacific did not cause, it merely precipitated the strike on the Missouri Pacific system. The great strike now in progress is a war by which labor is endeavoring to assert its right to organize. No one denies the right of capital to combine. Capital is now attempting to nullify the power of labor to do the same. Mr. Hoxie is solely responsiblefor the continuence of the present struggle. He was offered a settlement by peaceful arbitration, and he declined it. Labor, through its chief workmen, was willing to leave to others the consideration of its claim and the righting of its wrongs. Nothing but the offended diguity of a well-fed railmanager interposed to prevent the speedy close of the strike. What grounds then has Mr. Hoxie for appealing to publie sympathy? He will concede nothing. He will arbitrate nothing. He asserts his power to crush out the present strike by inconveniencing the public and paralyzing trade, by refusing to serve his patrons as he is obliged to do by law, and by making the sufferings of commercial communities the club by which to beat out public sympathy with his employes. Mr. Hoxie has been ordered to operate his road. He should be permitted to attempt it. Labor, while justified in refusing its services, will not be warranted in intertering with the effort of the railroad manager to move freight on his lines under the command of the state authorities. Foreible resistance will be folly. Passive protest will accomplish as much. Trained labor outside of labor organizations will be difficult if not impossible to secure for Mr. Hoxie's purpose. Let him try it on. Then the responsibility for failure will be laid on the right shoulders. The present strike

The Pierson Outrage. The pretended discovery of the assas-

sin of Watson B. Smith in the person of John Pierson was exploded several months ago by the last United States grand jury. After a thorough inquiry into the confession of Pierson, said to have been made in confidence to a fellow convict in the penitentiary, the grand jury failed to find any ground for an indictment, either against Pierson, Jack Nugent or Groomes, each of whom was said to be implicated. No new evidence that would justify the belief that Pierson eithier murdered Watson B. Smith or had been a party to the murder has yet come in possession of the officers of the law. It is not even claimed that they have assurance of receiving such additional evidence. What warrant is there, then, for the arrest of Pierson on this charge the moment he had served out his sentence for grand larceny? What right had the commissioner before whom Pierson was arraigned to commit him without bail to prison to await the action of the next grand jury? Pierson, it is true, has been a convict, and he may be a very bad man. But for all that he is entitled to his liberty unless there is reasonable ground for belief that he has committed the crime with which he is charged. The mere fact that Pierson is an outcast without friends and without money should not deprive him of the rights which other men enjoy in a free country. The preliminary trial before Commissioner Billingsley was if anything a more outrageous travesty on justice than was perpetrated in the arrest and imprisonment of August Arndt for the same crime. When Arndt was clapped into prison for the murder of Watson B. Smith, three years ago, he was denied the privilege of seeing his own family and kept in close confinement long

enough to enable the detectives to his trunk and to carry rifle off certain papers which were needed by Arndt to make absolute proof of his famous case against the Union Pacific, whose decision involved the entire land grant of that road. There is no more proof against Pierson than there was against Arndt. The only object, as we have ever been able to learn, for branding Arndt as a murderer and depriving him of his liberty for weeks, was his bull-headed effort to compel the Union Pacific road to surrender a quarter section of land in Saunders county upon which he had settled. Arndt was indiscreet enough to rebel against his tyrannical treatment, and he was punished by a United States court by a short term of imprisonment on the pretext that he uttered threats against the judge.

What the aim and object of Pierson's

incarceration may be, we cannot divine,

unless it is for the purpose of enabling Warden Nobes' to get some notoriety as a great detective. And this brings us directly to the conduct of Nobes in this case, According to Pierson, the pretended confession was concocted by one Sutton, a convict who was auxious to work upon Nobes' vanity as a detective, and get an early release as a reward. Pierson further charges that Nobes immured him in the dark cell and tortured him several times to extort from him the confession which Sutton had reported. The question is, what right has Warden Nobes to play the inquisitor? What right has he to torture convicts with a view to extorting confessions from them? Supposing that Pierto know if the government owns the son had actually admitted every crime in the calendar under the thumbscrew pressure, what value would his confes sion have in a trial for murder? Would not the courts have to rule out all such the Missouri at this point is owned by a evidence? This is, however, in full keeping with Mr. Nobes' record. When he was imported from Joliet, ten years ago, he introduced into the penitentiary a system of most revolting torture. He hung men in stocks, suspended men by their thumbs, immured them in dark cells and chained them to the bull rings. At the instance of the BEE a committee was appointed by the legislature to investigate these cruelties, and that committee unanimously requested the governor to have these practices abolished and the warden and his deputy dismissed. The recommendations of the legislature with regard to torture were carried out. The warden, Mr. Woodhurst, was dismissed, but Nobes, who had been the chief cause of the cruelties, was retained and in due time even promoted. His conduct towards Pierson would indicate that he

