THE DAILY BEE. DMARIA OFFICE, NO. 914 AND 916 FARNAM ST.

NEW YOUR OFFICE, ROOM 65, THEREINE RULLDING WASHINGTON OFFICE, No. 513 FOURTEENTH ST. Published every morning, except Sunday. The mly Monday morning paper published in the TERMS BY MAIL: One Year......\$10.00 Three Months.....\$2.50 Six Months....... 5.00 One Months......\$2.50

THE WEEKLY BEE, Published Every Wednesday. TERMS, POSTPAID: One Year, with premium
One Year, without premium
Six Months, without premium
One Month, on trial CORRESPONDENCE:

All communications relating to news and edi-torial matters should be addressed to the Edi-tor of the Ber. BUSINESS LETTERS: All business letters and remittances should be modessed to The Ber Publishing Company, Omana. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

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

THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, | s. s. County of Douglas, i.s. s. N. P. Feil, cashier of the Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the past fifteen publishing days of April, 1886, was as follows:

Date. Morning Edition. Evening Edition. Total

Total 95,780 Daily av age 6,885 86,820 5,788 182,600 12,173

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 17th day of April, A. D. 1886, SIMON J. FISHER

N. P. Feil, being first duly sworn, deposes R. P. Feil, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is cashier of the Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of January, 1886, was 10,378 copies; for February, 1886, 10,595 copies; for March, 1886, 11,537 copies.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th day of April, A. D. 1886.

Simon J. Fisher. SIMON J. FISHER. Notary Public.

OMAHA offers splendid openings for ex tensive brick yards. The yards that we now have do not half supply the demand.

MR. ADAMS finds Omaha a very healthy town, in spite of all the drawbacks of wretched depot accommodations and obstructed connections with the east.

Why can't Van Wyck do something that will not offend the sensitive soul of the Pickwickian young man who edits the Douglas street "Lunch Counter"?

PRESIDENT ADAMS may say what he pleases to inquisitive reporters about his utter ignorance of the intentions of the Union Pacific with regard to depots, headquarters and local connections. But we imagine that he still has some influence with Mr. Callaway and his staff. President Lincoln once protested when somebody asked him for an office that he had no influence with the administration. President Charles Francis Adams still has some influence with the Union Pacific.

THE property owners along south Sixteenth street have very promptly subscribed the funds necessary to pay the damages assessed by reason of the construction of the new viaduct. This settles the question of the speedy erection of the structure which is to give Omaha the shortest line to the stock yards and is to continue to the city limits one of its most important retail thoroughfares. The building of the viaduct will at once raise values from one end of Sixteenth street to the other.

OMAHA boasts of no artificial boom. but she continues to grow steadily and substantially. The numerous handsome buildings and the thousands of dwellings that are being erected, the grading, curbing and paving of the streets, the building of the viaduct, the construction of the belt line, the proposed cable line, the steady influx of new business firms, wholesale and retail, the building of new packing houses at the South Omaba stock yards, and a hundred other enterprises, all contributing to the wealth and population, are some of the evidences of the growth and prosperity of Omaha.

THE cable line will be welcomed Din Omaha and liberal inducements will be offered the company to inagurate the system. But the managers should not ask for the earth. The city has some interests at stake which it is the duty of the council to protect. Rates of fare should be regulated and there certainly ought to be guarantees of a minimum number of trips to be run and distance traveled. If right of way is to be given over the new viaduct the company should be called upon to contribute towards its maintenance. Of course they would come under the same restrictions as the street car company in regard to street paving and maintenance of payements. There is a general tendency throughout the country to refuse any more donations of rights of way which are extremely valuable privileges. If the cable company secures these upon certain specified routes they should be satisfied to abide by reasonable restrictions which will assure the public a fair return for the franchise.

Ir never rams but it pours. It is so with cities as it is with men. A few months ago Omaha was compelled to import almost every pound of iron for building purposes and at least a quarter of a million dollars a year went to foundries in Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis and elsewhere. Now we have a very complete foundry and architectural iron works, with the assurance of another much larger establishment in the very near future. This is only the beginning of the manufacturing era. Five years hence we will be able not only to turn out all the work of this kind we need in Omaha, but to supply the whole region west of the Missouri. In the matter of jobbing houses, Omaha is on the eve of as great an increase as was made at Minneapolis and St. Paul a few years ago. One of these cities added seventy and another ninety jobbing houses in a single year. The only trouble is that we have not buildings enough to accommodate Jobbers who want to locate. Twenty or twenty-five six story buildings could be rented at good figures this season. Our capitalists will find a very safe place for at first when the proposed Dublin their money in solid stone, brick and

mortar.

