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

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, | s. s.

County of Douglas. S. S. Geo. B. Tzschuck secretary of the Bee Pub-History company, does so emnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending July 2d, 1886, was as

Average...... 12,275 GEO. B. TZ-SCHUCK. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of July, 1886, [SRALs] to before me this N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. Geo. B. Tzschuck, being firstduly swora, d

Poses and says that he is secretary 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; for June, 1886, 12,288 copies. GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 5th day of July, A. D. 1886. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. [SEAL.]

THE long-felt want just now is rain. And now the dogs are beginning to put

on their summer pants.

Even the warm weather cannot wilt Omaha's industrial boom.

That terrific clap of thunder was only a bluff. The much needed rain didn't

More packers and packing houses at the stock yards is the order of the day. Omaha is building up a stock market which no railroad company can afford to ignore.

The BEE is furnishing a great deal of news to other "enterprising and newsy" papers, so called, nowadays. It is cheaper for these unscrupulous sheets to steal from the BEE than to pay for their dispatches.

The Comte de Paris has refused an invitation to come to the United States during his exile from France on the ground that this country is too remote, and now he declines Queen Victoria's of the use of Claremont Castle, in which his grandfather, Louis Phillippe, died, saying that he does not intend to reside permanently in England. All of these things look very much as if the Orleans pretender intended soon to take an active part in interesting events in

The exports of preserved and frozen meat from the port of Buenos Ayres during 1885 were nearly three times as great as those of the previous year, and far ex ceed those of any other like period. Austraha and the United States find the meat competition of the La Plata valley rap fly gowing more formidable, and its rivalry is apt to be more felt in the future than it is now. The natural riches of South America are enormous, and it is only a question of time when they will be developed. With proper management this country onght to receive the chief benefit from the certain growth of South Ameri can trade, but it will not unless it bestirs

It is unnecessary to state that no one connected with the BEE is interested either directly or indirectly in any proporty near Fort Omaha. If they were, it would only be an argument of a personal kind for the removal of the post. Fort Omaha is of no advantage to the surrounding real estate. On the contrary it a positive hindrance. A fringe of saons and gin mills are the only ones who profit from its nearness. Many of the owners of adjacent real estate would gladly pay a bonus to have the post placed newhere else. But Omaha is interested in having Fort Omaha retained as car as possible to her retail stores. The government should be interested in maintaining the garrison where it can be enlarged most economically and sustained at the smallest expense. Officers are interested that the beautiful site with its growing shade trees and lawns shall not be given up for some barren hillside which twenty years time will not make attractive.

In the somewhat improbable event of Mr. Payne being ejected from the United States senate, there would doubtless enme a very interesting struggle between two or three well known Ohio republinns for the succession. It is not questionable that in such case Mr. Charles foster would reappear prominently in the political arena, while Governor Forsker might be found not unwilling to surrender the gubernatorial sceptre, with its restricted prerogatives and emuments, for the senatorial toga with its larger opportunities and dignities. It worthy of note that Field Marshal Halstead played a consplctions part in the convention of editors at Columbus, uraday, which memorialized the sonto to investigate the charge of bribery a the election of Mr. Payne, and it is by no means to be regarded as an absurd sumption that the aditor-in-chief of the mmercial-Gazette entertains senatorial spirations. "Sanator Haiste ad" is a steuphonious title that goes trippingly on the tongue, and what a crusher it ald bu to Johnny McLean! But Mr. ayan is still in the squate.

Tired of Playing Statesmen.

It is reported that a number of members of congress, several of whom havehad a somewhat extended experience in public life and enjoy more than a local reputation, have determined not to be candidates for re-election. It is not unlikely that with some of these gentlemen this determination is the result of a more or less accurate apprehension of the difficuities that confront them and a shrewd suspicion that their constituents are not consumed by a burning desire to retain them in a representative capacity. We could cite one or two of those mentioned to whom this surmise would apply. But generally the reasons given by these congressmen for their intention to abandon the role of statesmen are in quite the same vein. Exacting labor, the vexations of the service, the personal sacrifices, and the financial demands which cat up the entire salary, and in most cases much more, are the conditions of congressional service which impel these representatives to prefer private life, with its comparative freedom from vexatious annoyances. and its equal, or better, opportunities for advancing individual prosperity.