> has resumed his favorite pastime, torturng prisoners. Why the United States authorities should lend themselves to such business for the sake of making Nobes famous passes our comprehension. As a matter of justice and common humanity we protest against the imprisonment of Pierson under the sham trial before Commissioner Billingsly. Four years have elapsed since the murder of Mr. Smith. The detectives have had ample time to work up the case, and this great mare's nest will hardly justify the courts in making victims of men who happen to belong to the criminal classes. Society has no right to persecute and hound men who have load enough to earry in being branded as ex-convicts.

The City Election. There is much at stake this year in the city election which comes off ten days hence. While we do not elect a mayor and full set of officers, we are to replace one-haif of the city council and onethird of the school board. These couneilmen will constitute one-half of the city council next year as well as this year and the members of the board of educa-

tion will hold for three years. The power of the city conneil for good or bad is incalculable. If composed of prudent and upright men the council will save thousands of dollars to the taxpayers and give us a city government that will materially further the growth and prosperity of Omaha. Made up of jobbers and scallawags, the council will become a source of danger to propertyowners, and a drawback to the general welfare of the city. There never was a time when Omaha needed good men in the council more than she will in the next two years. The great strides which this city has made in the past five years necessitate public improvements on a very large scale. It is safe to say that more than a million dollars will be spent by Omaha in the next two years for public improvements. There is already work enough laid out for this year to amount too outspoken in expressing their syma strike against Jay Gould and his to more than half a million. The question | pathy with the aristocratic party and

whether it is to be owned by corporations, contractors and speculators. All the safeguards which the charter has placed against jobbery and corruption amount to nothing when severely put to the test. The laws make it a criminal offense for any city official to be directly or indirectly interested in contracts, or any improvements which the council controls. But it is notorious that contractors and councilmen have a way of whipping the devil around the stump. Where a dishonest councilmen desires a share in the profits of a contract, he always manages to find some way to gratify his

What the city needs is responsible and reputable business men at the helm of public affairs. The trouble is that business men as a class take no interest in the city affairs. They are always indignant when anything goes wrong, but they are the last to make any sacrifice of their own comfort or convenience for the publie good. The method by which candidates are put forward requires active participation in the primary elections. To obtain reputable candidates, reputable citizens must take part. As a general rule, this class stay away from the primaries and leave them in the hands of the hoodlums and bummers. Then when election day comes they announce themselves as highly disgusted because both tickets are made up of men in whom they have no confidence.

In a people's government the blame for bad government is with the people. The stream never rises above its source. While a large majority of the electors are honest and intelligent, they leave the machinery of elections in the hands of the corrupt, vicious and ignorant. For the result they have only themselves to

Other Lands Than Ours

The government has notified parliament that it has set April 1 as the day on which Mr. Gladstone will bring his Irish programme before the commons. On that date the split in the liberal ranks may be expected to disclose itself. The introduction of the measure will doubtless compel Mr. Chamberlain to show his hand. His radical colleagues whose threats of resignation from the cabinet and of opposition in the house will also be forced to declare themselves. That there will be important defections from Mr. Gladstone's party is certain. Upon the strength or weakness of the revolt will depend the failure or success of the first radical effort to deal with the condition of Ireland. Mr. Chamberlain is a shrewd and an able politician. The liberal party are indebted largely for their success in 1880 to his practical talent for organization. His work among the rural constituencies in 1885 saved Mr. Gladstone from defeat last November. He has a considerable following in the present parliament and a large constituency among the newly enfranchised votes outside. Whether Mr. Gladstone can carry his Irish programme with Mr. Chamberlain leading a radical revolt against it is the all absorbing question. Parnell believes he can, The Irish leader boldly asserts upon an appeal to the county, Irish votes will return Mr. Gladstone to power with a majority of 170 over tories and followers of Mr. Chamberlain combined. Other friends of the premier insist that Chamberlain's defection will be harmless and will ruin its leader in the future. But the outcome is in doubt. It must remain so until the strength of the liberal defection is developed.