The President's Message. The message of President Cleveland upon the existing labor trouble is chiefly interesting as an evidence of the national importance attained by the present disturbance in the relations of capital and labor. The president calls the attention of congress to the subject as a "serious and pressing" one, so serious that he feels constrained to urge the passage of legislation to remedy the dangers which he believes are threatening social order and the material interests of the nation. The remedy which Mr. Cleveland proposes is voluntary arbitration through a federal commission attached to the labor bureau, which shall be a permanent body at all times to offer its services to disputants. Such a body Mr. Cleveland believes would be preferable to a local commission, as it would gain in experience and ability to adjust grievances, and would be more impartial in considering disputes

which might arise. The president's suggestion differs only from that of Congressman O'Neil in making the commission a permanent body of federal office-holders with headquarters at Washington, while Mr. O'Neil's bill calls for local commissions with the power of federal courts, to be called together at places where disturbances may arise. Both bodies are to have no power of enforcing their decisions. Their judgments are to be nothing more than opinions upon the questions submitted, which either side may disregard at will. Herein lies the flaw in both propositions.

Voluntary arbitration sounds well, but the only arbitration which will prove effective in the adjustment of great disputes, such as those which are now seriously injuring the country, is an arbitrament which will carry the means of enforcing its decisions with it. The objection that constitutional restrictions stand in the way of such a method of settlement can be removed. If the government has no right to deal with such questions now it should be given the right. Sixty millions of people will take the view that if there is no constitutional remedy for the disastrous complications which railroad management and railroad strikes have developed, some remedy must be provided. Voluntary arbitration may do for questions of local importance, but where the whole internal commerce of the land is affected and every day of disturbance means hundreds of thousands of dollars of loss to the nation, a more effective means must be

sought.

Mapleson the Humbug. Omaha is to be spared the infliction of an alleged operatic performance by that prince of humbugging impressarios, Colonel Mapleson. Aside from hearing Minnie Hauk, Omaha can congratulate herself that the doughty colonel's creditors in the west have relieved her from the cloud of profanity which would surely have floated over the city after the proposed performance of Saturday. The troupe virtually went to pieces in San Francisco, many of the best singers left in disgust for east, and those who remained did so principalty for the reason that their salaries were in arrears and the railroad companies declined to transport passengers on credit. Col. J. H. Mapleson is roundly cursing his bad luck. He thinks the American people unappreciative, and attributes his financial disaster to the fact. Mapleson has killed himself and Italian opera in this country by his failure to keep faith with the public and his outrageous treatment of his troupes. New York threw him out bodily last fall. He had humbugged them for several seasons, broken his contracts with the Academy of Music directors, cheated the public with troupes composed of a few good stars and miserable support, with a background of wretched scenery and worn-out operas. His record has been one of daily quarrels with creditors, fights with deputy sheriffs, disputes with managers and hotel proprietors, wrangles with employes and cursings from an outraged public. Omaha need feel no regret at missing another opportunity for denouncing him as a fraud of the first water.

Other Lands Than Ours. The home rule campaign has been transferred from the benches of partiament to the halls of the various cities and boroughs, where liberals, radicals and tories are haranguing their constituencies upon the proposed measures for Irish reform. The meetings held and called since the adjournment of parlia ment on Monday are already numerous. The managers of the liberal party are using all their efforts primarily to arrest the process of party disruption. Dread of this impending catastrophe has already modified the tone of several liberal papers, which are now disposed to accept Mr. Gladstone's proposals rather than risk political ruin. This and other things greatly encourage the Gladstonians, who already proclaim the conviction that the country will come round to their side. Cooler heads think that the data for a decisive opinion are still wanting. The line the caucus now seems inclined to take is pretty clearly indicated in the attempt to rally liberals once more

by the magic of Mr. Gladstone's name rather than on the merits of the present home-rule policy. Many liberal associations show themselves ready to indorse both. Many advocate the second reading of the ministerial bills, while not pledging themselves to the details. This last declaration is the most the liberal whips really hope to secure members of the house in the possibility of Some believe carrying some Irish measure involving large concessions, yet not large enough to satisfy Mr. Parnell. It is certain that no such measure will be accepted by Mr. Gladstone, or earried while his ministry is in office. Mr. Davitt's speech in Glas gow is a singular comment on Mr. Gladstone's theory that home rule in the present form will be a finality. Mr. Davitt being asked whether the Irish would be satisfied, replied that it was no reason because a man had breakfast that he should not have dinner and supper. The opposition in Scotland still continues Scotland has been for a year a source of anxiety to the liberal leaders. During the campaign last autumn the Scotch liberal press received Mr. Gladstone's northern speeches very coldly. They refused to believe the premier when he denied that there was any possibility of

making disestablishment a live issue in

parliament. The Scotch liberals revolted

parliament was announced, but re-

all pented; and now they are over the fences again on land expropriation. The Glasgow chamber of commerce passed a vote on Monday denouncing the land purchase measure, and Mr. Gladstone's trip to the "northern capital" will not be any child's play. After saying all that can be said in explanation of the Scotch coldness toward the government on the ground of high patriotism, it must be confessed that Caledonia appears to be moved by a clannish fear that she is being left out in the cold on land

