TERMS BY MAILS One Year...... \$10.00 Three Months..... Six Months...... 5.00 One Month...... THE WEEKLY BEE, Published Every Wednesday. TERMS, POSTPAID: with premium.

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

THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, | 8, s, County of Douglas, | 8, s, N. P. Feil, cashier of the Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the ac-tual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending June 4th, 1886, was as follows: Saturday, 20th 12,490 Monday, Sist. 13,077 Average.....12,425

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 5th day of June, A. D. 1885. SIMON J. FISHER. Notary Public. N. P. Feil, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is eashier 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; for May, 1886, 12,439 copies.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this ard day of June, A. D. 1886.

Simon J. Fisher.

SIMON J. FISHER. Notary Public

Posey Wilson, well known to many of our citizens, has been rejected as assayer of the Denver mint. He is now one of the posies blooming in the democratic graveyard.

Just now the most profound secret is the location of the cable road. Can not some of the managers take their wives into their confidence for a few days and let them whisper it in confidence to their eighbors.

Ir would pay the board of public works to walk down Farnam street from Sixbeenth to Tenth in a body and see how ine pavement is being rumed. If the same kind of work is allowed to go on another year the whole pavement will have to be taken up.

THERE is promise of interesting events in the kingdom of Bavaria. The erratic sourse of King Ludwig, who for a year or two has been thought to be little better than a madman, has at last brought about a formidable effort to dethrone bim, and unless the king is without a following a serious internecine conflict is assured. In any event, Bayaria is for the moment the most interesting spot on the European continent.

THE county commissioners, in acting as a board of equalization, can neither raise or lower the aggregate county assessment. They can simply distribute the burdens of taxation more equally where mistakes have been made by the assessors. But the city council are restrained by no such proviso. They are not bound to accept the returns of the assessors as the total valuation of the wards. If they see fit they can raise the assessments of any or of all the wards of the city to figures which will make the city assessment represent something like a fair valuation of Omaha real estate.

THE BEE to-day is a twelve - page paper. Besides the usual quantity of telegraphic, state and city news, it contains an interesting variety of miscellany. The "Story of Trembling Hand-The Legend of Crazy Woman's Fork," written specially for the BEE by General James 8. Briston, will no doubt be read with great interest and be appreciated for the moral it draws. Will, L. Visscher contributes a Wyoming story, entitled "Rose Winthrop," written in charming style. The letter from Milan, Italy, by Miriam Chase, an Omaha lady, is well worth reading, as is also our special New York etter, headed "Life in the Metropolis." Among other articles that will attract at tention, is "The Capture of Generals Crook and Kelley." There are still other elections which will entertain the readers of the BEE.

In the United States senate on Thursday, Mr. Beck of Kentucky succeeded with very little difficulty in having passed by a large majority his bill to prohibit mbers of congress from accepting retainers or employment from railroad companies which have received land grants or pecuniary aid from congress. The author of the bill rightly regarded it as carrying its own argument, while other senators doubtless realized the expediency of avoiding discussion. An attempt was, however, made to send the bill to a committee where it might be buried, but this plan of getting rid of the sesure was not very persistently urged, and it was passed by a vote of thirtyeven against eleven. It will probably pass the house by an equally decisive najority. The measure is a good one. It is notorious that members of congress. and more particularly senators, have for years accepted retainers and been the paid attorneys of great railroad corporations, and it is hardly questionable that the legislative action of these congressmen with respect to anything affecting the inerests of such corporations, has been more or less colored and influenced by heir connections with other corporations. The result has been the almost complete loss of public confidence in the ability of congress to legislate justly and ith reference to the paramount interof the people regarding any matter which the interests of the great railroad corporations are to any degree involved. It is quite time that this stigma pon congress were removed and the enfidence of the people reassured. It is ot certain that the bill of Senator Beck fully accomplish this; a way may be and to evade its requirements. But it a long step in the right direction, and al have general popular approval.

