

THE DAILY BEE.

OMAHA OFFICE, No. 114 AND 216 FARMAN ST. NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOM 68, TRIBUNE BUILDING. WASHINGTON OFFICE, No. 315 FOURTH ST.

Published every morning, except Sunday. The only Monday morning paper published in the city.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, ss. County of Douglas, ss. Geo. B. Tschuck, secretary of the Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending July 9th, 1886, was as follows:

Saturday, 3rd.....12,500
Monday, 5th.....12,500
Tuesday, 6th.....12,500
Wednesday, 7th.....12,175
Thursday, 8th.....12,175
Friday, 9th.....12,150
Average.....12,346

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of July, 1886. Notary Public.

Geo. B. Tschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes 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 10,375 copies; for February, 1886, 10,765 copies; for March, 1886, 11,537 copies; for April, 1886, 12,191 copies; for May, 1886, 12,439 copies; for June, 1886, 12,295 copies.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 6th day of July, A. D. 1886. N. P. FRITZ, Notary Public.

BAUMGARTNER, the St. Louis base ball player, who shot his sweetheart and then suicided, must have been off his base.

It is too early yet to croak about the crops. General rains within the next ten days will prevent any extensive damage.

PRAYERS for rain are right enough in their way, but how about the removal of General Hazen. This is a remedy which has been much talked about and never tried.

The next extradition treaty with England is said to cover the cases of dynamiters. If it fails to extend its provisions over bank cashiers it will fall short of filling a long felt want.

It is hoped that the present cold wave will refresh and revive the demoralized postoffice force sufficiently to once more deliver the mails regularly.

MR. CLEVELAND'S advice to his henchmen and employees is to let the fellows who want the offices run the party. Officeholders can now keep their hands in their pockets and smile serenely upon the assessment collector.

OMAHA is receiving a great deal of gratuitous advertising in Chicago papers on account of her rapidly growing cattle and hog market. This is just what Omaha wants. Advertising pays.

The national treasury should be run for the benefit of the people, and not in the interests of Wall street. This is what the resolution means, to expend the surplus, over the statutory limit, in calling in the debt.

ANOTHER Nebraska banker has eloped to Canada, carrying with him everything in his institution but the safe. Nebraska is bound to be in fashion, but the trip to Montreal with other people's money is one that can safely be disregarded.

ILLINOIS has received a total amount of \$29,000,000 from the federal government for public buildings, rivers and harbors, and other improvements. Illinois ought to be pretty well fixed, but yet she isn't happy. She is crying for more.

The exact location of the cable line seems as hard to find as the exact location of the north pole. The only certain information is that the road will be located as soon as the projectors have finished purchasing property along its proposed course.

Those sidewalks are very slow in going down. Block after block on our principal business streets are still covered with rotten planks, which under a proper construction of the ordinance would be condemned. Faded streets and village sidewalks are like a dress boot with a large patch on the side.

The favorite extra right-fielder of the Chicago base-ball nine, whose name is William Sunday, has joined the Jefferson Park Presbyterian church. This fact, together with the other fact that he plays no Sunday games, accounts for the victories of the Chicago club over that of Detroit. It is now in order for every member of the Detroit club to join the church as an offset.

Epidemic disease is having fewer victims this year than last, so far, but portions of Italy are suffering severely from cholera, which has ample time before the close of summer to spread, while Santiago, Chili, is having an experience with small-pox that threatens to be hardly less terrible than that of Montreal last year. Happily for the United States there are no alarming visitations of disease anywhere within its boundaries.

CRIMINALS receive no encouragement from Judge James Neville. A visit to court on sentence day is not calculated to inspire evil-doers with confidence in the ability of lawyers to soften the heart of the bench. Convicts from Douglas county can safely count upon receiving the limit of the law. This is as it should be. Punishment of criminals has two aims. The first concerns the prisoner, the second the public. Public interests demand that crime should be made odious. The assurance that law breaking will be met by severe punishment, and that strict justice will be measured out to criminals is one of the surest methods of suppressing crime.

Providing For the Surplus.

No action taken by congress at the present session was more important than that of the house of representatives on Wednesday, in passing by an overwhelming majority the joint resolution of Mr. Morrison requiring the secretary of the treasury to use the surplus revenues of the government in excess of \$100,000,000 in extinguishing the public debt to the extent of \$10,000,000 a month.