Greece seems determined to precipitate war with Turkey and to de'y the powers. The first clash of arms took place on Tuesday, when an alleged attempt on the part of the Turks to cross the neutral line was repulsed by the Greek troops who captured two of their guns. There seems little doubt that the powers interfere at once. Germany and England are agreed on a policy of armed intervention. Resolute action by all the powers would put an end to the Greek demonstration. They would blockade the Pierus, and if necessary take possession of Athens. Greece would then be forced to submit to superior force, and give guarantees to keep the peace. But the powers naturally shrink from bullying by combined strength a kingdom too puny to cope with the weakest of them. The mortifying position in which Greece finds herself would be changed, but perhaps the elements of ridicule and chagrin might be transferred to themselves. Besides, there is certain sympathy for Greece, arising from the belief that she was not treated by Turkey in the matter of the frontier as the treaty of Berlin con-

Bismarck's significant remark that the map of Europe needs revision is likely to cause uneasiness in France. It is not probable that Germany is especially anxious for any addition to the Kaiser's dominions from French territory, but a firm alliance might be made between Germany and Italy by ceding to the latter the Mediterranean provinces of France, which would nicely round off the north Italian frontier. The bare possibility of such a thing is enough to put every Frenchman in a cold prespiration, and yet a partition of this kind is far from impossible.

The Russians are determined to keep all they have won in Asia, and are making a long step in the direction of defending their newly-acquired possession north of Afghanistan by constructing a railroad from the Caspian sea to Merv. This achievement will put the English in Afghanistan at a disadvantage, since the Russians will be enabled to concentrate troops on the northern frontier for the disputed territory with more readiness than British and Indian troops can be marched some hundreds of miles from the eastern boundary. Proposals are on foot to construct a railroad in Afghanistan from the Indian line to Candahar, and thence to Herat, but nothing has yet been accomplished, and the Russians are therefore still a long way ahead.

The census of the German empire for 1885, now completed, shows that there are twenty-one cities in Germany with a population of over 100,000, an increase of seven since the census of 1880, when ignorance of the public. As a matter of there were but fourteen cities of that size. Berlin leads the list, having a population of 1,316,382, an increase of about 200,000 since 1880. Dusseldorf shows the largest percentage of increase, having now 114, 451 inhabitants, against 95,458 at the last census, a gain of a little over 19 per cent. The quaint city of Nuremberg seems to have taken a new lease of life, and has added over 16,000 to her population in the last five years, having now 116,193 inhabit ants. Even in Strassburg, in the "captive" province of Alsace, the numbers have grown from 104,000 in 1800 to 112. 000 in 1885. The whole empire has added about 6,000,000 to its population since 1871, the year of its formation. A comparison with the latest estimates, only partially official, of other European countries shows that Germany is increasing in population much more rapidly than any of them except Russia. This, too, in spite of the strong tide of emigration.

The favorable report of a committee of the French chamber of deputies upon the Panama Canal company's application for permission to issue lottery bonds to amount to \$120,000,000 indicates that the French government has decided to support M. de Lesseps in that matter. If M. Rosseau has submitted a report upon which such action can reasonably be based it should be given to the public. It is worthy of notice that the movement for this huge lottery loan promises to be successful just at the time when the government is about to ask the French people for a loan of \$300,000,000. It is said, moreover that the Credit Foncier may at any moment undertake to place lottery bonds for \$150,000,000 or \$200,000,000. The savings of Frenchmen will soon be in great demand. If the canal company should gain its point now, with a great national loan imposling, its success would indicate a willingness on the part of the government to support the enterprise at any cost.

PROMINENT PERSONS.

The best portrait of Miss Folsom in Washington is one which hangs in the president's bed room.

Henry Watterson is gaining strength and has taken passage for Europe by a steamer to sail about May 1. President Cleveland is said to have ad-

alitted to a personal friend that he will marry Miss Folsom in June. President Noah Porter of Yale college and

Mrs. Porter celebrated their golden wedding at New Haven a few days ago. Miss Sarah Orne Jewett has gone where the mocking-bird will sing her to rest in the magnolia groves of the sunny south. Attorney General Garland lives in a shab-

by looking, old fashioned frame house that sits back in a bare and dismal yard. Miss Folsom has soft brown hair of a shade between dark and light, violet blue eyes, a well shaped nose and mouth, and a full,

Walt Whitman is as good a gray bard as ever. He lectures with more vim and spirit now than he did before he received his shock of paralysis.