The Diplomatic and Consular Service. The democratic party during all the period in which the republicans held control of the government was not partial to the diplomatic and consular service of the country. The representatives of that party in congress persistently demanded the most rigid economy with respect to this service, and with the democratic press united in characterizing it as for the most part an extravagant luxury for which there were few compensating advantages. Appropriations for this service were fought more vigorously than those for any other. The policy of the government has at no time been so generous regarding this branch of the public service as is that of other great nations. While England, France and Germany encourage their diplomatic and consular representatives by liberal allowances and the assurance of permanent tenures, those of the United States, with a few exceptions. are ill paid and have no security in their positions beyond the term of the administration which appoints them. There was nothing extraordinary in the fact that a service thus treated, and the representatives of which were regarded by a large element of their countrymen as mere pensioners upon the public, should have become somewhat degenerate, and thereby in a measure

given warrant to adverse criticism. There came a time of improvement. however, since which the diplomatic and consular service of the United States has been on a better basis as to efficiency than ever before. One of the first duties to which Mr. Evarts addressed himself, when he became secretary of state, was that of infusing new life into this service and stimulating our representatives abroad to greater care and thoroughness not alone in the performance of their routine duties, but in supplying valuable commercial and other information to the department, which was made easily accessible to the press of the country for the information of the people. It would be quite impossible to compute the value which this generally accurate and trustworthy information has been to numerous interests, but no reasonable man will doubt that it has been very great. There are well attested instances of the material benefits that have resulted from it, and the more intelligent among the great merchants and manufacturers of the country who are ever on the lookout for foreign markets could undoubtedly supply hundreds of such examples. In another field of inquiry our efficient consul at Marseilles last year supplied the department with elaborate information regarding the origin and development of cholera in that city which may yet prove to be of priceless value. There has been no period when capa-

city, care and efficiency in the diplomatic service of the country were more necessary than now. Speaking on this subject a few days ago, Senator Conger of Michigan said: "To my mind to-day the great demand in the condition of the American people is for agents-intelligent, bright, enterprising men-in every country on this globe to see what kind of products American manufacturers and American producers can find a market for. In this great teeming country of ours, with its industries and its wealth and its productions, while business is in a state of stagnation here at home, and while thousands of men are either idle or dissatisfied for want of full employment, I think wise thing for this gr is to look over the face of the world and see where the productions of the industries of our people may find a market, so that the cry, whether true or false, of overproduction, which leads to a lack of demand and sale of our productions. may be obviated, that industries may be encouraged, that there may not be overproduction, because we can find markets all over the world for one or another of those productions which fill and glut our

Since the necessity of maintaining a diplomatic and consular service is obvious and indisputable, the only question is whether it shall be given a parsimon ious or a liberal maintenance. Every man who adequately understands the matter will support a generous policy in respect of this service.

Match the Pavements. Mr. Frenzer has put down a very substantial and sightly stone sidewalk opposite the post office, Milton Rogers, Mr. Hellman and other heavy property owners have laid slagolithic pavements that are a pleasure to look at and walk on. Mr. Strang is showing his usual enterprise by placing a costly slagolithic front of his iron Now let us see whether other property owners will follow suit. It is the duty of the chairman of the board of public works to compel the owners of property on Farnam, Douglas and other leading thoroughfares to level their walks to grade the full width and cover them with substantial paving material. This duty has been shamefully neglected. Every other block on Farnam is an eye sore and disgrace. The plea that the owners can't afford to lay good sidewalks will no longer hold good. People who can't afford to pave their walks should dispose of their property and buy acre tracts outside the city.

We have spent more than a million dollars in pavements within the last three years, and we cannot allow dilapidated wooden sidewalks on paved streets to mar the beauty and destroy the effect of costly public improvements which have given Omaha a reputation that no other city in the west enjoys. Good pavements must be matched with good side-

Prohibition in Rhode Island. The little state of Rhode Iisland, which is about as large as a small Nebraska county, is all torn up over the question of prohibition. The people last fall thought they wanted a prohibitory law and the legislature lost no time in giving it to them. Prohibition was declared and the most rigorous execution of the law was at once adopted. A state constabulary force was installed and Colonel Brayton put at its head. And now the good people of Rhode Island are receiving a full dose of the prohibition medicine with the result of a tremendous reaction against prohibitory legislation. Public meetings are being held all over denouncing the law as vindictive, despotic and iniquitous. and as opening the

