THE DAILY BEE.

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

THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, S. S.
County of Douglas, S. S.
N. P. Feil, cashier of the Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending May 21st, 1886, was as follows:
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Thursday, 20th 12,260
Friday, 21st 12,250

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 22d day of May, A. D. 1886. SIMON J. FISHER.

N. P. Feil, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is cashler 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; for April, 1886, 12,191 copies. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of May, A. D. 1886. Simon J. Fisher. Notary Public.

THE bride elect has arrived. Mr. Cleveland's nervousness over the approaching event is not apparent, however, in his latest veto messages.

OUR readers will find in to-day's issue of the BEE an interesting New York letter from John Habberton, author of "Helen's Babies," "The Jericho Road," and other interesting books.

ONE day General Miles corners Geronimo and the next Geronimo corners General Miles. There are lively times down in Apachedom, with no present prospects of a quiet summer in the neighborhood of the Mexican borders.

SENATOR VAN WYCK is working manfully to secure consideration in the senate for his bill taxing railroad lands, but the railway lobby is working just as hard to prevent the bill from being taken up. The Pacific roads head the obstruction with the sanctimonious Stanford and his puppet Frye, of Maine, representing the interests of monopoly on the floor of the senate chamber.

CHEERING Gladstone and hissing the queen were features of the reception to the generous young earl of Aberdeen in Cork yesterday. But why should the teen be bissed? She is repidly getting old and she has long been harmless to do damage to Ireland. An "uncrowned king " now has more influence at Westminister than the corpulent and penurious Victoria, whose monarch after all is the liberal party and its liberal statesman, Wm. E. Gladstone.

OMAHA has tested the value of public improvements soundly, substantially done. She has received full value for her money. The census shows that, as well as the new firms crowding into this community and the quickened activity in private improvements and property values. We cannot afford to rest on our oars now that the increase of population has caught up with the extension of the city's boundaries. Public improvements must go on. Parks and bouleyards are the next move to be made on the municipal checker board.

MESSRS. HEWITT AND RANDALL are looked to by Dr. Miller for a movement in favor of tariff reform. As both gentlemen ere heavily interested in maintaining the ron and steel monopoly, built up and maintained by the most exorbitant of tariff duties, their movement towards tariff reform is not likely to be made at a Mand S. gait. The fact is that the democracy are as badly split up on the question of tariff reduction as the republicans. leform in the parties must precede any offective reform in the tariff.

THE great convention of the Knights of Labor at Cleveland is likely to be of great benefit to the future work of the rder. Powderly is there, and so are a dozen other leaders in the movement to organize labor on a basis which will drive the hot heads and hre brands to the rear, and place the organization in the ands of men who will use it for the objects and aims for which it was created. The striking season now over has taught ome timely lessons to the Knights and they will probably be enforced by legistation at Cleveland which will prevent the recurrence of costly mistakes and illed movements which were doomed to fal-ure from the start.

As official circular from the general manager's office of the Chicago, Burlington & Northern railroad announces the appointment of Mr. W. J. C. Kenyon as general passenger agent of the new trunk line which President Touzalin and Manager Harris are completing between Chicago and St. Paul. Mr. Kenyon is an old time resident of Omaha, whose railroad training was obtained in the B. & M. headquarters under Manager Touzalin and Parcival Lowell, now general passenger agent of the Burlington road, Bright, quick and thorough, a sound basness man and a genial and popular geatleman both in and out of business, his steady advancement in railroading has on due not less to his own merits and ndustry than to the strong friendships which he made among his employers by is raithful and devoted attention to their terests. General Passenger Agent Conyon has many and strong friends in Omaha, who with the writer will join in congratulating him over a well deserved nservator of their official interests.

Silly Jealousy. The silly editorial of a Hastings paper advising the merchants of that city to

boycott Omaha on account of alleged op position to terms of the federal courts at Hastings was quite unnecessarily, we think, the subject of official action at the | contemporary. Last week, for instance, wholesalers have not troubled themselves about the federal court or its terms, and are only interested in keeping at a good distance from its operation. A few Omaha banks have recently had a little experience in that line with the celebrated case of Loyal L. Smith and the Hebrew children who hailed from Chicago, but they are not particularly anxious to repeat the

So far as Hastings merchants are concerned, we imagine that they will continue to buy where they can buy the cheapest and to the best advantage. If the Omaha market fulfils these conditions our wholesalers need not fear the threats of boycott from a disgruntled newspaper. They will secure the trade and hold it against all comers.