Mr. George W. Cable has not much honor in his own city. The New Orleans Times-Democrat discusses southern literature, and leaves him out altogether.

Since he was boycotted, six years ago. Capt. Boycott has lived in peace with the tenantry,

and has grown as nearly popular as an Irish

land agent could hope to be. Edwin Booth has wired his attorney at Newport not to sell his house in that place, as he will occupy it himself this summer. It had been advertised for sale.

Edward Atkinson has got himself into trouble by asserting that a man can live comfortably in Boston on \$200 a year. Housekeepers want to tie a dish-rag to his coat-During the war Mrs. Terry of North

Adams, Mass., nursed back to life a stranger who was prostrated with fever. The man, who was a brother of Senator Stanford of California, died recently, leaving her \$15,-The wife of Senator Hearst has with her

now, as her almost inseparable companion, Miss Eleanor Calhoun, the actress, who as a California girl won Mrs. Hearst's interest when she made her first struggles for the stage in San Francisco.

The oldest student in Yale college is Porter Snerman, of the senior class, who is back after an absence of twenty years, to finish his course. Mr. Sperman occupies the same room in a house on High street that he did just twenty years ago. He is a conspicuous figure about cotlege and looks more like one of the old professors than a student. He hails from Kansas.

Only Now and Then One.

New Haven News. It would take a man 3,000 years to read all the standard works; very few men, however, care to devote so much time to reading.

A Word for the Mugwumps.

Boston Herold.
Senator Ingalis, of Kansas, the slim and agile phrase maker, did not have a basis of truth for his smutty speech in the senate, The fact is that the mugwumps are the most virile and procreative men in political life.

A Hint to Garland.

St. Louis Republican. The distinguished gentleman who always lost at poker though he generally won at law sees now that he would have done much better to stick to law. The games of chance of poker and politics offer too many opportunities for playing the dence.

Will Not Comfort the Office Seekers. St. Louis Globs-Democrat. Everybody will be glad, of course, to hear that the president is going to take to himself a wife; but it will not comfort the democratic office-seekers very much to reflect that much of the time which he might have devoted to their interests has probably been spent in writing love letters to his best girl.

Sensible Advice.

Lincoln Journal. The Omaha exposition building is an elephant. But Omaha should have too much pride to let it go into the hands of dry goods merchants as proposed. Omaha ought to be willing to stand a little expense like the keeping open for public use such a building as it has, for the benefit of the rural folks, who sometimes like to assemble in great numbers.

A Railway Attorney Unveited. Chicago Herald.

Scratch the back of a Pacific coast senator and you will find either a millionaire or a railway attorney. Senator Dolph, of Oregon, is not a millionaire. He is a railway attornev. For some time he has been quite conspicuous in an apparent desire to have certain unearned land grants to the Northern Pacific foricited, and people who knew Dolph and his relations to that road marvelled much at the singular attitude of an attorney for Villard and the old Northern Pacific. It has taken the genius and industry of the terrible Van Wyck to unearth the Senegambian. Dolph's bill is to forfeit only that portion of the grant extending from Wallula, W. T., to Portland, over which the company did not build. The road made other connections and does not care for the land involved. But it does want to be confirmed in its title to the other uncarned lands along its line, and the Dolph bill provides for that in a very neat way. The result of the VanWyck exposure is that the bill will go back to the committee, and another bill, forfeiting the whole of the unearned land grant west of the Missouri river, will take its place. Thus is a railway attorney in the senate, masouerading as a public servant, stripped of his flimsy

George Weatherly, in Cassell's for May. While the hedgerows and trees are bare. From meadow and coppice and lane Is wafted a fragrance rare To gladen the earth again!
What is it? What is it?
What news does it bring?
'Tis the scent of the violet, The breath of the Spring! When the dark and the daylight meet, High up in the vault of heaven Is heard a song more sweet Than any to mortals given! What is it? What is it? What news does it bring? 'Tis the song of the skylark, The voice of the Spring! The dull dark winter is passed, And over the waking land wonderful beauty is cast, That we cannot but understand! What is it? What is it?

The Dawn of Spring.

RELIGIOUS. There are more churches and chapels in London than in the whole of Italy. The Baptists claim to have more churches n Philadelphia than any other denomina-

What news does it bring?