Very few people have any conception of the amount of labor that is exacted of congressmen in the one matter of looking after the wants and responding to the inquiries, largely of a personal nature, of their constituents. The representative of a live, progressive community will average perhaps not fewer than fifty letters a day asking for all sorts of information, which a congressman is supposed to have at his tongue's end or to be able to get with very little effort, and no matter how trivial the matter may be the representative is expected to give it attention. In very many cases the information desired is not obtained without a considerable expenditure of time and labor, to which must be added that consumed in replying to all or the greater part of this correspondence. It is not an unusual thing for careful and conscientious congressmen to be employed far into the night, after having faithfully performed their duties in the house, in answering the inquiries, with the assistance of one or more stenographers, of relentless and urgent constituents. They must take the time outside of congressional hours and the time of committee meetings to do this or their legitimate duties as legislators would be very seriously interfered with-in fact, could not be properly attended to. Besides this, many congressmen are almost daily the recipients-perhaps victims would be the better word-of personal calls from constituents, who, of course, expect every attention, and as their time is of no value they naturally attach none to that of the representative. Such are a part of the experiences which render the lot of congressmen anything but a cheerful one

As to the financial aspects of the matter, there can be no question that the salary of a member of congress does not afford much margin for making provision for a rainy day, provided a man is not willing to live in a way to make himself and his family an object of derogatory criticism and perhaps of social ostracism. Living in Washington, as a congressman is expected to live, has grown to be a decidedly serious affair. The national capital is the center as well of the social as of the political life of the nation, and the position that a man occupies in the former relation is hardly less -possibly more-important than that he holds in the latter. The days of republican-or if you please, democratic-simolicity are gone, and there is not the least promise or probability that they will ever return. There is perhaps no other city in the world where the demands of society are more exacting, or where a more lavish expenditure is necessary in order to acceptably meet them. The public man who has the moral courage to dis regard these social requirements may win the admiration of the world outside of Washington, but there he must ever experience the disadvantages of isolation and know what it is to be barred out from all sympathy.

A suggestion naturally flowing from this state of things is that the time is coming when only wealthy men can sit in the halfs of national legislation and occupy advanced official posts at Washington, or else that the people must pay their public servants more liberally. Herein is presented the form of a problem which if not immediately pressing for solution, may become very interesting a generation or two hence.

Pursuing Payne. Political circles in Ohio continue to be more or less violently agitated over the Payne bribery matter, and there is a manifest determination on the part of the republicans to compel the United States senate, if possible, to investigate the charges preferred to that body by the Onio legislature. A convention of republican editors of the state was held at Columbus on Thursday, which adopted resolutions and a memorial affirming belief in the altegation that the election of Senator Payne was secured by bribery, appealing to the senate to reverse the decision of its committee on privileges and elections, and asking that body to conform to its time-honored custom and investigate this ease. These editors in their memorial claim that the charge that the seat of Mr. Payne was purchased by the corrupt use of money is supported with such authority, directness of specification, and credible and convincing evidence "as has never been brought to senatorial attention in any cause which the record of congress discloses," and in view of the fact that this was not found by the committee on privileges and elections to be sufficient to warrant an investigation, it is very pertinently suggested that for the benefit of all the states it is desirable that the committee shall announce "the forms which must be complied with and the conditions which must exist before the senate will proceed in any inquiry touching the purchase of one of its seats." The very shadowy excuses of the republican senators who voted against an investigation are easily disposed of, and the memorial concludes with the expression of a hope that the republicans of Ohio may receive the consideration justly due to the grave charges which they make. It is impossible to say whether this added appeal will have the effect of reducing the obstinacy of the senate and leading it to do its obvious duty, but we cannot think that the republicans of Ghio in the least exaggerate the importance of this matter. a suggestive and serious phase of the issus, so far as Senator Payne is concerned,

demand, as all innocent men do, an investigation whereby alone he could establish innocence.

"A Tariff for Revenue Only." The numbskulis who are shricking against the abolition of revenue taxes on tobacco seem incapable of understanding that it would be well to abolish all internal revenue taxes, thus reducing the government's recelpts below the points of its necessities and compelling the elimination of the prohibitory features of the tariff in order to encourage imports and raise revenue,-Herald.