But what senseless idiocy it is for interior towns and cities to imagine that Omaha or Omaha merchants have the slightest interest in obstructing the prosperity of any Nebraska community. What earthly advantage could it be to Omaha, outside, perhaps, of a few lawyers, in preventing the United States courts from being put on wheels and trundled to a dozen points in the state, if congress saw fit to so decree? Such petty jealousies will do for country villages lighting for a county seat and the dollars and cents which the board of one judge and tifteen lawyers and jurymen may bring to the local hotel, but they have no place in a city of 75,000 inhabitants, the magnet metropolis of the state.

It Will Not Work.

The small gathering of the Omaha board of trade which met to endorse olcomargarine and compromised by declining to endorse a bill which will effectively prevent grease from being palmed off upon the public as butter, did not represent the sentiment of Omaha on this subject.

Ten thousand dollars' worth of butterine, labeled "creamery butter," is sold every month in this city by a single firm. A large part of this amount is retailed to consumers in Omaha. Not a pound of the stuff is sold under its right name, although a stringent state law provides heavy penalties for such fraud on the public. Why? Because the profits are so enormous that ' retailers prefer to take the chances of detection and punishment rather than to lose their trade. They know as well as the manufacturers that if they were orced to sell the stuff as "lardine" their trade would be gone. Creamery butter, clean and wholesome, would take its place very quickly. A few cheap boarding houses and hotels would probably still patronize the grease factories, but the general public would hold its nose and pass by on the other side of the street. The oleomargarine bill now before congreess, and against which the pork packers and lard refiners are protesting so vigorously, imposes a tax per pound on the product and throws around its manufacture the same restrictions of inspection, stamping and labeling as those which surround the manufacture and sale of tobacco and cigars. Federal officers will supervise the lardine mills, federal inspectors and marshals will enforce the law for the protection of our dairy interests, and federal courts will impose the penalties. Uncle Sam himself will take the case in hand and it will be well

attended to. The law is a radical one, but radical evils demand radical remedies. Experience has proved that mere prohibition of the fraud is profitless. It has been tried and found wanting. What the temper of congress is on the question can be seen from the defeat on Thursday of the proposed amendment to lower the proposed tax on manufacturers. Our agricultural interests demand protection at the hand of the government. They will receive it in spite of called meetings of commercial bodies convened to stroke the backs of a few interested manufacturers who have been trading on the good name of our honest dairy interests by furnishing lard and suct to customers branded as the pure and wholesome product of the churn.

Who Cares?

Suppose that proposed public improvements, such as parks and boulevards, do benefit individual property owners. Who cares, so long as they benefit seventy tnousand other individuals whose collective name is the city of Omaha? The mossbacks, skinflints and cent-per-centers who oppose every move towards beautifying and adorning this community in sections distant from their unimproved real estate, should be taught to take a back seat. Who cares whether they are shown to the rear?

So far as the BEE is concerned, and it feels that it reflects a progressive and enlightened public sentiment, it cares nothing whether John Jones and John Smith have money put in their several pockets by the rise of property consequent upon great improvements which Omahs needs, because they will increase the value of property in every section of the city.

Omaha has been kept back long enough by the shortsighted selfishness of wealthy property owners, who cannot stand the prosperity of others, while they view with solemn cheerfulness their own heavy bank accounts. The very men who have fought paving and grading and parking, because they owned no property which would be immediately benefitted, have reaped the handsomest returns from the general rise in real estate, which public

improvements have caused in Omaha. Who cares whether Omuha is to be great city, an attractive city, a city Thursday by the introduction of a bill in filled with the best class of residences, and throbbing with industrial and commercial life? Let those who do, see to it that, while it is possible to do so most cheaply, it lays aside its swaddling clothes and prepares for apparel suited to its rapidly approaching future.