'Tis the grace of a maiden, The face of the Spring!

Sixty-seven persons have joined the Methodist church at Vinton, Iowa, during the past six months. The king of Siam not only welcomes for-ign missionaries to his country, but con-

tributes to their support. About 204,000,000 copies of Christian publi-cations in the native languages of India have een published in the past ten years. The Boston ministers have, by a vote of 15

o 4, voted in favor ofgextending the elect ranchise to women in municipal affairs. The average salary in forty-three of the Methodist churches in the New Haven dis-trict of New York East Conference is \$450. The Lutheran church in Wisconsin outnumbers all other Protestant churches comcommunicants.

An association has been formed in England called the Morning Watch, whose object is to encourage early rising and early communion The colored preachers of Jackson, Miss., "boycotted" Moody and Sankey and kept their members from attending "special ser-

vices for the colored people,"

The secretary of the Southern Bantist con-The secretary of the Southern Baptist convention reports that in the fifteen state and one territory comprising the convention there are 570 Baptist associations, 14,100 churches for white and 7,480 for colored people. The total membership is 997,529 whites and 771,047 colored. Total Baptist churches in the United States, 25,599. Total Baptist churches in the world, 35,800. Total Baptist membership in the United States, 2,597,753. Total Baptist membership in the world 3.

Fotal Baptist membership in the world 8 One of the most remarkable changes in the recent educational life of Germany is the rapid increase of theological students in the universities. The following figures speak for themselves: This year there are 2,553 men studying theology in the Prussian universities alone. Of these 726 are at Berlin, 582 at Halle, 300 at Griefswalden, 246 at Koenigsberg, 225 at Goettingen, 159 at Bresslau, 159 at Marburg, 28 at Bonn, and 84 at Kiel. Last year at these universities the entire number was 2,3:2; in 1884, 1,9:6; in 1882-3, 1,600, and in 1881-2 only 1,394. Thus four years have witnessed an increase of One of the most remarkable changes in the four years have witnessed an increase of 1,159, or 83.9 per cent.

A physician in Laurens county, South

VIEWS AND INTERVIEWS. The President's Intended, and Her

Omaha Relations. "Omaha people ought to take considerable interest in the coming marriage of President Cleveland and Miss Folsom," remarked an old-timer. "How sof" he was asked. "Miss Folsom has several relatives living here. Her grandfather, John B. Folsom, now living at Folsomdale, Wyoming county, N. Y., is the brother of the late Benjamin R. Folom, one of Nebraska's pioneers, who died at Tekamah, November 20, 1882. He was a member of the territorial legislature in the early days, and represented Burt county. John B. Folsom was the father of Oscar Folsom, who was Cleveland's law partner, and who was killed some years ago by being thrown from his buggy, which was upset by the wheels catching to a railroad track. It is the daughter of Oscar Folwhom Cleveland is to marry. som She is the second cousin of N. R. Folsom, of Tekamah, of Mrs. Helen Ferris, of Omaha, and of Benjamin Folsom, the children of Benjamin R. Folsom. Mrs. Ferris is the wife of Mr. Ferris, the landford of the Planters' house. The estate of the late Benjamin R. Folsom, consists mainly of Omaha city property, and is estimated to be worth between \$350,000 and \$500,000, and John B. Folsom, of New York, grandfather of the president's intended, has an undivided half interest in it. John B. Folsom has a great deal of property besides this interest in his brother's estate, and is a very rich man. He has no children living, but has three sets of grandchildren. His favorite grandchild no doubt, is Miss Frankie S. Folson, the future mistress of the white house. She is now traveling in Europe with her mother,

and her cousin, young Ben Folsom, of Omaha. They are expected to return to this country early next month. They are now in Italy, a letter having been received here the other day from young Ben Folsom, dated at Rome. They have made an extensive tour, and will return to Paris in a few days, and purchase the remainder of the bridal trousseau. Miss Folsom's grandfather is supply ing the money for her trip abroad. Grover Cleveland has been a constant and faithful friend to mother and daughter ever since the death of friend and partner, He regarded the care of Miss Folsom as a life trust. She is, indeed, a handsome young woman, and her life has not been without its romance. She is tall, and has a splendidly moulded form, graceful carriage, beautiful features, and a wealth of dark, almost black, hair, and above all she has a most amiable disposition, which makes her a tavorite with everybody. In 1879, when she was only 15 years old, she was voted the most beautiful lady at an 'authors' carnival' in Buffalo, at which 15,000 votes were east, her plurality amounting almost to a majority over all competitors. After spending two years in the high school, she entered Wells College, at Aurora, N. Y., and remained there four years. While attending high school she became engaged to a dashing fellow named Charles Townsend, who, however, broke the engagement in order to make an engagement with a banker's daughter at Auburn, where he had entered a theological seminary. Townsend broke the second engagement However, the Townsend family and Miss