door for the detestable spy system. This is decidedly entertaining. would be interesting to know what the good people of Rhode Island really want. After giving their approval to prohibition, do they imagine for a moment that

it could be enforced without a spy system? Prohibition and the spy system are inseparable. Every prohibitory law has been a dead letter wherever introduced, with bordes of spies and informers to secure evidence for its enforcement. This has been the experience in Maine, in Kansas and in Iowa. If the people of Rhode Island had been

earnestly anxious to check the evils of the liquor traffic and to repress its worst features by a law which could be enforced they should have adopted a high license system, which is to-day operative and effective in Nebraska. Prohibition never has been and never will be enforced. Instead of crushing out the liquor traffic it means free trade in the sale of intoxicating beverages. It is a material injury to every state where it has been put in operation. High license throws the business into responsible hands, gives communities where public sentiment can maintain local option the power to suppress liquor selling, calls to its enforcement the opinion of the best classes of citizens, and gives to the state a handsome revenue for the schools.1 .

THE board of county commissioners is now sitting as a board of equalization and will remain in session for some days to come. If the commissioners do their duty they will find plenty of work to engage their attention in revising the assessment rolls and in equalizing the value of property listed. Their especial attention is directed to the shameless discrimination practiced in the assessment of the property of wealthy capitalists in the First, Second, Sixth and Third wards of this city and to low listing of lots in outside additions which are held for sale at prices scarcely below property of like character within the city limits. Last year the assessment roll of Douglas county footed less than \$10,000,000 was about one-twelfth of the value of the real estate within the county limits. This year on the assessment roll as handed in the advance will certainly not be over \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000. On a proper equalization of assessments by the commissioners, Douglas should have at least \$20,000,000 upon which to make the tax levy of 1887. That sum would be scarcely a sixth of the actual value of real estate alone, leaving personal property quite out of consideration.

Ir is the desire of Mr. Drexel, the owner of the cottage on Mount Mc-Gregor, in which General Grant died, to convey that historic property to the United States. There are excellent reasons why it should pass into the possession of the government. As the property of the whole people it would be preserved, and for generations to come would be regarded with a patriotic interest and affection equal to that which attaches to Mount Vernon and to the tombs of Lincoln and Garfield. Left to private ownership there is the possibility of it falling into the hands of some mercenary person who would degrade it to the purpose or personal aggrandizement. More than two months ago a bill was introduced in the house authorizing the United States to take a conveyance of the Mount Mc-Gregor cottage, and it was sent to the committee of which Mr. Beriah Wilkins, of Ohio, is chairman. Wilkins is a bourbon of the bourbons, and consequently the measure has slumbered in a pigeon-hole of his committee room or been more securely hidden away in the recesses of his pocket. It does not appear that any leading democrat among Wilkins's colleagues is opposed to the object of the bill, but Wilkins represents a constituency which would be more at home in South Carolina than in Ohio, and their representative doubtless feels that his claim upon their respect would not be strengthened by a favorable re port upon this bill, and since he could not, with any decency, report unfavorably, the safer alternative is to bury it. Ohio is not greatly honored by its present representation in congress, and the least worthy of the lot is Mr. Beriah Wilkins.

Other Lands Than Ours. Mr. Gladstone's home rule bill re ceived its death blow on Tuesday in parliament, and on Thursday the announcement of an approaching dissolution of the session was made by the premier Parliament will be dissolved before the end of the present month and the new elections will be over by the 1st of August. There is general satisfaction expressed over Lord Hartington's refusal to form a coalition ministry. It is well understood that he was pressed by the queen to undertake the task. Such an attempt would have been foredoomed to failure, only postponing for a few months at the inevitable appeal to the country. The coming elections are now the topic of absorbing political interest, for which all parties are making preparations. Mr. Gladstone will enter the campaign in person, issuing an appeal to his Midlothian constituents, which will also serve as a general appeal to the liberal party. The split between the whigs and that branch of the liberals in favor of home rule is so complete that a whig candidate will oppose Mr. Gladstone in Midlothian.