OUR valued democratic contemporary in once more indulging in glittering and boastful generalities about its civcutation. It informs its renders that it basa larger bona fide circulation than any morning paper in the state and makes some further remarks about the number of papers printed on Sunday, "excluding the Omaha BEE." But it still declines to give ngures. Facts speak motion, and the Burlington & North- for themselves. The sworn circulation ern upon securing so able and worth a of the BEE stands each day at the head of its columns. The BEE knows what it and to it he may bend all his efforts. politicians and a few political cranks who

morning edition every day of publication in the week has more paid purchasers than the Herald. The circulation of its combined daily editions every week is double that of its esteemed democratic last board of trade meeting. Omaha the daily BEE sold 75,000 copies, and it was only an average week for BEE's too. The BEE gave up some time ago indefinite statements of its growth and now shows its readers and patrons what it is doing in the way of circulating a good paper six days out of the seven in every week. The figures speak for themselves Our vain glorious contemporaries should follow suit or hold their peace.

THE Herald persists in referring to the BEE as an evening paper, the object being to mislead some people into the belief that the BEE has no morning edition. The attention of the Herald is called to the fact that the average circulation of the morning edition of the BEE last week was 6,583, and the circulation of the evening edition was 5,879, the total average circulation of both editions being 12,412. See the sworn statement of circulation at the head of this page. The circulation of either edition of the BEE is larger than that of the Herald,

THE wicked Commissioner Sparks is again at his old tricks. He has rejected the claim of a Wisconsin mortgage company to about 123,000 acres of railroad indemnity lands selected by the usual diversions from the intent of the law. The most breathless shrickers that "Sparks must go" are the land grant jobbers whose grasping fingers have been caught securely in the vice of the general land office.

ONE effect of the southwestern strikes is seen in the unemployed workingmen who are coming to Omaha from a score of cities and towns in Missouri, Kansas and Iowa, in the hope of finding support for their families. Striking is a costly remedy. The recoil of the gun is often more deadly than the discharge where ignorant hands sight the weapon and handle the rammer.

Other Lands Than Ours.

The political kaleidoscope abroad has made another turn and the colors change at Westminster from portents of defeat to the home rule bill to a bright hope of the future success of the measure. A liberal meeting, mollifying assurances of concession from the premier and promises of support in return from the disaffeeted liberals are the efficient causes of the change. Back of all lays a threat of a dissolution of parliament in case the home rule bill was not passed to its second reading. Auxious members, whose election tarely six months ago had taxed their purses, were not anxious for another campaign especially as the mutterings of discontent at their refusal to follow Mr. Gladstone's lead presaged de feat if an appeal were made at the potls. Mr, Gladstone has agreed to concede Irish representation at Westminister in return for a majority for the bill on its second reading. This is the only concession except that of a delay until autumn before the measure is taken out of the hands of the committee and brought forward for general debate. In yielding this point he sweeps away the argument that his home rule bill was virtually dismemberment, and he conciliates Cardinal Manning who opposed the measure because the objectionable clause would remove the bulk of Catholics from parliament. Mr. Parnell is reported as approving the change in programme. He is not reported as suggesting it, which was probably the case. No one doubts that there is and has been for months a perfect accord between the Irish and liberal leaders, however carefully each has concealed the fact from the public. Mr. Gladstone has always been fertile in political resources. He has played a waiting game in the present campaign which is sure to win in the end.

It, is announced that France refuses to authorize the lottery to raise funds to contine work on the Panama canal. That project has already cost \$150,000,000. In response to a request of de Lesseps, the French government sent an expert to look over the ground and report how much work has been done, how much remains vet to do, and the probable cost to complete it. This commissioner has just returned to France, and declares that but little over one-eighth of the work necessary to make the canal navigable for ships has been finished. As this would make the expenditure about \$1,000,000,000, even allowing for considerable exaggeration on the part of the expert, the French government wisely declined to countenance putting any more money in it. The greater part of the \$150,000,000 already spent in the work was subscribed by the French people. For a year past the government has been expecting unfavorable reports from Panama, knowing that if they came a panie would be likely to be precipitated in France, as if contributions ceased work would stop, and then the money would be as completely lost to the world as if it had been cast into the sea. To tide over the expected panic the bank of France has been accumulating gold for the last twelve months and has now about \$50,000,000 more than it had in April, 1885. This has been drawn from all the world, but particularly from great Britain and the United States. When the French realize that all this expenditure has been vain a financial crisis in France is probable, which will affect, to some degree, all the bourses of Europe. The forethought which has made provision to meet the crisis, however, is likely to reduce its effects to a minimum.