Folsom are to-day on intimate terms of friendship. A Lightning Railroad Builder. "The presence of Gen. Jack Casement in the city brings to mind old times," said an old settler. "The Casement brothers, Jack and Dan, built most of the Union Pacific railroad, frequently constructing over a mile a day. Jack Casement, who had been a gallant general in the union army, proved himself equally as good a commander of the vast army of railroad builders. He is still building railroads, and is now constructing the Missouri Pacific extension from Weeping Water to Lincoln. His reminiscences of the pioneer days of the Union Pacific would make an interesting volume of large dimensions. Gen. Casement is astonished at the wonderful growth of Omaha since the days when he used to make this city his head-

quarters. Fulford's Reminiscence of Early

Days in Nevada. "I knew Mark Twain and Dan de Quille years ago in Virginia City, Nevada," said Robert Fulford, the husband of charming Annie Pixley, while he was in Omaha with his company the other day. "I have forgotten Dan de Quille's right name, but he was then considered a much brighter and wittier man than Sam Clemens, and I think he is yet. But Clemens had a natural shrewdness for turning to his own account the western wit that he picked up among the miners and printers of Virginia City. He saw that his supply of western incidents would take in the east, and be easily converted into money. He tried the experiment, and succeeded. He is a natural-born money maker—an excellent business man. Dan de Quille lacks those qualities which have made Clemens a very wealthy man. Dan de Quille is considered the best authority on mining in the western country. He has had tempting offers, in years past, to connect himself with eastern newspapers, but he always declined them. 1 was a printer in Virginia City in those days and was getting \$1.25 per thousand. It was a poor printer who couldn't make \$125 to \$150 per week. We lived like princes. Those were royal days indeed. I was one of the party who put up a job of highway robbery on Clemens by of a practical joke, but he couldn't take a joke like that, and treated it in a serious manner. He tells the story in his 'Roughing It.' He never forgave us for it. I went down to San Francisco and set type for a while at 75 cents a thousand. The boys, however, kicked because a certain amount of 'phat was taken away from them, and went out on a strike. They had forgotten that the railroad had been completed, and in a few days the town was filled with 'rats,' who took their places. I never set another type but went on the stage, and have been a theatrical man ever since. I went through all the mining camps with a small company, traveling in wagons, and carrying a stage and scenery with us. We made a mint of money in those days, and had heaps of fun. I remember one very amusing incident indeed. One of our actors, while changing his clothes in a corner and behind a curtain, fell off the stage in full view of the audience. He had nothing on but his shirt, and the shout that went up from the crowd was deafening. The poor fellow crawled under the stage, and we lifted up a plank and rescued him behind the drop-

A Big Japanese Funeral.

"I was reading an interesting account of a high-toned Japanese wedding the other day,' said Mr. C. H. Dewey, "but it was not as interesting to me as the description of a big Japanese funeral which was told to me while was in Japan. It was the funeral of Mr. Iwasaki Yataro, in Tokio, something over a year ago. He was a very rich man. His rise from a comparatively poor man to the rank of perhaps the wealthiest and most enterprising citizen of the empire in the short space of thirteen years made him a noted character. Less than thirteen years ago he was the owner of only three steamers, but when he died he left a fleet of forty. It was started the great Mitsu Bishi steamship company, and purchased the first steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship company plying ten years ago between Yokohama, Kobe, Nagaski and Shanghai. He gave employ Carolina, claims to have found a 12-year-old boy whose backbone is prolonged into a tail eight inches long, covered with a thick growth of hair. The boy can wag the tail.

the bearers of numerous large banners with appropriate inscriptions. Then came five hundred men carrying trees which were planted on the burial ground. The treebearers were clad in robes of white, which is the mourning color of the country. Closa to the hearse were fifty Chinese priests. Some of the high priests were on horse-back and some in carriages. A band of musicians produced the most lamentable music from Japanese instruments. The hearse was made of white pine, and was borne by thirty men, robed in white Over the coffin was the uniform of the deceased, who had the title of commodore. Close behind the hearse came the eldest son of the deceased, clothed in white and bearing a tray with offerings for the departed soul of his father. Then followed all the near relatives and best friends, among them being the nobility of Tokio, followed by foreign friends and employes, numbering about three hundred, and including many Americans. Immediately after came the Imperial band and a company of 150 men with reversed arms, winding up with a large num-