The first impression conveyed by the decisive vote by which the resolution was passed—207 to 67—is the renewed demonstration it gives of the very restricted and feeble hold which the financial policy of the administration has upon the democrats in congress. It might have been supposed that after the somewhat lugubrious communications that passed between Secretary Manning and the president, regarding the resignation of that officer, in which the wisdom of congress was seriously deplored, there would have occurred a change of heart among democratic representatives favorable to the financial views and policy of the administration. It would appear from the vote of Wednesday that the contrary effect had been produced, and that the ranks of the opponents of the administration policy had been reinforced. It is to no purpose that Mr. Morrison denied that the resolution was a condemnation of the administration, for whether it be called in the moderate description of Mr. Hewitt a declaration of "want of confidence," or characterized by any other terms, it was palpably and unequivocally an act of hostility to the administration, and is undoubtedly so regarded by the president.

As pointed out by Mr. McKinley, the proposition is simply to compel the secretary of the treasury to exercise a power which is given him by existing law, but which he has persistently refused to exercise, except to a very limited extent. Under the influence of the interests or the fears proceeding from eastern money centers, Mr. Manning has insisted upon maintaining in the treasury an immense reserve, and during the sixteen months ended with the close of the last fiscal year called in for redemption but \$58,000,000 of government bonds, and this he did reluctantly in response to a pressure which the administration deemed it inexpedient to resist. It cannot be shown that the conditions prevailing since the present administration went into power have been any less favorable to a reduction of the public debt than were those under the preceding administration, and yet the average reduction of the debt for every sixteen months of the republican administration, with a surplus all the time much less than Mr. Manning has maintained, was \$133,000,000. And this large reduction of the debt neither impaired confidence in the government, damaged the business and industries of the country, deprived labor of employment, depreciated the currency of the country relatively to gold, nor brought about any other of the calamities which Mr. Hewitt threatened as certain to occur if the resolution should pass requiring the employment of the surplus public money to pay the public debt.

There is but one proper way in which to regard this matter, and that is from a purely practical standpoint. It seems to us to be a simple business proposition, to which it is necessary to apply only well understood business principles. The government owes obligations which it is pledged to pay, and upon which there is an annual interest charge of \$51,000,000—nearly a million dollars a week. This charge is a tax upon the people, and it is manifestly the duty of the government to relieve the people of this demand as rapidly as it can be done with assured safety. To assume, as the argument of Mr. Hewitt does, that the government will lose public confidence and credit by paying its debts, when it has a most ample reserve, with abundant assurance of being able to maintain it, for the protection of its currency, is to fly in the face of all experience, both in private and public business. It is quite probable that there are monied institutions accumulating gold, as Mr. Hewitt stated, in apprehension of danger. It is the misfortune of the country that it has such institutions, but the experience of the last ten years does not warrant any faith in the views of these pessimists.

We are not sanguine that the payment of \$10,000,000 a month out of the national treasury in redemption of bonds would prove so great a stimulus to the industrial and business interests of the country as some of the supporters of the proposition assume it would. There is some force in the argument that the money would simply go into the pockets of bondholders, to be re-tained there or put into some other form of bond investment. But we insist, on the other hand, that it is obviously absurd to assume that there can be any injury result either to the financial welfare of the people or to the government from the latter pursuing the wise and honest policy, approved by all business experience, of using its surplus revenues, in excess of a safe sum for the protection of its currency, in paying its debt, and reducing the heavy interest charge upon the people. Neither are we forgetful of the fact that this process will ultimately involve some changes—as, for example, in the securities of the national banks—that will need to be wisely and carefully made. But none of these are difficult or insurmountable, and however difficult they might be they should not be allowed to stand in the way of the primary duty of the government—to pay its debts as rapidly as it can do so with safety to the general welfare.

ANATOLIA Cholera. Asiatic cholera is steadily marching westward. Brindisi is once more under the plague. Trieste, the chief part of Austria, has been attacked. In a few weeks one may expect to hear of the arrival of the scourge in France, where last summer it raged with such fatal virulence. Once started on its travels, no epidemic known to science is so difficult to arrest. Breaking out in India in 1817 the cholera rapidly swept over Asia. In 1826 it ravaged all Europe. It spread to England in 1831, and in a single year carried off more than 60,000 victims. It crossed the Atlantic and devastated North and South America, disappearing in 1837. During this period of twenty years a million and a half deaths were credited to the fearful disease. Cholera again visited Europe in 1847, 1854, and 1866. In our own country from 1833 to 1848 there

were no traces of the disease. In the latter year cholera again appeared and swept the entire continent from year to year until 1854. The disease once more put in an appearance in 1866 and was epidemic along all the lines of transportation in the country. The last visit of cholera to the United States occurred in 1873 when the Mississippi valley was the heaviest sufferer.