And this is the tariff doctrine of the

would-be organ of the Nebraska de-

mocracy. If it means anything, and its meaning is hard to discover, it advocates the abolition of all internal revenue taxes on the luxuries of tobacco and rum and the raising of tariff taxes on such pecessities as food and clothing. If to be 'incapable of understanding" that this would be "well," makes a "numbskull," the vast majority of the farmers of the west will stand with the editor of the BEE in this class. But what in the name of common sense does the brilliant slang slinger of the Herald mean by talking of such action "climinating the prohibitory features of the tariff in order tolencourage Will the imports and raise revenue." abolition of the internal revenue taxes have any other effect than to compel increased tariff taxes already practically prohibitory in many instances. Does any sane man imagine for a moment that throwing the entire tax burden on goods of foreign importation will "eliminate the prohibitory features of the tariff," and 'encourage imports.'' For a string of hair-brained nonsense the paragraph of the Herald with all its display of double leads could not be equalled by the wildest effort of the "numbskults" whom it denounces. If on the other hand the editor of the Herald intends to advance the theory that having abolished the internal revenue taxes, a heavy reduction could still be made in the tariff itself, and that such reduction would encourage imports and increase revenue from the increased imports sufficiently to make up the loss of internal taxation, he is equally wild. With our present treasury requirements and the increasing pension list we shall require for years to come a revenue equal to that derived from internal revenue at present and an average tariff tax of fully 20 per cent ad valorem on all imports. But the Heraid is performing its usual flop and blowing hot and cold on the tariff, as it does on every other issue. Face to face with a treasury surplus of \$85, 000,000, wrung from the people of this country by excessive and burdensome taxation on the necessities of life, it wheels on its record which has advocated generous tariff reduction, and chimes in with Dr. Miller's patron saint, Sam Randall, in demanding that the tariff taxes shall be called upon to entirely support the revenue requirements of the government. Out of his entire party in congress, Mr. Ranuall succeeded in finding only thirty-five democrats to support him in his role of stool pigeon for industrial monopolists. Mr. Randall's champion will not find many more in Nebraska to sustain it in his support.

More Publicity Wanted. The closest corporation in Nebraska is

the board of county commissioners of

Douglas county. Three men manage and control a quarter of a million of taxes, nine-tenths of which are paid by citizens of Omaha. They conduct their whole business in a fashion that prevents the taxpayers from knowing anything about their doings. They hold meetings almost every day in the year at hours that nobody can ascertain, carry on business privately which should be done open and above board, maintain a retinue of personal favorites at the public expense and waste the people's money by reckless expenditure. Every few days they travel twenty or thirty miles to inspeet a plank that has dropped out of some bridge or to order a ditch dug by the side of some road. They make pleasure trips to the lakes or the ocean under pretense that they want to inspect public buildings elsewhere in order to get ideas for the benefit of their constituents. And they never forget to draw mileage and heavy expense accounts for these junketing · tou: s taken on railroad passes. While they are always behind on improvements that are absolutely needed, they always have funds to grade roads, abutting their own property or the farms and lots of personal hangerson. We have time and again called attention to this loose way of doing public business. The city council meets a stated times. Its members draw fixed salaries and cannot vote themselves pay for imaginary services or pleasure trips. All their meetings, regular or special, are attended by reporters, and their proceedings are given to the public in full. No member can sneak behind any other member and avoid the censure which would follow a corrupt vote or job The board of education holds its meetings at regular times and in the presence of the representatives of the press. Its special meetings are always advertised, so as to avoid star chamber appearances. It is high time that the people of Douglas county should know what the commissioners are doing, how each member votes on any scheme, how much pay he draws, and for what service, if any, and what schemes he supports or opposes. The county has paid

for palatial quarters, and curbstone meetings to discuss and fix up all sorts of schemes to be ratified and recorded at present, must be stopped. Publicity in the conduct of business in which taxpayers are interested is their greatest safeguard. If the commissioners

and figures needed for an intelligible report of their proceedings.

want to be above suspicion, they must

fix the hour at which they meet, and in-

struct the clerk to furnish all the facts

Other Lands Than Ours. The voice of the Euglish elections is without question against home rule. A number of constituencies are still to be heard from but Mr. Gladstone will fail to secure the majority he needs to push his home rule oill through the next parliament. There are those who have the confidence to assert that the conservatives will have a clear majority. This is not, however, probable. That the conservatives and liberal-unionists will have a majority greater than the thirty votes will force a dissolution of parliament is generally admitted. It looks as if the outcome will be unsatisfactory to all concerned. No party will be sufficiently strong to inaugurate legisthat while pleading not guilty he does not | lation which any two of the others oppose.