The decision of the French cabinet to expel the Orleans princes, which was announced on Tuesday, was followed on the chamber of deputies looking to this result. The move is a mistaken one. The princes have been for years quiet and respected citizens of the republic, serving in her armies, and to all appearances at least devoted to her interests. Nothing is more likely to bring to them public favor than the sympathy which would certainly follow their exile from France.

The third anniversary of the coronation of the ezar was celebrated on Wednesday in Moscow. The occasion offered an opportunity for the head metropolis of the Greek church to express the hope that "Christ's cross might soon be seen over St. Sofia." or in other words that Russian arms at an early date would wrest Constantinople from the grasp of the Turks. This is the great hope and aim of the ezar,

is talking about when it insists that its | But it will never be accomplished without a great international conflict in which more than half of Europe will take part. The strength of Turkey is its very weakness, which neither England nor Austria can permit to be assailed, where assault means the dismemberment of the Turkish empire.

> The ceremony of christening the very young monarch of Spain, born last week, took place on Sunday, and not only in the royal chapel at Madrid, where it took place, but throughout the kingdom, it was, doubtless, treated as a very notable event. The death of King Alfonso occurred on the 25th of November last. The succeeding four months have been remarkably tranquil, but the lull has seemed ominous, as if Carlists and republicans alike were disposed instead of vexing the uncertain reign of Princess Mercedes under the queen regent to await rather the event of last Monday. Now their plans may be developed; and, ot course, the suggested marriage of Prince Jaime, the son of Don Carlos, with Al fonso's oldest daughter, the princess of the Austrias, will no longer be mooted. But for the moment the future of the regency seems at least as secure with the baby prince as with the infanta Mercedes. Still the birth of a male heir to the throne of Spain is not regarded with that joy which would accompany such an event in a country where the monarchy is stable. The quiet which has prevailed in Spain since the death of Alfonso XIII has been in large part a waiting on the result of the queen regent's confinement The young widow has governed wisely with the prudent counsels of the veteran Sagasta; she has made friends with the family of the king, and his sisters, the princesses Isabella and Eutalie, have been the constant inmates of the palace; and the Carlist pretensions have been held in abevance-for there was a well understood hope that should the child, like the other children of Alfonso, be a girl, the disturbing question might be settled by the betrothal of the eldest princess, Maria de las Mercedes, to Jaime, the son of Don Carlos. The pretender himself is grow ing old, and the hardships of campaigning no longer have that relish for him they had fifteen or even ten years ago. He would have been quite content to let things take their course until ten years hence the princess should arrive at the age of 16 and be declared queen of Spain, and be married to his son, who would then be 25. Now there is appre-

hension of trouble once more. AND still the complaints come in from citizens and strangers alike that our streets are unmarked with their proper names, and that travel around the city is rendered inconvenient because one street looks so much like another, and the council has provided no way of distinguishing them. Let us know promptly how much it will cost to have the gas lamps lettered. After that the question of street signs should be taken up.

AMONG THE POETS.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox says she is hoarding her strength for the heights she hopes to

The London Telegraph says that "Dr Holmes might not be inaptly described as the Horace of America."

David Grant, whose recent death is recorded, was one of the best known of temporary Scotch poets. Paul H. Hayne, the Georgia poet, has been asked to read the original poem at the tomb

of General Grant on decoration day. Tennyson has joined the Loya! Irish patriotic union, the object of which is to resist the granting of home rule to Ireland. t Some of Matthew Arnold's most popular poems have been set to the music of his son. and are finding great favor with the artistic

literary world. Mrs. Ella Wheeler-Wilcox says that when about nineteen years old she wrote eight poems a day, and considered two a day but a small achievement.

The youngest poet in Boston is Miss Louise Imogene Guiney, the daughter of Col. Guiney, an Irishman who distinguished himself in the late war.

Poet Swinburne is rushing around London to warn enthusiasts not to expend all their energies upon Dr. Holmes, as he has another American poet to import, to-wit, Walt Whitman. Mrs. Ella-Wheeler Wilcox confesses in he

"Confessions" that in her early poetical practice she sent out into the world an immense amount of trash which she would wil lingly recali. Martin Farquhar Tupper's autobiography

has appeared in London. It appears that the author of "Proverbial Philosophy" once won a prize over the head of Mr. Gladstone for a theological essay. Mrs. Lillian Rozell Messenger, who in point of fact is not a messenger but a clerk in

the Sixth auditor's office at Washinton, proposes to show her progress in civil service reform by publishing a volume of original Walt Whitman is the most wonderful old patriarch in the United States. A few years

ago he was making farewell speeches as a helpless paralytic, now he is skipping around among the girls like the folly old harpist he was in his prime. Money No Object.