German semi-official organs seem determined to impress upon their readers the certainty of an impending conflict between France and the Fatherland. Never since the death of Gambetta has the prospect of a war between the two nations been so earnestly discussed. It is difficult, however, to see the basis for the excitement. The French papers refuse to rejoin to the German attacks. There seems to be no intention on the part of the French government to furnish an occasion for such an outbreak. Whether the clatter of the German press masks some hidden move on the continental chess board remains to be seen. France is certainly not yet prepared for the "war of revenge" of which she was once so proudly predicting. Bismarck's diplomacy has rendered her isolated among the nations of Europe. Italy was first estranged, then Russia and Austria. The center of diplomatic intrigue was long ago moved from Paris to Berlin. Nor has the French army yet profited sufficiently from the lesson of 1870 to enable it to meet the legions of Germany on an equal footing. France is wise enough to submit to the inevitable and to wait a more favorable opportunity for retaliation. It has not yet come. The results of Bismarck's negotiations with the vatican are appearing. The clericals have already rallied to his support in the anti-socialist measure which will probably be passed in a modified form through clerical votes. The chancellor is busy with his plans for Germanizing Poland, for increasing the German export trade and for extending the authority of the empire in its taxing power with a view to increasing the budget. Nothing dismayed by the rejection of his spirit monopoly bill, he has drafted another measure raising the tax on spirits which he is confident of putting on its

assage. ***
The American consul at Copenhagen furnishes some very interesting and suggestive facts concerning agriculture in Denmark. It is shown, for instance, that the farmers of that country are much better off than those of Great Britain and France, because they began some years ago to turn their attention to the dairy and live stock business instead of devoting their efforts entirely to the growing of grain. This is a lesson which American agriculturists need to learn above all others. The time has come when they can no longer rely upon profitable prices for wheat, corn and cotton and the sooner they begin to change their operations accordingly, the better it will be for them

in every respect. The French army has always been more or less a disturbing element in polities, and some of the most important wars ever taken part in by France were entered upon to satisfy the military element. Recently, however, two regiments were transferred by the minister of war from pleasant quarters which they had hald for fourteen years to less desirable stations, because their officers had been

sent the interests of the tax-payers or The government has revidently learned a things, but they are compelled to go into solesson from the past, and is not likely to endanger the continuity of the republic by allowing the "French colonels" to arrogate to themselves the right of being its advisers or critics.

> How fast the Poles are getting out of Prussian Poland we do not yet learn, but the practical proscription of the Jews is clearing out Russian Poland with considerable rapidity. A dispatch from Warsaw states that 20,130 left last year for America alone. At least as many more have gone into other European countries. The autocrats will pull the strings and the people dance about as they will. Yet is it only the autocrats that do this? It is not much more than a century since the expatriation of the Acadians occurred, and the red races of this country have been removed from one quarter to another since we have been making democratic history, and the process is not ended yet.

> The latest news from English labor troubles indicates that the decline in commerce is occasioning acute distress among British seamen, who are vigorously protesting against the continuance of a policy which, they insist, is bringing industrial rain upon both Great Britain and the colonies. No doubt much sympathy is felt for the distressed seamen, but English administrations are usually far sighted enough to tell the difference between temporary depression and permanent decay Whatever may happen in the future there are as yet no reliable indications that the commercial supremacy of England is seriously threatened, and English cabinets do not readily yield to hasty and inconsiderate demands. The present depression is severe upon the working classes, but there is no reason to suppos that it is more than temporary or that an English administration will allow itself to be hurried into a change of policy by a popular clamor.

The unpopularity of the queen has ex cited serious alarm, even in English court circles which are generally the last to feel any uneasiness, and as consequence and corrective, Victoria Reginia has announced her intention of appearing in public more frequently hereafter. The causes of unpopularity are several in number, the most active being her recent attempts to influence the course of political matters by interfering in cabinet arrangements." and her long seclusion which has made her a stranger to the English people. Not a few of the most bitter complaints come from the London trades-people, who lament the difference between the present and the past, for frequent royal appearances and court fetes at the capital mean heavy sales and large receipts How deep the feeling against the queen is can not easily be told, but there must be more than mere talk in it, or the queen could not have been induced to alter her course.