The electoral campaign will be made on the sole issue of home rule, for which 250 members of the present parliament voted. Whatever may be the complexion of the new house, it will at least have the merit of knowing its mind on the subject of home rule. During the month or six weeks intervening between the speedy dissolution which all agree in expecting and the general election nothing but Ireland and the Irish question will be dis cussed. Every whig, liberal and radical candidate will stand or fall by his attitude toward home rule. The general political advantages of a house chosen thus in the daylight, upon clearly drawn issues, are obvious. It seems probable that the advantages to the ra tional demands of Ireland will be equally manifest. The improved organization of the new voters and the force of the Irish electorate in England and Scot land, thrown this time where it belongs will be powerful elements, too, in achieving the great final victory over class intolerence, religious narrowness, and race violence which the coming election prom-

The determination of the French government to expel the Orleans princes from France is not surprising. So long as they represented but one of three

monarchical parties their influence was not of much importance. But since the death of the Count de Chambord and the prince imperial they have become practically the chiefs of the reaction in all its forms, for Bonapartism is in a state of collapse. And it is said that their intrigues have embarrassed the diplomatic relations of France with both Germany and Russia, the former bating the Orleans family and the latter coquetting with them. But it is a confession of weakness on the part of the republic to propose their expulsion, and the weakness has been earned by the crude and violent policy of the republican leaders ever since the resignation of President Mac-Mahon.

A dispatch from the City of Mexico reports that a careful estimate of the fiscal year ending with this month shows that the earnings of the Mexican Central railway will be slightly more than \$4,000,000, and that the running expenses will be about \$2,400,000, leaving a net income of \$1,600,000, or about 4 per cent on the capital. This is a very favorable showing, all things considered, and may do something to abate reported opposition among some of those most heavily interested to the present management of the road.

The Chilian president's recent address to congress offers further evidence of the prosperity and growth of the "model republic' of South America. It is a fact of no small significance that in this little country of less than 2,500,000 people, there are 910 public and 598 private schools, besides several educational institutions of special character; that immigrants in great numbers are being attracted, and that still greater effectiveness has been given to the army and navy, and extensions to the postoffice and telegraph systems. Certainly the rapid development of this order loving people is in marked contrast with the other republics of South America.

Does Russia mean war or peace? The fact that she still keeps her quarrel with Prince Alexander open, that Greece has not acceded to the demand for a reduction of the army to a peace footing, and that the czar receives an address speaking of the hope that the cross will yet shine on Sophia, seem to indicate the probability of a war in the east. The conversion of a large part of the Russian debt by the Berlin bankers on favorable terms rather points the other way, as showing that the bourse believes in the continuance of peace. Perhaps the ezar is waiting for an English general election to furnish him a favorable opportunity

It is indicated from Washington that the Pan Electric investigation will result in a whitewashing report. It is under stood that the majority of the house committee can see nothing wrong in the fact that federal officials speculated in the stock of the Pan Electric company, and are equally oblivious to any irregularity in the course of the department of justice in the obvious interest of this corporation, of the stock of which Mr. Garland is a large owner. This result was to have been expected, albeit every reputable democratic journal in the country has most vigorously condemned the course of the attorney general and all others identified with the evident conspiracy.

## PROMINENT PERSONS

Dr. Sunderland received \$100 for marrying the president.

Lord Healey's debts are \$230,000, and his assets nothing. Mr. Henry M. Stanley has returned to Paris

and may probably visit this country. William Weightman, the patent medicine man, pays the heaviest taxes in Philadelphia.

The Rev. Dr. Sunderland received a handsome fee, but Colonel Lamont's fee cannot be naid in money. Secretary Manning bore the journey to Hot Springs remarkably well, and suffered no

fatigue from the trip. Sunset Cox writes that he finds the diplomatic services thresome and frequently wishes himself back in the house.

Gov. Abbett of New Jersey is one of the patentees of "a new device for regulating and enriching illuminating gas," The handsomest lady clerk in the interior department is Miss Lane, sister to the newly

appointed secretary af New Mexico. John Plankinton used to keep a little butcher-shop in Milwaukee. To-day he can hop up a million-dollar bill and never feel it. Dr. Henry G. Hanchett, to whom it was said Miss Murfree, the novelist, was engaged to be married, writes to the New York World

denying the rumor. Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland will in a few days return to her home at Holland Patent, N. Y., and follow literary pursuits hereafter. Her book has thus far brought her \$12,000,

Mr. Henry Irving, accompanied by Mrs Ferry and her eldest daughter, expects to leave Laverpool on Saturday, July 31, for New York on a short tour for rest and recreation. Mrs. Mary A. Livermore is one of the latest victims to nervous prostration and other troubles caused by overwork. She is not able to attend the New England anniversa-

Concerning the Duty on Wool, Galveston (Tex.) News. There is no duty upon the growth of wool that is pulled over the eyes of honest voters.