In view of the possible advent of cholera to our shores this year the authorities and the public should be too careful in insisting upon the observance of the most careful sanitary regulations. Cholera is bred in the dirt of the Ganges delta and the germ of the disease is propagated in filth along its entire travels. Cleanliness and cholera are mortal enemies. Garbage and filth feed the cholera germ and pass it from one section to another. Personal cleanliness, avoidance of stale and unripe fruit, care in ventilation, fresh air in the house and clean yards and streets and alleys around it are the best preventive of cholera. They are remedies which lie within the reach of all.

A St. Paul dispatch says: "The new city directory just out contains 49,358 names, an increase of 3,388 over last year. The Minneapolis directory issued a week ago shows a total of 49,750 names an increase of 5,020. The estimated population of each city is about 133,000." It will be observed that the St. Paul directory was not issued until after that of Minneapolis. There is nothing like having the last say in a census contest. Hence it is that St. Paul's directory beats that of Minneapolis by a few names.

AND NOW New York is howling about the utility of the motor. The price of gas was reduced by legislative enactment to \$1.35 per 1,000 feet, and for a while the people were happy. But now that the 1st of July gas bills are coming in, they are dazed, distracted, convulsed, mad. The meters have run so fast as to more than counteract the reduction in price. At the Grand Central hotel they were charged for 24,000 feet more of gas during June than during the same month last year, when business was much heavier. The demand for the old prices and less meter work is almost universal.

MISS CLEVELAND intends to start out upon her editorial career with simplicity, and gives timely utterance that she will ignore the great critics altogether. This is perhaps an entirely commendable determination, but it is not quite certain that it would be a good thing for Literary Life, or just what the shrewd publisher of that periodical desired, the great critics should be met by strong Miss Cleveland. Still, we have no doubt that simplicity is the quality which Miss Cleveland might practice in her new role, particularly if she hopes for any large clientele, as apparently she does, among her own sex.

THE FIELD OF INDUSTRY. The furniture and carpet employes of New York have an association of 500 salesmen, one of the objects of which is to secure and maintain early closing.

Until recently American boots and shoes were not exported. Now a Philadelphia manufacturer is selling shoes in London, Paris and throughout the continent.

Patents to southern inventors have doubled within three years. Inventors take the lead; there are women and negroes, and not one of them has established its superiority.

The Knights of Labor have encouraged temperance habits among many of their members, and several trade unions have passed resolutions leaning in that direction.

Workingmen are everywhere disposed to make up for lost time and lost wages by sticking closely to work, and putting up in numerous instances with wrongs rather than strike.

A Trenton wire firm has a contract for 280,000 feet of wire for a twenty-six mile cable road in Melbourne, Australia. Yankee bridges are put up there, and Philadelphia locomotives toil triumphantly in that quarter of the globe.

Philadelphia confectionery is a familiar product among the wealthier classes all over Great Britain and Europe, and Philadelphia hardware novelties are as common in Europe as Sheffield tools. The export trade is being zealously cultivated.

Paint manufacturers have met with quite a success in the market, and are painting, they say, has greatly increased during the last few years. The unions have doubled their membership within three years, and the demand for labor is greatly increased.

Land purchasing companies are projected among wage-workers in the localities, and the money they bought will in a few years appreciate in value. The danger is that bad investments will be made and that the movement will fail.

The paper manufacturers have been enlarging their capacity steadily for over two years and have been running their mills quite full. However, they are making such a surplus as to cause a tumble in prices. In fact, the distribution of the products of paper-mills all kinds is being largely increased.

Southern editors are predicting that the time is not very far off when the south will not only be self-sufficient, but will manufacture all the cotton goods used in the country. A New York authority says certain lines of goods have been made in the north are exclusively supplied by the mills of the Carolinas, Georgia, Tennessee and Mississippi. Only the already skilled labor prevents successful competition in finer fabrics. The total spinning industries of the south are equal to 10 per cent of those of the north, and will produce 300,000 bales per annum, the value of 2,000,000.