Boston Herald.

The country is now spending more than

\$1,000,000 a year on base ball. It comes high, but we must have it.

A Stab at Lowa St. Louis Republican..

Iowa has tarred and feathered a woman—a negro woman. Never again can it claim the

sainted Eliza Pinkston as its patroness. Prohibition in Maine. Brunswick (Maine) Telegraph A hen without tail-feather's would be about

as effective to brush up the streets as the con-

stitutional amendment, to put a stop to

drunkenness, evidently on the increase in

Taking Advantage of the Boom. St. Louis Republican, In a single year Pasteur has treated more than 1,000 persons for rables. So far as heard from not a pound keeper in America has ever seen a single mad dog. Pasteur does well to work fast while the excitement

Commands Attention in New York.

The New York papers all contain editorials on the late Plin White. Mr. White's swinding operations netted him \$1,500,000, and a man of that stamp necessarily commands a good deal of attention in New York, where successful rascality is always looked up to.

The Opposition to Van Wyck. Wood River Gazette.

Investigate the Van Wyck opposition closely and you will find that it consists altogether of monopoly lawyers and editors, railroad officials and cappers, disappointed

think a man ought to be everlastingly damned for espousing right outside as well as inside his party. If the people of Nebraska allow such an element to rule in the next election we shall be compelled to admit a wild overestimate, on our part, of their intelligence and good judgment.

A Severe Case of Boycotting.

New York Sun.
"Mistah Shugarsand," said Uncle Rastus, 'I want to git er number one cedfish an' er ham an' two ba's of soap an' toah poun's brown shugah an'-I reckon dat's all-an' yo' kin cha'ge 'em up to me."

"I can't do it, Uncle Rastus," "Hasn't yo' got de goods?"

"Oh, yes; I've got the goods." "I reckon I must a been boycotted," muttered the old man as he started for home. "Dere ought ter be a law agin dis yere boycottin', 'deed dere ought."

Still a Mystery.

New York Sun.
"Grover," said Mr. Lamont, after the day's work was done, and the twain were waiting to be called to a dinner of terrapin and canvas-back duck. "I am more or less annoyed by certain members of the senate who, to use a low-down expression, endeavor to pump me concerning your plans for June."

"I s'pose you are," returned the president thoughtfully, "but, Dan'l," he added, "when you are approached again upon the subject by Senatorial Paul Prys you can simply say that the president of thirty-eight United States and I don't know how many territor-ies is in executive session."

A Warning.

New Haven News. When a maiden goes out shopping She continues, never stopping Till she's on the verge of dropping From an apoplectic shock, Then her escort she entices To a cafe where the prices
For coffee, cakes and orange ices,
Shame the face upon the clock.

Though her smile is bright and sunny. Though her words are sweet as honey, Does it bring him back his money? Not to any great extent He also, poor, hapless duffer, Thinks his lot could not be rougher; Still he must sit there and suffer,

With a smile of calm content. While she chatters on in folly. Like a brilliant, senseless polly, Adding to his inclancholy, Till he wakes from out love's dream. N. B.—Maidens, list to reason, During this, the summer season, If you really wish to freeze on, Say "I never eat ice cream."

VIEWS AND INTERVIEWS.

Charley Collins Makes a Ten Strike. "I have just returned from California," said Judge Lyttle. "You remember Charley Collins, who used to run a newspaper in Omaha, and who went from here to Sioux City? Well, I met him in San Diego. Charley, who always was a hustler, has hustled together between \$25,000 and \$30,000 in that city during the eighteen months that he has been there. He went there with a very small amount of money-comparatively nothing-and began dabbling in real estate. He caught on in great shape, and made money rapidly. He will continue to do so, as San Diego property is looking up. It is the best harbor on the Pacific coast, and is now the terminus of one of the trans-continental railroads It is bound to be a big town. The climate is the best on the coast. John I. Redick, by the way, has invested in Los Angeles and San Diego property. His real estate in Los Angeles, for which he recently paid \$10,000, has advanced a little. In San Diego he has been more lucky. One piece of his property, which cost him \$10,000, has advanced 20 per