An Old Man's Observation.

Whenever you see a man with his chin in the air you may know there is nothing in the

Why Indeed? Puck.
We hear a great deal of talk about the con-

sumption of fish. We wonder they don't try Spoken from the Pulpit. Sam Jones. Every man is full of opinions, but few per

ple think. Two or three great minds do all

the thinking for the country, and yet every man, woman and child is full of opinions.

Dan Takes the Cake. Whether Dan Lamont got a piece of the president's wedding cake or not, history has not yet revealed; but never mind if he didn't. The cake, the cake of cakes, the cake univer

A Peaceful Sun,

sal, is his. He takes it.

Chicago Tribune. Let it go to the credit of the Canadians that they fired a salute when the president of the United States was married. They did it even in erratic Montreal. Hideous war may yet possibly be averted.

A Change of Scene.

Lincoln Journal.

The condition of war that once made the Omaha council the pride of the rowdy west has been transferred to the school board of the same city. There was a howling old time

at the last meeting. The members roared and ranted and accused each other of jobbery. Sam Jones is indeed needed up there,

Will Pan Out More Than Expected. The president is said to have paid \$3,600 at

Tiffany's for boxes in which to send out bits of the wedding cake. Grandpa Folsom's estate will probably par out more pay dirt than was expected.

A Rumor About Ben Fotsom.

The reckless tongue of rumor is wagging about Cousin Ben Folsom. He is said to be guilty of wearing a scarf-pin that bears the likeness of a gaudy rooster, with red and green feathers. If there is a man who can be excused for such a failing at the present moment, surely Mr. Folsom is the person But public patience will be exhausted if the charge is proved against him that "he has an indolent carriage and speaks with a drawl." He should let the rooster speak for him. The Venom of Ingalis.

Philadelphia Record.
Senator Ingalls of Kansas took occasion to drop some of his superabundant venom upon Land Commissioner Sparks. Since Mr. Sparks has been in office he has done much to protect the government as well as honest settlers from the rapacity of land speculators. For this he has incurred the bitter hatred of the land pirates and their representatives in congress. The Kansas senator, who last week made a brutal assault upon Pension Commissioner Black, seems to have an instinctive hostility to every public official who manifests an honest zeal for the public service.

Growth of Nebraska.

New York Freeman's Journal. In 1880 Nebraska had a population of 452,000; now its latest census shows it to have nearly 750,000. Then its people owned 205,000 horses, 758,000 head of cattle and 1,242,000 hogs: now they own 390,000 horses, 1,708,000 head of cattle and 2,156,000 hogs. In the same period the wheat acreage has been increased from 557,000 acres to 1,279,000, corn from 2,272,000 acres to 3,782,000, and an almost proportional increase has also been made in the acreage of rve, barley, oats and potatoes. There is still room for improvement, and industry and thrift can make themselves felt in that state yet.

In Praise of June.

So sweet, so sweet the roses in their blowing, So sweet the daffodlis, so fair to see; So blithe and gay the humming-bird a-going From flower to flower, a-hunting with the

Then came th' jolly Sommer, being dight In a thin, silken cassock, colored greene, That was unlyned all, to be more light. —Edmund Spenser.

I gazed upon the glorious sky
And the green mountains round,
And thought that when I came to lie At rest within the ground, 'Twere pleasant, that in flowery June When brooks send up a cheerful tune,

And groves a joyous sound, he sexton's hand my grave to make, The rich, green mountain turf should break. —William;Cullen Bruant,

It is the month of June, The month of leaves and roses. When pleasant sights salute the eyes,

And pleasant scents the noses.

-N. P. Willis.

The News from Crete.