Parliament will in that case be split into can bridge builders are now coming in for glory. A New South Wales expert on bridge building says the whole secret of the success of American competition is this: "In Engfour parties, each powerless to legislate, but each strong enough to block legislation. We may, therefore, be entering on land there is an absence of system from first to last, while in America bridge building has been reduced to a system worked jout on sound scientific and commercial principles. another trial of endurance. The Parnellites will continue to hold the veto power which they have so long wielded with such effective skill. Mr. Gladstone and

his immediate following will naturally

give Irish obstruction their moral sup-

port, if not their active co-operation. The

liberal dissenters, like Chamberlain and

Bright, must choose between the two ex-

tremes, or throw away their influence by

trying to keep an independent position.

The tories are good at bluster, but are a

party of incapables so far as affirmative

legislation is concerned. They have not

the confidence of the nation, nor can

they get a parliamentary majority.

Judged at this distance, then, it seems to

The action of Russia in informing the

powers that Batoum is no longer a free

port has alarmed Europe. The freedom

of Batoum was a sured under the treaty

of Berlin, and this daring move of the

ezar is generally regarded as the first

step towards renouncing that instrument

for maintaining the peace of Europe.

Meantime Russia is massing troops at

Bessarabia. Dispatches from Berlin as-

sert that the prevailing opinion in diplo-

matic circles is to the effect that unless

Germany takes immediate action in re-

gard to Russia's violation of the Berlin

treaty by abolishing the free port of

Batoum, Russia will precipitate a re-

newal of the Oriental complications by

demanding the deposition of the prince

of Bulgaria. It is maintained that al-

though Germany, as the least interested

power, may besitate to act in the matter

she will be compelled to do so if Austria

The tory party in Prince Edward Is-

land seem to have gained a very decided

victory last week over the liberals, since

the new assembly will have a majority

of ten in a house of thirty members.

Thus Sir John Macdonald's government

has been saved the humiliation of having

two provinces vote for the repeal of

union. The Nova Scotia election was so

pronounced for secession in its results

that the Ottawa government resorted to

extraordinary means to defeat the seces-

sion party in Prince Edward Island.

There, however, exists in that province

very decided discontent with the Ottawa

The loss of eight French torpedo boats

in a storm on the Atlantic and the drown-

ing of fifty of the seamen comprising

their crews are sad reminders of the fra-

gile character of many of this description

of war vessels. Generally sea-going tor-

pedo boats are made of steel, and as

lightly as it is possible to construct them

with safety. At the same time they are

driven by very powerful machinery, com-

posed of boilers carrying an extremely

high pressure of steam and en-

sure cylinders constructed to work

together. Some of these boats

are driven at a speed ranging at from

twenty to twenty-six miles an hour. Being

long snips, compared with their breadth

of beam and depth of water-drawing,

these boats are apt to ship water in large

quantities in a heavy sea. Doubtless in

the instances of the foundering of these

French representatives of this class of

war vessel, the fault will be found to con-

sist in their peculiar construction and es-

pecially in their limited extent of free

board, combined with the force and

weight of their powerful driving ma-

King Milan's troubles arising out of

his unfortunate war with Bulgaria have

not ended. He not only lost prestige for

Servia by being worsted, but went to a

great expense which he now finds it hard

to make good. The peasantry resist the

war taxes and drive off the tax gatherers.

From Bulgaria, on the other hand, no

complaint yet comes of difficulty in meet-

ing her war expenses. She feels that

she was successful, and that the struggle

cemented her union with Roumelia. Ser-

via began her military operations with

the full expectation of indemnifying her-

self by annexing the Widdin district, at

least; and King Milan even feared

that he might lose his throne by refusing

to take the field. He may now be lucky

if he does not lose his throne in conse

quence of having taken the field, since

his enemies will hardly be slow to make

capital out of the burden of war taxes.

THE FIELD OF INDUSTRY.

place in Baltimore on September 1.

prisons.

strikes.

gaged.

cuse or cause.

former period.

Louis store.

on a small Japanese order.