ber of carriages and about five thousand Jap-

anese employes. The place of interment was

about four miles from the residence of the de-

ceased. A sumptuous lunch was served to all

foreigners in foreign style, and to the Japan-

ese in the style of the country. The foreign-

ers were treated to champagne, 600 baskets

being consumed. The natives were given

cheap wine. The expense of the funeral was about \$40,000," An Incident of a Wedding Trip. "Let me tell you a good little story about a young man down our way," said a Brownville gentleman the other day. "The nero of the story is a well known citizen of Tecumseh. He was married not long ago and started on a southern wedding trip. When the train stopped at Topeka for dinner a waiter tushed out and began pounding a gong. The young man from Tecumseh, thinking it was intended for a charivari rushed up to him and exclaimed. 'Hold on there! How did you fellows down here get on to this racket! Stop her! I'll set 'em up for the boys,' '

Omaha's Reputation Abroad. "It is astonishing to hear how much attention Omaha is attracting abroad," said a gentleman who recently returned from the east "Every one with whom I became acquainted wanted to know if it was a fact that Omaha is growing and improving as rapidly as is reported from time to time through the press. Persons who were here a few years ago could hardly believe all that I told them. Omaha certainly has a splendid reputation throughout the country. Many of my friends and acquaintances said that if they could sell out they would surely come to Omaha."

Tom Murray's Building. "I understand that Tom Murray intends to run his building up only two stories and then roof it." said a well known citizen, "He started in to put up a four story building, and the foundations are intended for such a structure. I question whether Murray will reach the second story this season. Meantime he is obstructing two-thirds of the street with his material, and not a stroke of work is being done. The city authorities ought to compel him to clear the street or go ahead with his building. It is a pity that such an old mossback and obstructionist should own such a valuable lot. He can sell it to-day at a very handsome figure, but he won't do it. Neither will be properly improve it, at least, not in a hurry-not in the immediate future.

EDUCATIONAL.

Prof. Williams, of the chair of comparative philology at Oxford, is to be knighted. Every room in the agricultural college at Lansing, Mich., is occupied by a student. President Porter, of Yale college, cele-brated the fifty anniversary of his wedding last week. There are 3,000 teachers of elecution in this

country trying to develop the oratorical tal-There are 300 students at the Michigan agricultural college, at Madison, of which agricultural conego, and Lieut, Lockwood. The pupils of a Georgia school who went

out on a strike against an obnoxious teacher got so far as to nall up the school house door. Then their daddies took them in charge. Prof. C. H. Hitchcock, of Dartmouth college, state geologist of New Hampshire, and Miss Shattuck, of the South Hadley Ladies' seminary, have gone to the Sandwich Islands to collect specimens for the beneuit of the museums of their respective institutions.

Mrs. Prudence Crandell Philleo, now liv ing in a "three room pioneer box house," at Elk Falls, Kan, has just been compensated by the Connecticut assembly with an annuity of \$400 for outrages sustained fifty-three years ago when she was driven out of Connecticut town for keeping school for ne-

gro girls. There are now twenty-one alumni associa-tions in the following cities: New York, Philadelphia, Cinelmati, Boston, Chicago, Washington, San Francisco, Cleveland, Albany and Troy, Denver, Worcester, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Wilkesbarre, Newark, Minneapolis, Hartford, Utica and Syracuse, Buffato, Louisville and Providence. There are also an alumni committee at New Haven.

The alumni of Trinity college, Hartford, having raised \$20,000 towards a \$30,000 gymnasium, Mr. Junius S. Morgan, the London banker, has nothed the New York house, of which his son, J. Pierpont Morgan, is the head, to pay the balance needed, and also to nead, to pay the balance needed, and also to advance enough for an annex which can be used in winter, making the total gift at least \$20,000. Mr. Morgan is an native of Hart-ford, where, before going to London, he was an honored merchant, and heretofore he has been generously liberal to Trinity college and to other institutions and public shipsts. and to other institutions and public objects

Infantile and Birth Humors

Speedily Cured by Cuticura.

FOR Cleansing the Skin and Scalp of Birth Humors, for allaying liching, burning and inflammation, for curing the first symptoms of eczema, psoriasis, milk crust, scaid head, scrofula, and other inherited skin and blood diseases, Cuticura, the great skin cure, and Cuticura Scap, an exquisite skin beautifier, externally, and Cuticura Resolvent the new blood purifier, internally, are intallible. Absolutely pure.

"TERRIBLY AFFLICTED." Mr. and Mrs. Everett Stebbins, Belchertown, Mass., writes; "Our little boy was terribly afflicted with scrofnla, salt rheum and eryspelas ever since he was born, and nothing we could give him helped him, until we tried Cuticura Remedies, which gradually cured him, until he is now as fair as any child,"

"\$200 FOR NOTHING." Wm. Gorion, 87 Arington ave., Charlestown, Mass., writes: "Having paid about \$200 to first, class doctors to cure my baby without success-irried the Cuticura Romedies, which completely cured, after using three packages. "FROM HEAD TO FEET."