A Rich Field For Show People. "Yes, I am going to take my star to the Black hirls and make a bushel of money in the next sixty days, and don't you forget it. said Mr. "Hustler" Kelly, manager of Grace Hawthorne, an actress "who is no empress, no duchess, no countess, no baroness, but whose only misfortune lies in the fact of her having been born in the United States, and consequently obliged to speak English without a dialect." "Yes, there's plenty of money in the Black hills" continued Mr. Kelley. "and we are going to have some of it. Why look at what Col. J. H. Woods has done up there. He left Omaha without a cent. He didn't forget his cheek, however, and on the strength of it he bought an old circus tent from King, Burk & Co., now exhibiting in Omaha, and also a few cages of animals and some horses, the total bill amounting to \$1,400. Taking this truck to the Black Hills, he hired a lot of variety performers, here and there and everywhere, for little or nothing, and opened up a circus in first-class shape. It was the first circus that ever visited the Hills, and it took like wild-fire. Two performances daily, standing room only, people turned away. Just think of it. In fourteen

cent, white another piece, for which he paid

\$9,000, is now held at \$17,000."

weeks Woods cleared \$14,000." "Why doesn't he pay some of his debts in Omaha?" inquired an interested bystander. "Probably because he doesn't have to," re-

plied Mr. Kelly. "Well, he ought to pay Tom Mulvihill, the bill poster, that \$500 which he borrowed from him," said the bystander; "Tom let him have the money without any security."

"That doesn't surprise me," said Kelly, that man Woods will go into almost any bank and talk the president into letting him have \$1,000 on no better security than a cage of sick monkeys. Didn't he do it right here in Omaha? I have been told so."

"I believe he did do something of that kind," replied the bystander. "He has gall Why, after enough to do anything. he got that 8500 from Mulyihill, he came around and got \$150 more from him, giving him as security a pawn ticket for a daimond pin. The pin was soaked for \$20 I am told, but the ticket when it passed into Tom's hands had another cipher added. making it appear \$200. Tom, however, sold the ticket for \$100, thus losing \$50. 1 can't swear to the truth of this story, but it is just is I heard it. A few weeks ago Tom got Park Godwin to write to a Rapid City lawyer to ascertain what show there was of collecting the \$500 from Woods, and if he had anything attachable. The Rapid City lawyer wrote back that he had investigated Woods' case and found that he had no attachable property except a blonde circus woman, and if any man in Omaha wanted to attach that kind of property he could come on. Godwin read the letter to Mulvihill, who never cracked a smile, but said: 'That's a fine letter for one lawyer to write to another. I'm out \$500 all the same."

A Story of the Emancipation Proclamation.

"Carp," the Washington correspondent of the Cleveland Leader, writes: I chatted the other day with Editor Rosewater, of the Omaha Brie, about his career as telegrapher in the war department under Lincoln. I have given you some of the conversation before, but omitted the following. Said Mr. Rosewater:

"I sent out the first official dispatch of the emancipation proclamation. It was sent out on the evening of January 1, 1863. I attended the president's New Year reception that day, and though this move was expected by the people, it excited no comment. The colored people about Washington made no celebration whatever, and no one appreciated the magnitude of the act. The picture of Lincoln signing this proclamation, which hancs in the capitol, and which cost \$25,000, is all bosh. There was no such scene as is there represented. I Incoln made the proclamation as a war messure, and it only related to the slaves in the heart of the rebel country. After the battle of Bull Run Lincoln had said he would connected the slaves in 100 days if the war was not "I sent out the first official dispatch of the the slaves in 100 days if the war was not

stopped. In his message to congress just before this proclamation, he proposed a gradual emancipation in thisty-seven years. He made the move solely as a war measure, and no one considered it as amounting to much."

Lincoln and the rebell woman.

"Lincoln and the rebell woman."

"Lincoln and the rebell woman who was a strong rebel sympathizer. She was short, and she weighed in the vicinity of 250 pounds. One day she called at the white house to get a pass through the lines to the south. President Lincoln suspected her and did not want to give it to her. He put her off. She persisted, and he finally said: "Won't you walk down town with me" They then passed out of the white house together and started down toward the treasury. Lincoln took very long strides and he kept the woman on the trot keeping up with him. At last she could go no farther and grasped his arm and said: "Mr. President, I want a pass to Norfolk, and I want you to give it to me right away." "President Lincoln replied, as he looked "President Lincoln replied, as he looked down at her, 'Madam, I think your face ought to be enough to pass you anywhere.' He then walked away, and the woman came home denouncing Lincoln and calling him a 'darned babboon.'"