A grand labor demonstration is to take

Boston stockholders in cotton goods mills

It is estimated that 18,000,000 pairs of boots

and shoes are annually manufactured in

The agitation of labor principles will from

this out receive more consideration than

The two largest plates of glass ever made

n this country were 124x100 inches, for a St

The Buffalo bridge-builders have once

more undersold the English bridge-builders

Members of congress are accepting invita-

tions from labor associations to deliver lec-

ures, and both sides are learning something

A good many concerns are springing into

existence to manufacture electrical goods

and equipments. As against a year ago

double the number of hands, are now n-

The Connecticut river and contributory

streams furnish power to 238 mills, repre-

senting 118,026 horse power. This region is

Water power is being sought out in South

Carolina and one or two other states, but the

cost of transportation is in the way of a rapid development of southern water power. Sweeping wage reductions are to take place in Scotland ranging from 5 to 20 per cent. Great distress prevails in many parts of Scot-land and Wales. Trade depression is the ex-cuse or cause.

An order for ten steel bridges for In-

some production is far in excess of any

The equalization of wages for the same kind of work and degree of skill in different sections of the country will occupy the attention of the knights and trades anionists this fall and winter. The reasons for the existing differences will be inquired into.

The demand for new machinery continues, and factories large and small will be kept

quite busy for two or three months to com Locomotive builders also anticipate increas-business, and car builders are already we

The general industrial situation is imprend. Labor is in demand. Railroad builds

is picking up nearly all the available labor in the west. Flocking westward has begun

American locomotive builders have a repu

supplied with orders for the summer.

again on a moderate scale.

has just been placed in an English mill. English have sent three times as much iron this year to the United States, yet

growing because of the cheap water-power.

were paid \$500,000 in dividends last week.

of high and low pres-

should decide to interfere.

government.

gines

chinery.

be Mr. Gladstone or chaos.

Too Big a Man.

An eastern paper mentions "W. Ewart Gladstone," But the English premier is too big a man to have his name parted in the

Satisfactory in One Respect.

We have never before had a president who gave the country so much satisfaction, by giving congress so little, as President Cleveland:

Chicago Berald, How much longer will it take the Ameri-

Some Lattle Time.

can voter to see through the mass of contralictions, false pretense, and dishonesty, which goes under the name of tariff and subsidy legislation?

Bachelor of Journalism.

Philadelphia Press. The new college degree is to be B. J .-Bachelor of Journalism. The Bachelor of Journalism generally begins his career by washing rollers and acquainting himself with the editorial policy of the fireman.

Badly Needed. New York World, The republicans of Pennsylvania have a

Beaver at the head of their ticket this year.

There never was a time in the history of the party when the example of someting industrious was so badly needed. Cyclonic. Edward Willet in Tid-Bits.

How broad, and thick, and deep, and high, The western-born tornadoes That ornament the under sky With most peculiar dadoes. How vast the storms that ride the earth Electric and cyclonic, That own a supernatural birth,

Celestial or plutonic. How wild and weird those tempests are, Their wonders, who can doubt them: But wilder and more wondrous far

The tales men tell about them.

A PAPER RAILROAD TIE.

Durable, Light and Elastic --- Hopes of Its Inventor. York Tribune: "That is a rail-

road tie." It was of the regular size and polished as smoothly as a piece of Italian marble. The grain was so fine and the whole appearance was so artistic that it might easily have been taken for a chip from the pillar of a Grecian temple instead of such a practical thing as a railroad tie. The speaker was a short, stout, sad-faced man with a large head and overhanging brows, and was the invenor of this esthetic sleeper, and in his little office in Fulton street there were many models of ears and railroad tracks scattered about. "This," said he as he patted the railroad tie lovingly, "is the result of years of labor and I believe now that it is perfect. It is made of paper, which I believe is to enter to a large extent in all building operations at no distant day. The great enemy to the use of paper for many things is moisture, and in my invention, of course, a means had to be discovered to prevent dampness from having the slightest effect, as a railroad tie being in the ground is subjected constantly to it, and a rotten tie might cause the loss of many lives and much property. The process of manufacture is secret to a certain extent, but the tie is absolutely fire and water proof. There; I will throw a piece of the prepared paper into the fire. You see it will not burn. I have submerged it for weeks and months in both hot and cold water and the moisture has never been found inside the surface. Consequently it cannot rot. Though apparently as hard as iron, an ordinary spike can be driven into it without difficulty, and when the spike is in position the material is of such a nature that it closes around the iron and holds it so firmly that it can never be shaken loose. There is also a certain amount of spring in the tie, and when there is a load on it it operates as a sort of cushion and takes away a certain amount of jar from running cars. Under certain conditions, by slightly altering the combination of materials, the paper can be made so that it will turn the edge of the hardest tools without being more than scratched. The ordinary wooden tie will last about five years under the most favorable conditions, while the paper tie will stand any kind of weather for at least thirty years 'The paper used is generally