The Canadian government is making arrangements for a lively season with immigration, the agents of the various colonies in the dominion having come together and held a conference to decide upon ways and means for carrying on the campaign with vigor during the coming summer. Badly as the dominion needs immigrants, however, its agents are disposed to be particular in the matter of their selection, and representations will be made to British agents in Europe that none but agricult ural laborers should come to the Domin ion. Mechanics, it is stated, will find their occupations overdone already, and will profit neither themselves nor the country to which they come, while assisted emigrants are not wanted at all. In other words, while the Dominion is anxious for immigration, it is not so desirous of help in that direction that it is willing to take any and all who apply, but will exercise discrimination, and by this means will hope to secure a better class of citizens.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, postmaster at Kentucky X Roads, has not retired from politics. He is a candidate for alderman in Toledo.

PROMINENT PERSONS.

Dr. Leopold Zunz, the patriarch of Jewish lterature, is dead.

Ex-Congressman Belford, of Colorado, 1 lecturing upon "Labor Problems," Roscoe Conkling is said to receive \$350 per

day for conducting the Jake Sharp investigation. Miss Anna Dickenson is writing a histor

ical play to show up man's inhumanity to

Miss Rhoda Boughton, the well known authoress, is about 40 years of age. She is

C. P. Huntington, the railroad king, say he rests two days in the week. He should

thin and sharp-featured.

permit his employes to rest also. Lieut. Gov. Ames of Massachusetts gives \$2,000 a year to the town of Easton, in that

state, to be used in setting out shade trees. Ex-Gov. George Hoadley, of Ohio, is said to be much broken in health, and it is doubtful if he will ever enter active public life again.

Henry N. Alden is the working editor of "Harper's Monthly." Messrs, Curtis, Howels and Warner have charge of the departments.

General Nelson A. Miles was a clerk in a crockery store before he enlisted for the war. He first displayed a genfus for war by mashes the dishes.

Mrs. Ann Mason of Patchogue, N. Y., who celebrated her 100th birthday anniversary a few days ago, walks dally to the postoffice, three miles from her home.

Miss Kin Kato, of Japan, is the Yum-Yum of the Normal school of Salem, Mass. She is going back to Japan to tell the little Japs all about the Salem witches.

"Mrs. Lantry," says "London gossip, "is coming to America to live, and, what is more, she is to marry Frederick Gebhardt, whose love is far superior to his orthography. Mrs. Maria Longworth Nichols, widow of the late George Ward Nichols, worth \$8,000,-000 in her own right, was married at Cincin nati the other day to Bellamy Storer, a wellknown lawyer.

Rev. John Rankin, aged 98, one of the oldest abolitionists in the United States, died at Ironton, Ohio, the other day. He it was that related the incidents that gave rise to the celebrated "Uncle Toin's Cabin."

Long Time Between Trains. Proris Transcript.

Says the governor of Missouri to the governor. ernor of Kansas: "It's a long time between trains."

Hard Upon Statesmen.

New Fork Journal.

The chaplain of the United Sfates senate mintentionally hurt the feelings of that grave and reverend body by praying for the destruction of gamesters in cards, dice and

ciety, and society plays poker.

Opera of Car Men.

Chicago Tribune.

The opera of car men, as likely to be performed if the strike extends much further, will be a fine performance no doubt, but prices will be too high. It won't pay.

Snake Tracks in the Sand. General F. E. Spinner, the man who used

to sign greenbacks, spends much of his time writing for the local papers of Florida. They can read his writing down. They are use to seeing snake tracks in the sand. To Give the Jaw a Chance. Eugene Field.

It was noticed that when the chaplain of the house prayed against gambling of all sorts he very guardedly referred to the wickedness of "money-making other than by the sweat of the face." The old quotation had it "brow," but we presume the chaplain, for obvious reasons, put in the whole face to give the law a chance.

Advertised Quite Thoroughly.