CRETE, Neb., June 10 .- ]Correspondence of the BEE. ]-Professor Ed Healey returned yesterday so changed by his ong sojourn among the aboriginees that some of his best friends failed to recognize him. Mrs. Healey stopped in Burlington to visit her sister living there.

Those who visited our capital city yesterday were Mrs. John Reid, Miss Anna Reid, Mrs. Geo. D. Stevens, Mrs. W. H. Morris, Rev. W. P. Bennett and Mrs. J.

Mr. F. I. Foss returned yesterday from trip in the interest of the braska Chautauqua assembly. Mr. Foss is full of assembly and reports great interest and enthusiasm everywhere.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Johnston went to

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Johnston went to Sutton to spend Sunday with Mr. and Mrs J. J. Bonekemper.

Judge Cory of the Wilber Union, who is always ready with a good story and a fresh joke, spent yesterday in Crete.

Mr. Alex Neilson just returned from Cheyenne county. He gives a favorable report of that part of the country and predicts for it a grand future. predicts for it a grand future.

The members of the Grand Army of the Republic post of Crete are very much in-terested in the assembly. They have sent letters of invitation to one hundred and tifty posts to meet them on Grand Army e Republic day, July 5th.

A very startling accident occurred over depot yesterday, which resulted disastrously to a Swede named Fred Mes It seems the man was not feeling well at noon and had eaten no dinner at his boarding place. He was sitting or lying on a flat car on a side-track, when a switch train backing up against his car threw him off between them and he was run over. He only lived twenty minutes. Mr. F. B. Stephens left to-day for To-

bias, on legal business for the firm.

Mr. F. J. Foss yesterday received a lading receipt from Brattleboro, Vt., conveying the information that an Estey chapel organ had been shipped to the Nebraska Sunday school assembly. A piano also will be provided.

Mr. and Mrs. Rollins, of Lincoln, came

down yesterday to select lots on the as-sembly grounds. Those who want the best locations will do well to follow their example. These lots are in great re-quest, and as the time for assembly apbroaches they go off like the proverbial

Improvements are steadily progressing on the assembly grounds, and the inter-est grows more intense as the time approaches. Sixteen feet have been pur-chased recently of Mrs. Bickel, adjoining the roadway leading into the grounds. This will broaden the roadway and give ample room for an eight foot walk

for the use of foot passengers.

Everything is being planned with a careful forethought for all the little things which are so often overlooked or forgotten. People coming from abroad will find all their wants attended to with the prompt courtesy which distinguishes superintendent of grounds. The increased interest manifested by

the people of our community, and the accommodation and generosity of the railroad, furnish an added impetus for the leaders in the enterprise to make the assembly meet all expectations. It will do so, and more. Efforts and plans are being made to add to the already magnificent programme that has been adver

The famous Schubert quartette of Chicago has been secured. Everyone who has heard of their soul-thrilling seize the rare opportunity of hearing their splendid performance. They were at the New York assembly last year, are engaged again for this year, and by numerous other assemblies. among them that at Ottawa, Kansas.

She Hustled. Wall Street News: A California widow who put her all into a deal in stocks and was shrunk out, called upon her broker and said: When will this thing probably come

out in the papers?' "To-morrow, probably." "How long can you suppress it?"
"Why, I might keep it out two days,

longer 'Only two days? That's pretty short notice, but I'm a hustler when I get my bonnet on. I'll depend on the two days." On the third day the papers chronicled her loss and her wedding on the same

GREAT PATHFINDER

An Autobiography Which Will be Read With Great Interest.

THE LIFE OF JOHN C. FREMONT.

Other New Books of a Useful and Entertaining Character-Fiction, Poetry, History.

The announcement that General John

C. Fremont is about to publish a book.

Fremont's Memoirs.

entitled the "Memoirs of My Life," will be received with satisfaction thoughout the country. There is no more picturesque figure in American history than this brave pioneer, who did so much to give the west the civilization which it enjoys to-day; and coming, as the story does, from the storehouse of such a varied experience it is almost certain to read like a romance. From specimen pages sent out by the publishers-Messrs. Belford, Clarke & Co., of Chicago-the terse and epigrammatic style of the author is at once seen. A notable feature of the book will be a sketch of the life of Senator Benton by his daughter, Jessie Benton, whose brilliant conversational powers still delight social circles in Washington. The steel engravings of the work are in all respects worthy of the subject matter and of the scenes which they illustrate. The drawings, which are from the pencils of Darley, Hamilton, Schussele, Kern and Wallin, are all from sketches and daguerreotypes made and taken luring the author's explorations.