Charles Hayre Hinkie, Jersey City Heights, N. J., writes: "My son, a lad of 12 years, was completely cured of a terribic case of eccenna by the Cuticura Remedies. From the top of his head to the soles of his feet was one mass of scabs." Every other remedy and physiciaus had been tried in vain.

"A LITTLE BOY CURED." Nash & Nash, Covington, Ky., write: "One of our customers bought your Cutterra Remedies for his little boy, who had a kind of humor in the head, so that he was a solid soft of sores. He was entirely cured, and his father says he would not begrudge \$500 for the good it has done him."

Sold everywhere. Price: Cuticura, 5%; Resolvent, \$1; Soap, 25c. Prepared by the Potter Dang & Chemical Co., Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases." BABY Use CUTICUHA SOAP, an exquisitely per-

KIDNEY PAINS, STRAINS, BACK ACHE, weakness and weariness caused by overwork, dissipation, standing, walking, or the sewing machine, cured by the Curicula Astripans Plastell, New, elegant, original and pradiction 250

PERRY DAVIS' &

PAIN-KILLER

IS RECOMMENDED BY Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Managers Factories, Work-shops, Plantations, Rurses in Hopitals—in short, everybody everywhere who has ever given it a trial.

AREN INTERNALLY IT WILL BE FOUND A N VA PAILING CURE FOR

SUDDEN COLDS, CHILLS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, CRAMPS, SUN MER AND BOWEL COM-PLAINTS, SORE THROAT, &c.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY. T IS THE MOST EFFECTIVE AND BEST LINIMEST

ON EARTH FOR CURING SPRAINS, BRUISES, RHEMATISM NEURALGIA, TOOTH-ACHE, BURNS, FROST-BITES, &c.

Prices, 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 per Bottle. FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS. Beware of Imitations. #1

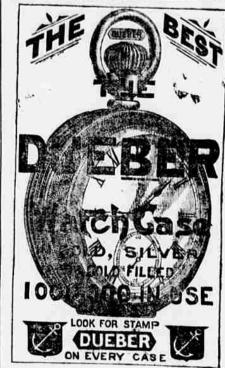
DOCTOR WHITTIER

A regular graduate of two Medical Colleges, has been longer engaged in the special restance of Canone, Narrora, Sarvand Ruson Diseases than any other Physician in St. Louis, as city pagers also a not all old restlement hous.

Nervous Prostration, Debility, Mental and Physical Weakness; Mercurial and other Affections of Throat, Skin or Bones, Blood Poisoning, old Sores and Ulcers, are treated with unparalleled success, on latest celentile principles, Safely, Privately.

Diseases Arising from Indiscretion, Excess, Exposure of Indulgence, watch preduce some of the following effects: hervousiese, debility, dimness of sight and defective memory, pimples on the face, physical decay, aversion to the society of females, confusion of ideas, electronic units of the society of females, confusion of ideas, electronic units and effects in the project of females, confusion of ideas, electronic grades of the species of the

MARRIAGE GUIDE 200 PAGES, PINE PLATES, elegant cloth and gill binding, scaled for 500. in postage of currency. Over fity wonderful pen pictures, true to life; articles on the following subjects: who may marry, she not, why; manbood, woman-bead, physical decay, effects of cellinary and oraces, the parallel of the contemplating married of contemplating marries should read it. Paper achieves, and the property of the contemplating marries about the case it. Pages and the contemplating marries about 12 and 12 and



PAUL E, WIRT FOUNTAIN PEN

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Price \$ 2.50

Warrantel to give satisfac-tion on any work and in any

J.B.Trickey&Co

WHOLESALE JEWELERS. Lincoln.

Sole Wholesale agents for Nebraska.

DEALERS SUPPLIED AT FACTORY RATES.

N. B. This is not a Stylo-

graph pencil, but a first class flexible gold pen of any desired fineness of point.

Ladies

心的特殊性性的原则的的。此为为中心的特别的

Do you want a pure, blooming Complexion! If so, a few applications of Hagan's MAGNOLIA BALM will gratify you to your heart's contenf. It does away with Sallowness, Redness, Pimples, Blotches, and all diseases and imperfections of the skin. It overcomes the flushed appearance of heat, fatigue and excitement. It makes a lady of THIRTY appear but TWEN-TY; and so natural, gradual, and perfect are its effects, that it is impossible to detect its application.