Kausas City Journal.
"The right of suffrage was originally extended to women as a matter or advertisement for the territory," says ex-Delegate Post, of Wyoming. "I think Wyoming became better:known in a shorter period than any other territory in the United States.' Yes, yes; the women of Wyeming and Utab have advertised both territories quite thor-

Willow, Tit Willow, A merchant alone in a desolate store Sang "Willow, tit-willow, tit-willow!" I said to him, "Why are you pacing the floor Singing 'Willow, tit-willow, tit-willow?"

'Alas!" he replied, as he smothered his cries, "I thought it was nonsense to advertise, And now I've no custom at all but the flies, Oh, 'Willow, tit-willow, tit-willow!'"

Give the Girls a Business Training.

This a practical world, and the demand is for practical men and women. On this account a thorough business training is the best discipline which our young can have. Beside business affairs offer better opportunities to ladies at present than any other field to which they can turn their attention. To those properly trained for its duties, and possessed of a good stock of perseverance, a business life af-fords the most certain guarantee of success. To those duly prepared and who apply themselves diligently, it is an almost certain path to prosperity. Why should not our girls, as they grow up to be women, go into some regular occupa-tion, just as the boys do is a question that is often asked. There is no good reason why they should not, at least, have the preparation for doing something as well as the boys. And what prepara-tion can a young lady have to bring her in harmony with and make her as selfreliant as her brothers or other young men, unless it be the same daily training that they have received -the familiarizing of herself with the principles and usages of business life. In other words, if a parent wishes to give a daughter something that would initiate her into the real economies of every day affairs actualities of business life-that something would be a business education. Therefore we say most emphatically to parents: Train your daughters for busi-

Winter Enjoyment. There is happiness in clinging To a garden gate and swinging
On a balmy summer evening with a maiden
that you love;

But in winter it is sweeter In the sitting-room to meet her And hug her to your bosom as you nestle near the stove.

In such a situation You are safe from observation,
And you needn't dread the falling dew or
damp, malarial fog
While vows of love you're making,
And till your leave you're taking,

You need have no anxiety at all about the - Boston Courier. dog. MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Dixey and "Adonis" are to remain at the Lizzie May Ulmer will soon be seen at Forepaugh's in "Dad's Girl."

In June W. T. Carleton goes to Paris and Jienna on a hunt for new operas. Herndon Morsell will probably not be a member of the Boston Ideals next season. Maria Jansen and Mark Smith will be in the New York Casino company next season. The daughter of the composer of "Faust," Mile. Jeannie Gounod, is to be married to

Baron Pierre de Lassus. Tellula Evans, Charles J. Campbell and Kirt. Calhoun have made decided hits at the Boston Bijou theatre in "Princess Toto." George C. Boniface, Jr. has resigned his position with the McCaull Opera company and enlisted under the banner of the "Tin

Montegriffo, the tenor of the Emma Abbott Opera company, has been engaged to sing in opera and concerts in London and the provin-

ces next season. The American Opera company secured Herr Sylva by agreeing to pay him \$6,000 a month for next season—\$2,000 a month more than Candidus is now paid.

T. A. Okey, a Columbus (O.) manager, has closed a five-years contract with Minnle Maddern for a tour around the world. Okey will have lots of fun, even if he doesn't make much

Managers Hill and Abbey are said to have their eye on a mysterious young woman at Chica o as a possible future Juliet. Her most obvious gift at present is said to be pro-nounced beauty.

At the New York Standard theatre electricians and mechanics are now engaged in putting in the electric plant required to produce the scenic effects of "The Little Tycoon," which opens at that house shortly, Nine dramas by Silvio Pellico, the noted Italian dramatist, who died in 1854, near Turin, have been found in an old drawer in a house in that city and are about to be published. Pellico wrote the first play on Francesa da Rimin.

Barbara Robinson, a little, uneducated 9 year old negro girl of West Point, Ga., bids fair to rival Blind Tom as a planist. She plays with wonderful correctness any composition that she has once heard. Like Tom, she seems oblivious to everything else when listening to music or playing the plano.

Maurice Barrymore and William Beattle Kingston, a London journalist, are reported to be working in collaboration on the libretto of an opera to be produced in London early in the fail, the music of which is to be com-posed by William Fullerton, an American composer, who has written much good music. S. Gilbert receives \$20 from the New York Madison Square theatre for every per-formance of "Engaged" in that house. As the play is published in this country Mr. Palmer has a perfect right to produce it without paying royaltles. Mr. Gilbert's let-ter thanking Mr. Palmer for recognizing a British author's rights has not been received.