straw, though almost any kind of fibre will do as well. Straw is preferred because it can be easily obtained, and the supply is unlimited. There are mills in the west where the straw is made up into boards. It is a large industry and was first started to utilize the waste straw in the vast west for fuel, instead of wood This is a paying business, and fortunes are being made out of what only a few years ago was thrown away or burned up as useless. These boards are put together in layers, and after being treated to a liberal dose of cement are put under a tremendous pressure in a hydraulic machine. This forces the atoms together in a solid mass. Under pressure a dozen boards will take the place of one. Heat is also an agent in the manufacture of paper ties, and they are thoroughly baked in an oven at a high temperature. Under the present imperfect conditions and appliances it takes considerable time to make a tie, but with everything built in accordance with my plans they can be turned out quicker than they can be cut from trees and at a much less cost. The number of wooden ties used every year to construct new and repair old roads enormous and is a large element in the disappearance of forests in this country It is my belief from what I know of pap that it is destined to take the place of wood in many things, and this will give protection to our forests. Legislation can

never protect the forests as long as there is such a large demand for wood.
"The strength and durability of paper is well shown in car wheels made of this material. It makes an iron wheel sick to contemplate a light paper wheel running for years after it has been thrown away as useless. Paper will not only take the place of wood but also of a good many metals and of stoneware. A portable paper bath-tub is one of the latest ideas, and pots, plates, knives, torks, stoves and engines made of paper have a large and increasing market A large part of the beautiful bronze ornaments and statues seen in public places and offered for sale in stores devoted to the sale of ancient and modern bronzes are made of a composition the principal ele-ment of which is paper or fibre. A man to-day can wear paper shoes and clothes, cat from paper dishes with paper knives on a paper chair, sleep in a paper bed, in a room carpeted with paper, wash in a paper tub or bowl, live in a paper house. ride in a paper car or carriage, sail in a paper boat, build up a fortune on paper; and yet the industry is only in its infency. Are any railroads using my tier No. They all admit its necfainess and are willing to try it with a big "if". This means that I have got to satisfy the clique which is a part of every railroad in this country in the purchasing department, and the only way this can be done is to present them with your invention or a controlling interest. I am fighting against this and will try to bent them, so that I can get some benefit out of uny labors."

We spot, and he was kind enough to say that be would arrange for a surgeon to be present. We were to be at a certain spot in the morning. The fabour was a pink of politicuess, and it carried the idea that I had been mixed up in several affairs of the scort, and that my principal was not a green hand on the field of home.

I did not see Whitiey again until we took a certain thour in the morning. The fabour was a pink of politicuess, and it carried the idea that I had been mixed up in several affairs of the controlling interest. I am fighting against this and will try to bent them, so that I can get some benefit out of uny labors."

You can buy turniture chesper of A.

CHICAGO'S MILLIONHEIRESSES.

Chicago Mail: Of the wives of the

Wealthy Wives and Widows, Some With Handsome Faces as Well as Figures.

Pullman is the handsomest of the matrons, She was a Miss Sanger, daughter of a partner of W. B. Howard when the contracting firm of Howard, Sanger & Co. was in existence. The enment had existed some time Mr Sanger's death, but the wedding took place in his presence while he was on his death-bed. Mrs. Pullman is a beauty now of the luxuriant brunche type. At the great Chicago sanitary fair she and a daughter of the late Editor Wilson, of the Journal, were voted the handsomest women in Chicago, Mrs. Charles D. Hutchinson is a beautifu woman of an altogether different style She is bright, petite, brilliant, and still in the beginning of the twenties. The beautiful Thompson girls are all now married to rich men. Two of them-Mrs. John T. Lester and Mrs. Sam Allerton—preside over the elegant homes of millionaires. Mrs. C. A. Munn, with \$1,000,000 now in her own right, was a Miss Gurner. She is tall and stately and by her deceased husband, H. O. Armour, and carried the fortune to her present husband, the nephew of David Dows, Mrs. Marshall Field, a quiet, rather queen-looking woman with a face of great refinement, was a Miss Scott, of Cincinnati. Her family was of excellent social station. Mrs. Potter Palmer would divide with Mrs. Pullman any laurels for beauty if they should ever come in con-tact. While they are both of the same type, the character of their beauty is very different. Mrs. Pullman is the sweeter and Mrs. Palmer the grander looking. The latter was a Miss Honore, a daughter of the whilom millionaire real estate holder and speculator. His daughters were considered the belles of the city. One married Colonel Fred Grant; the other, millionaire Potter Palmer, other now presides over the most magnificent home in the city, and the most magnificent, probably with one exception, in the west.