In the newspaper accounts of the recent destruction of Belford, Clarke & Co's building in Chicago it was generally stated and feared that the plates of the Fremont Memoirs were destroyed. This fortunately is not the case. All the original plates were in vaults in Philadelphia and New York, and only one original copper-plate map was destroyed; of this General Fremont had a proof, and a new one will be at once reproduced. The fire will only delay publication a few weeks.

"The principal subjects of which the book will consist," says the author in his preface, "and which, with me, make its raison d'etre, are three; the geographical explorations, made in the interest of western expansion; the presidential campaign of 1856, made in the interest of an undivided country; and the civil war, published histories of the various explorations have now passed out of date, and are new to the present generation, to which the region between the Mississippi and the Pacific ocean presents a different face from that to which these accounts " Out of these expeditions came the seizure of California in 1846. Gen. Fremont, at the head of the American settlers, took possession of the country in the name of the United States just about the time that Commodore Sloat, hearing of the declaration of war, hoisted the United States flag at Monterey. Conflicting explanations of Fremont's act have already gone into history; but addi-tional light may be expected when the present work shall have been completed.

In the exploration narratives, according to the synopsis, the description of the regions traveled over will be simply of what would in Gen. Frement's time have met a traveler's eye. "The prevail-ing impression on his mind," the preface states, "would have been one of constant surprise that so large a portion of the earth's surface should have so long re-mained unoccupied and unused. Millions of people now occupy the ground where then he encountered wild animals and wild men. But nothing of this present-condition will be given here."

a characteristic letter from the poet Whittier to Mrs. Fremont. He expresses his pleasure at copying the verses he had addressed years ago to "thy husband who struck the first brave blow for lib-

The chapter containing the sketch of Senator Benton is written by his daughter, Jessie Benton Fremont. It is done with spirit and a laudable sense of pride, and the memorial is worthy of the place it holds in the autobiography of General My father [writes Mrs. Fremont] was

so proudly and thoroughly American that his departure from all the influence that had created and until then governed his thoughts shows the power of innate force against inherited and educated in-Born of English parentage on the English seaboard; brought up in English and intensely colonial-royalist surroundings; trained by a scholarly Englishman to English thought and aims; and with his profession of the law keeping his mind down to a habit of deference to precedent and safe usage, my father had reached his thirtieth year before he discovered himself. great river and his instruct of what the west must become, came to him the resolve which governed all his after life and, by the happy chance which made me the connecting link, this resolve was continued and expanded through that of Mr. Fremont. And so the two lives became one in the work of opening out our western country to emigration and secure settlement, and in the further acquisition of Pacific territory which 'gives us from sea to sea the whole temperate zone," and brings to our Pacific ports, across our continent, that long-contested-for India trade. In the park at St. Louis stands a bronze statue of my father, and upon its pedestal, be-low the hand which points west, are his prophetic words:

"There is the east: There lies the road to India." Mrs. Fremont, by the way, played a conspicuous part in the first expedition sent out under her husband in 1842. "Mr. Fremont," as she herself tells it, "was at the frontier getting his camp and an-imals into complete traveling condition when there came an order recalling him to Washington, where he was to explain why he had armed his party with a howitzer; that the howitzer had been charged to him; that it was a scientific and not a military expedition, and should not have been so armed; and that he must return at once to Washington and 'explain. Her course was taken without hesitation. The important thing was to save the ex-pedition and gain time for a good start which should put it beyond interference It was before telegraphs were known, and nearly a week was required to get letters either to the frontier or Washing-She sent a message to her husband telling him to hurry his arrangements and start, adding that she could give no reason, but that there was a sufficient one. Then she awaited the conse quences, which happily did not prove ery serious. Her object was gained and the expedition was beyond recall.

Cassell & Company, of New York, have added to their National Labrary issued weekly at ten cents a number or \$5 a year, a volume entitled "Lives of the English Poets-Waller, Milton, Cowley," by Samuel Johnson. The best class of tandard literature is being published this Library.