The Philadelphia Church Choir Opera company is completed, and numbers fifty mem-bers. It is under the management of Robert Gran, and the season of the company begins to-morrow. Engagements of one week each will be filled at Brooklyn. Newark and Jersey City, after which the company proposes to produce a reportoire of Gilbert and Sulli-van's operas in New York.

RELIGIOUS.

Italy has 25,000,000 Catholics. There are 1,777,000 Lutherans in Denmark. The English peers control 8,899 church liv-

Notice to Bridge Builders.

CTEALFID proposals will be served at the Dodler of the Chief Engineer. Europ Pacific Railway, Omain, Nebrasa, until Saturday evening, March Edin, for the superstructure of the bridges over Hige River and Facey trees, and for one dity-foot pany Howe Tenes and three thirty-foot trussed girlers.

Flace and appearance can be seen at the office of the chief Engineer, Omaha.

S. R. Callaway, Creek is evicinged to March Fte.

S. R. Callaway, General Manager.

middet Nearly 9,500,000 Presbyterians attend pub-Mrs. Maggie Van Colt is conducting a successful revival at Denver.

All but 7,000 of the population of Norway belong to the Lutheran cource. A new Methodist church, to cost \$5,000, is the built at Webster City, Iowa. The effort to evancelize Persia is limited imo-t entirely to the Presbyterian church of he United States.

is whether the council is to repre- their dislike of republican civil officials. chips. Senstors know nothing of these | Eight millions of dollars a year are paid to

clergymen of the Catholic church by the

In Greenland there are seven thousand Esquimau converts under the fostering care of the Danish Mission society.

Rev. M. D. Shutter, a popular Baptist minister of Minneapells, has resigned from his pastorate, giving as a reason his inability to longer believe in the faith of the Baptists or to sympathize with them.

be sympathize with them.

Bishop Bedell and Mrs. Bedell, of Onio, have made a generous gift of \$2,000 to be used by Bishop Ferguson for the building and equipment of a mission station, to be named Thurston station, in Liberta.

The annual Income raised by the Wesleyans for home missions has now reached a total of \$120,000. This is exclusive of what is raised by the special fund for the extension of Methodism throughout Great Britain.

Pastor Schneller, of Bethlehem, now to sympathize with them.

Pastot Schneller, of Bethlehem, now preaches regularly at Hebron, the ancient city where Abraham, Isaac and Jacob were buried. The gospel has not been preached there since 1187, when the city fell into the hands of Saladin. hands of Saladin. The government of Austria has given the American board the right to buy or build halls for bible lectures anywhere in Bohemia

American board the right to div or bible lectures anywhere in Bohemia.
This is an important concession, and shows the growing favor of the authorities toward evangelical work. evangelical work.

The Rev. C. W. Ward, of Englewood, N. J., has been called to the rectorship of Trinity parish, Buffalo, at a salary of \$0,000. The new Trinity church, on Delaware avenue, is very costly and beautiful, and is attended by a rich and fashionable congregation.

Cardinal Newman reappeared recently in the oratory pulpit at Edgbaston, England, for the first time this year, his health having much improved. He read and briefly explained the new papalencyclical, proclaiming a jubilee for 1886, with a firm and distinct voice.

At last the archepiscopal chair of Posen-Gresen, formerly held by Ledochowski, has, by agreement between Bismarck and the pope, been bestowed upon Dean Dinder, of Konigsberg. The see was never before held by a German. It is a triumph for Bismarck, and the Poles feel that another and damaging blow has been struck at their nationality.

The Roman Catholic scalaty for the propagatory.

The Roman Catholic society for the propa-gation of the faith reports receipts of 7,185,914 tranes, all of which, except about 525 franes, came from Europe. France contributing 4,645,702 franes. From all North America 114,239 francs were received, the contributions from the United States being 78,900 francs. The appropriations to the United States were \$25,269 francs, besides 22,000 francs, besides 22,000 States were 325,269 francs, besides 22,000 francs to a mission in the Rocky mountains. According to a report which has just been about 6,000 livings, an increase of only four-teen during the year. On the other hand, the number of theological students has been more than trebled during the last seven or eight years. The war with France, it seems, had he effect of terribly reducing the theologians ot the universities. Among the various t ther items of information the report menaions that there has been a decrease in the number of baptisms and that eleven Protest ants have gone over to Judaism.