Mrs. P. D. Armour is a bright faced,

youthful-looking woman, with an inter-esting face and attractive manners. She is a brunette, rather petite, and a plain though elegant dresser. Her marden though elegant dresser. Her marden name was Ogden, and her family was one of wealth and excellent standing. time is given almost altogether to her home and to charitable duties. In these she takes great pleasure. One would never believe on seeing her that so young a looking woman had a son the active partner of his father in the great firm of Armour & Co. Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick, the richest widow in America, and worth not less than \$10,000,000, was a Miss Fowler, of Detroit. The wife of Edwin Keith, another millionaire, was a Miss Woodruff. Mrs. Nels Morris was a Miss Vogel, sister of the Vogel under whose name the extensive dressed-beef business is now done at the yards. There were three Chiengo women who were sisters of Michael Reese, the Californian who left \$9,000,000. They each, I think, inherited two-elevenths of his fortune. These were the deceased Mrs. H A. Kohn, Mrs. Rosenfeld and Mrs. Rosen-berg. Their husbands were millionaires in their own right.

A GOOD SHOT.

How a Yankee Killed a Fiery Cuban with His Eyes Shut,

Detroit Free Press: Soon after the Cubans were compelled to surrender the Virginius to Uncle Sam I landed in Ha rana as the agent of an American agricultural works. Fortunately for me, in this case, I could chatter away in Spanish with any of them, and though I was born and reared in Ohio, I was supposed to be an Englishman. Had I given out that I was a straight-haired Yankee, the chances of being mobbed, or knifed or shot would have been excellent. The feeling against Americans was so very bitter that one from the states was liable to insult and violence on the public

I had been there about a week when an American named Charles Whitley, from Michigan, arrived with his wife. Whitley was an invalid, and he had come to Cuba by the advice of his physicians, I remember him as a tall, pale-faced and extremely courteous gentleman, while she was a little bit of a woman who was all hope and sunshine. It so happened that I made their acquaintance on the first day they landed, and I felt it my duty to warn Whitley of the feeling entertained against our nationality. My advice to him was to keep close for a time, and to carefully avoid being mixed up in any discussions of a public nature. He had been there a week without anything being said to him, when one day as we sat in the hotel reading-room, a couple of Cubans who spoke good English came in and took seats near us. There was no doubt in my mind from the first that they meant to draw Whitley into a trap. They began by abusing and maligning Americans and wishing for war, and when he persistently refused to take notice of them, one of them deliberately turned upon him and said:

"Havana is no place for such as you." "The gentleman is an invalid," I re-

"But he is also a Yankee," continued the Cuban. "Our government should not permit them to even land on the island. Whitley's face grew paler, and he bit his lips to keep back the hot words which wanted to come, but he made no reply. The larger of the two men, who appeared to be a native fire-eater, waited for ment, and then rose up and said to the

"All Yankees are cowards! I insult you Demand satisfaction if you dare!"
"I do demand it!" auswered Whitley in a low voice, "You evidently want a duel.
You shall have it,"

"Good" hissed the other. "My friend tere will arrange the details with your You have more courage than ! thought for.

walked away with a nod to me, and was followed by his friend, who promised to return in half an hour.

"You can't mean to fight him?" I in-quired of Whitley when we were alone. "But I do. He insuited me as an Amer ican, hoping to provoke a duel, and as an American I will tight him."

"But your health?"
"Never mind my health. All I want is to keep the affair from my wife until it is over with. Arcange to fight him tomorrow morning."
"With what weapons?"