Dr. Felix Oswald's "Household Reme ties" for the prevalent disorders of the human organism, published by Fowler & Wells, New York, is a very useful book to have in the house. Dr. Oswald possesses a rare and harmonious combination of genuine literary ability, profesional culture, classical attainment and fondness for research, as well as a wide experience of men and the things which

affect their well being. If the advocates of temperance desire to employ an able pleader in their cause, let them make a tract of the chapter on "The Alcohol Habit," and send it everywhere. The entire book is like draughts of pure. frosty morning air, after a night in a close, super-heated sick room under the surveilance of an old-fashioned nurse. The causes of prevailing ailments, the diagnosis of each and the natural remedies by which a high-way of escape from chronic invalidism is opened up are admirably presented and arranged. The author is an enthusiastic apostle of the gospel of hygiene—we predict that his book will win many converts to the faith and prove a valuable aid to those who are already of the faith but are asking for "more light."

"Fore ordained," published by Fowler & Wells, New York, is a story of heredity and of special parental influences. It covers a large area of disputed ground with such simple convincing directness that the reader is thoroughly impressed with the importance of guarding against defects of body and mind by pre-natally laying firm foundations of the best materials, upon which may be built up an admirable manhood or womanhood. Very impressively the author teaches that "a child's best inheritance is to be well-born." The guise of a neighborhood story adds to the interest of the lessons taught. The motive of the writer essons taught. The mouve of the control of the cont knowledge."

Cassel & Company's "Rainbow" series

of original novels is quite a new depart-ure. They are bound in paper covers and sold for 25 cents, and are books that one can carry in the hand and might be stowed away in a pocket. The cover has a lurid look shading the colors of the rainbow, and has a trick of catching the eye. The titles of the two first rainbows are sufficiently thrilling to go with the cover. "Morgan's Horror," a well-drawn story of an attempt to murder and the murderer's haunting fears and terrors, by George Manville Fenn, certainly gives fine pictures of scenes and localities, and has a free, dashing style that has a singular charm, carrying the reader along in pleasant ex-citement. "A Crimson Stain," the second rainbow, is by Annie Bradshaw. It is a Spanish story, laid in the time of Ferdenand VII, and has for its subject the animus of the Spaniard, which last through generations and is only appeared by the blood of the insulter. It is well written and interesting and holds the attention of the reader. Among the novelst recently added to this series are "Witness my Hand," being a Fenshire story by the author of "Gwendolen's Tryst;" "A author of "Gwendolen's Tryst;" "A Prince of Darkness," by Florence Warn-den; "Marvelous In Our Eyes, by Emma Hornibrook; and "Scruples," by Mrs. J. H. Walworth. All these stories are well written, with ingenious and clever plots, and are interesting from beginning to

LEE & SHEPARD, of Boston, have just published a very useful and instructive volume entitled "A Handbook of English History," by Francis H. Underwood. This work is based on the lectures of the late M. J. Guest, and is brought down to the year 1880, with a supplementary chapter upon English literature of the nineteenth century. Guest's "Lectured on English History" were prepared for the "College for Men and Women" London, and apparently were printed substantially as they were delivered. A regards style they have the merits and faults of composition intended for ora delivery; but in substance they are of the highest order of excellence. For its com-pass, Guest's history is claimed to be the most interesting, impartial, complete and satisfactory ever published. It is written from ample knowledge; and the treatment is original-presenting the topics and events in a fresh and enter taining way. It rejects the common abs stracts and digests of previous writers and is largely filled with citations from the old chroniclers, taking the readel back to the original sources of information. It will be seen, therefore, that Mr. Underwood has drawn his material from a most excellent source.

Mr. Guest, however, did not continue

his narrative beyond the reign of George events after the battle of Waterloo; and to make Mr. Underwood's work more complete, chapters have been added bringing the history down to 1880, and concluding with a concise survey of English literature during the present cen tury. In some places new matter has been added—as, for instance, upon Dun stan and Henry VIII-but all additions, including the editor's notes, are care-fully distinguished.

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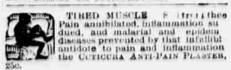
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