IMPLETIES.

"Julius, do you know the tenth command-ment?" "Yes'm." "Very well; recite it." "I can't." "But you said just now you knew it." "O yes; I know it when I see it" A Wisconsin minister was dismissed from an orthodox pulpit because he built a fire un-der a balky horse. Fire may do very well for starting a stubborn sinner on the right road, but it's cruel to use it on a horse.

During a religious revival at Milford, Pa. the daughter of a miserable drunkard became interested and was a regular attendant. The ladies have now notified her that she must dress in better style or discontinue her attendance.

John P. Delphey, a young attorney of To-ledo, O., who was fined \$50 for kissing Neva Johnston, a pretty soprano, in an elevator, could not pay his line and has been sent to the workhouse. A Chicago church has shown enterprise by securing Miss Johnson for the "What is spirit, papa?" asked a little boy

"What is spirit, papar," asked a infine boy just from Sunday school. "A spirit, my boy," replied the father, after some cogitation, "is something you cannot see," "Yes, I know," said the hopeful son, who in turn had taken time to consider; "it is what you smelt of after coming out of the cupboard lust evening." ast evening. "Hello John; do you go to Sunday school?" asked an Oakland gentleman as he met

asked an Oakland gentleman as he met a Chinaman one Sunday morning. "Me go allee time Sunday school." "Do you like it?" "Allee samee you. Me got good teachee; me washee for her; stealee skirt, stealee stockings; she no school. Sunday school sciollar no stealee; sabee?" "You mustn't say 'feller,' Johnnie," re-

"You mustn't say 'feller,' Johnnie,'' remarked the young gentleman's Sunday-school teacher. "It isn't correct." "Well, I don't care, it is in the bible," exclaimed Johnnie. "Isaiah fourteen, eight: 'Yea, the fir trees rejoice at thee, and the ecdars of Lebanon, saying since thou art laid down no feller is come up against us.'"
"Converted borse are conductors", the

"Converted horse-car conductors," the Christian Register remarks, "make excellent deacons. They are so accustomed to taking deacons. They are so accustomed to taking up a collection that they can make their appeal very individual without any show of embarrassment. And the look of expectancy with which they pass around the plate shows the value of a good business training for this department of church work. Perhaps it might be well for some city churches to engage a couple of horse-car conductors, just to crush out deadheadism.

A potato weighing two pounds and ten ounces, raised at Buffalo Gap, Dak., was brought in for the inspection of the BEE's agricultural editor yesterday.

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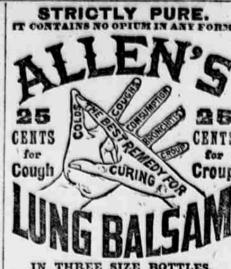
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EMMA BOYNTON, 857 Washington street, Boston, says: "I have been afflicted for one year and nine months with what the doctors called rupta. I wastaken with dreafful pains in the head and body, my feet became so swollen that I was perfectly helpless, sores broke out on my body and face, my appetite left me, I could not sleep nights, I lost fiesh, and soon became so wretched that I longed to die, Physicians falled to help me. My disease daily grew worse, my sufferings became terrible. The cruption increased to great burrowing, foul-smelling sores, from which a reddish matter constantly poured, forming crusts of great thickness. Other sores appeared on various parts of my body, and I became so weak that I could not leave my bed. In this condition and by advice of a well-known physician, I began to use the Curicura Remedies, and in twelve weeks was perfectly cured." A FINE LINE OF Pianos and Organs James E. Richardson, custom house, New Orleans, on oath, says: "In 1st0 scrofulous ulcers broke out on my body, until I was a mass of corruption. Everything known to the medical faculty was tried in vain. I became a mere wrock. At times could not lift my hands to my head, could not turn in bed; was in constant pain, and looked upon life as a curse. No relief or cure in ten years. In 1st0 I hourd of the Cuticura Remedies, used them and was perfectly cured." WOODBRÎDŒ BROS' MUSIC HOUSE