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Lawrence Barrett closed his season in San Roland Reed will star next season under his own management. Mme. Patti's receipts during her tour in Spain and Portgugal amounted to \$60,000, Nat C. Goodwin and wife (Eliza Weath-ersby) sailed for England on Wednesday.

Paul Heyse has just produced a successful ragedy, "Don Juan's Death," at Cologne, Willie Edouin has suddenly had to close his London threatre through bad business. Helen Barry is shortly to star in London in an American play, "The Esmonds of Vir-Max Maretzek is credited with having

evolved an opera entitled "The Peachblow Mr. Joseph Jefferson will begin his next season dramatic season at Denver, Col., August 30.

The largest theater in the world is the new opera house in Paris. It covers nearly three acres of ground.

Scanlan sails for Europe on June 8 on the Gulon line. He will make a tour of Ireland to study Irish character. Osmond Tearle is expected to arrive in New York next Monday, to prepare for his next season's starring four in this country.

Edward Terry, the actor is, about to build a new theater in the Strand, London, to be called Terry's Theater and to be opened February 14. James O'Neill's "Monto Cristo" season closed last week. He has cleared about \$35,000, with plenty of good territory left for

next season. All the Baltimore theaters excepting Ford's Grand opera house have reduced admission to 25 cents for the first floor during the summer season.

Managers Lehnan and Bateman will place a new London play on the road next season with Miss Victory Bateman and Charles T. Charles Pope, who has managed a theatre at St. Louis for several years, will enter the stellar list next season in the late John Mc-

Cullough's repertoire.

Magda Irschik, the German tragedienne. will make another tour of America next season, and will include in her repertoire Sardou's "Theodora." Matt Morgan has organized a diorama

stock company in Cincinnati, with a capital of \$100,000, for the purpose of illustrating the great battles of the late war. Following Liszt and Rubinstein, another notable planist is visiting Paris and London. It is Mme. Szarvady (nee Klaus), who was a favorite pupil of Schumann.

Adele Belgarde, who has been playing Fanny Davenport's role in "Fedora" at the Grand opera house, Toronto, during the past week, has achieved a notable success. Al Hayman, executor of the late Morris

Al Hayman, executor of the late Morris Greenwall, has brought sult against Mrs. Langtry, for breach of contract in not tul-filling a sixteen weeks' engagement in Aus-tralia. The damages are laid at \$18,000, It is probable that Colonel Mapleson will succeed in securing Madame Patti-Nicolini for a short season of Italian opera in London in spite of his recent reverses. The colonel is possessed of wonderful recuperative pow-ers.

Although Salvini is gone to return no more, at least under the Chizzola management, there will be plenty of foreign material at hand next season. Sarah Bernhardt will be here for two or three months; Wilson Bar-rett will show the raw Americans what true classism is in dramatic art; Mrs. Langtry will play several new parts under Ed Gilwill play several new parts under Ed Gil-more's management; and add to her Ameri-can investments, and the stupendous Meinngen company threatens an invasion

Timbers and Fists.

Edward Savage, a hardware man on Thirteenth street, hired some timbers from the Chicago Lumber company to move a house Among them were some belonging to an unknown party from Council Blufts. The latter now claims and takes all of them. Savage dizputes the claim and gets a blow on the check for his pains. He then sues out a writ of replevin to get possession of them.

Lambert Wins.

Judge Berka Thursday decided the suit of the St. George society against Sam'l Lambert, in favor of the latter. He claimed that he did not belong to the new association of that society and, though he might have paid some dues, he thought it was to settle up arrears to the old society. Judge Berka could not find Lambert's name on the record and decided that he had not been a member and consequently not liable for dues.

Military Observance.

General Breck said yesterday that the military headquarters would be closed on Decoration Day. Some of the soldiers at the fort will come to town to take part in the parade on that day, but otherwise there will be no special observance of the day, so far as the military is concerned.

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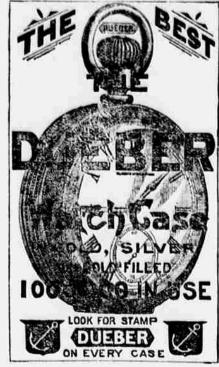
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