"I never had a sword in my hand, and I have had no experience with pistols. Choose pistols, however. I know enough to sight and fire one, and I must take my

There was no doubt that the man was an experienced duelist, but the more I argued with Whitley the more determined he was to fight. Under all the circumstances it would have been no disgrace for him to refuse, but from the very first his mind was made up. Such affairs are easily and quietly arranged in Cuba. When the second returned we settled on pistols for weapons, and he was kind enough to say that he would arrange for a surgeon to be present. We were to be at a certain spot about four miles distant at a certain hour

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waiting for us, and the details were speedily arranged. The mon were placed fifteen paces apart, and it was under-stood that they were to fire until one or the other was killed or wounded. In case either was wounded and wanted to continne the fight, the duel should go on The two pistols were loaded and handed to the principals, and the awkward man-ner in which Whitley held his made the Cubans smile. I had told him how to stand so as to present the smallest possible target to his opponent, but as they took their places I was horrified to see him present his full front. It seemed as if any one who could sight a pistol must bore him through at the first fire. He was a trifle paler than usual, but he stood firm

on his feet and was in good nerve.
The word was finally given—one—two -three-fire! and both pistols were charged at once. I was looking at Whit-ley. I saw a piece of cloth from his shoulder fly in the air, and as I turned my gaze toward the Cuban, I saw the atter sit down in a heap, as if he had been struck on the top of the head. We ran to him to find a bullet-hole in the centre of his forehead, and he was stone dead. His bullet had chipped Whitley's right shoulder, but without drawing blood. I never saw two men so dumb founded as the surgeon and the Cuban's second. It was a minute before they could realize the disaster. Everything had been fair and according to the code and nothing remained for us except to return to the city. Whitley was very calm and self-possessed—neither astonished nor exultant.

"What spot did you aim for?" I asked, as we rode homewards. "None at all," he replied. "I had both eyes shut when I pulled the trigger!"

Little Mrs. Dodds.

Soon after the close of the civil war, and when the west was a great deal wilder than it is now, several of us took the stage one day from Austin to Eureka, As a matter of fact, there were five men and one woman, a dumpy little body with rosy face and blue eyes, whose name was Dodds. She was a widow, who lived in Eureka with her brother, and was returning home after a visit.

The stage route had been clear of road-agents for a long time, but as a matter of ceremony each man carried a revolver in a hoister belted around him, and there may have been two or three bowie-knives in the crowd. We got away from Austin in good shape, and in an hour we were all protty well acquainted. Nothing of particular interest occurred during the day or early evening, but about 9 o'clock at night, while most of us were half asleep, the stage came to a sudden halt, and a clear, sharp voice rang out

"If you move a foot I'll send a bullet through your head! Inside the stage, there! No nonsense, now! Hand those pistols out but former." pistols out butt foremost?

He threw the door open and covered everybody with the muzzle of his revol-Stage passengers have been called cowards for permitting themselves to be "held up" by one man. The time be-tween the stoppage and the opening of the door was so brief that none of us could have pulled a pistol. After that to have made a motion would have been to invite a shot. Any one of us would have been a fool to resist. "Step down here!" commanded the

agent, and one by one we "stepped." As each man descended he pulled his pistol and laid it on the ground, and then took his place in line.

"Ah! a woman here!" continued the agent as Mrs. Dodds started to come "You may remain in the coach. I don't rob women." She settled back. and he turned to us, a pistol in each hand, and briskly remarked: then, time is money. Each one of you gents shell out and place the boodle on the ground. The man who attempts to swindle me will get a dose of lead."

We began to shell. I stood nearest the coach, at the head of the line, and I placed watch and wallet on the ground As I straightened up I saw little Mrs Dodds hitching about in the coach. In a few seconds the barrel of a revolver rested against the side of the open door. The agent had his left side to the coach and was about twelve feet away. If the woman missed him she would certainly hit one of the men in line. She must know this, and 1 doubted if she would take the chances.

'Come, don't be slow about it," called the agent. "At this rate you won't get into Eureka for a week. I want—" At that instant there was a flash and a report, and he leaped clear off his feet and fell to the ground in a heap. grabbed for our pistols and rushed upon him, but he was dead as a nail. The bullet from her revolver had struck him full in the ear, and he never knew what hit

We turned to the coach, and there was Ilttle Mrs. Dodds erving just like a woman, while the smoking revolver lay on the seat. We just lifted her down and hugged her as if we were her five brothers, for she had saved the crowd a

We couldn't press a present upon her, but before we got to Eureka three of us had proposed marriage to her. other two men were already married, and so they lost their chance.

What became of hor? Oh, she married me, and she's been the best wife in the

A New York head cook talks hopefully about the condition of his art. He says that the taste for highly spiced food few years ago had destroyed all discrimination, so that an artist had no better chance in the kitchen than a bungler Now, however, the cooking schools an other elevating influences have enabled

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