BADLY STUCK. The president sticks to Garland and Garland sticks to his office. The administration is badly stuck.

A PRESUMPTION. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Frank James is traveling in Texas. We presume he is on his way to several of the confederate reunions which the democrats are about to hold in that state.

RATHER MIXED. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. "The horse that Colonel Ellsworth, of the famous Zouave regiment, was sold at the time of his death in Virginia, has just died at an advanced age," says an eastern paper. It must have been a very remarkable horse that Col. Ellsworth was riding at the time of his death. He must have climbed three flights of stairs, and got on to the roof of a house, and then descended to the second story at the time of the fire—it was under circumstances like these that Ellsworth was killed.

CHICAGO'S CENTENNIAL. New York Tribune. When Chicago has her centennial she expects to have 3,000,000 inhabitants. On that interesting occasion, according to the Inter-Ocean, she will import every sovereign of Europe and pay his board third way. She will reserve one entire ward for St. Louis and let her play round just as she pleases, Great Britain's navy will be anchored in the Hennepin canal, firing minute guns over the grave of Jerry Murphy. The only democratic president in seventy-five years will attend, old age permitting, and we shall have a colossal time generally." But unfortunately we shall have to wait till March 4, 1937, to see all this.

A FALLING MARKET. Fall Street News. "Damn my buttons, but what is the damned country come to anyhow?" exclaimed a Pennsylvania mountaineer as he received a letter at the village postoffice. "What's the trouble?" some one asked. "I've just got returns from them coons and rattlesnakes I shipped to New York. Coons lay gone down two shillings a head and rattle

scries haint worth but a dollar a piece.

When the democrats went into power coons was \$2 a head and rattlers brought twenty shillings, and the market was steady. Gentlemen, set me down as agin the democrats from this time out."

THE POPULAR MAN. The popular man must be easy and affable, and never do anything foolish or laughable, must be a native of the country, be plain in his diet, and, like a good fellow, pay up his subscription.

He must keep a glad men between gayness and gravity, and keep well concealed his native depravity; spend cash, rich and real, do nothing illegal, and keep his eye peered like a bad-tempered snail.

In drawing-room clothes he must behave proper, and not blunder round like a lumbering old-hopper, he polite to the ladies—sweet Susans and Sallies—and never raise Cain, nor confusion, nor hades.

STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Jottings. Charles McGee, of Chappell, was buried alive in a well in which he was working.

The city authorities and the school board of Creighton are fighting for the custody of the school fund.

The old settlers of Butler county will picnic and swap ancient yarns in George Lord's grove August 18.

The Nebraska City young man wears ice cream poison clippings on his hat-band for evening caps.

It is a sad evidence of thrift in Sarpy county that it is not that the old-fashioned farmers already been sold at Springfield, beating the record by half.

Mr. George Hutchins, of Little Blue, received by express last week 100,000 walleye pike, which he will place in the streams of his farm.

John Covert, of Palmyra, took a dose of acetic by mistake Saturday, but prompt application of an antidote relieved him without serious results.

Papillon economists are figuring on the profits of this and similar cases. A tramp was arrested for being at a hotel out of a two-bit dinner. The fine and costs amounted to \$15, which, of course, he was unable to pay, and he was shipped back to board of county work or more at the expense of Sarpy county.

IOWA ITEMS. Surveyors are staking the ground for the proposed union depot at Sioux City. Auditor Brown was serenaded by 1,000 admirers in Des Moines, Wednesday night.

The saloons of Des Moines have all paid their tithing tax to the city for the month of July.

A beggar by the name of Isaac Kell was recently arrested at Keosauqua, and upon being searched over \$850 was found upon his person.

George Wiley, a veteran of the late war, was terribly injured on the head and face and had three ribs broken at Duquoin last week, being kicked by a vicious horse, and will probably die.

Iowa gleefully receives the tidings that a case of lockjaw has been cured in New York by the application of whisky, both internally and externally. Cases of lockjaw will rapidly multiply in this state.

The Iowa and Nebraska telephone company of Omaha, having a capital stock of \$750,000, filed articles of incorporation in the office of the secretary of state. This company proposes to construct and operate extensive lines in this state.

The Yankton creamery has been condemned as a nuisance.

A good looking Mitchell bachelor has petitioned the governor for aid, claiming to be in danger from designing females.

Bon Homme county has not been visited by either a hailstorm or a heavy windstorm in the past twenty-five years.

In the Aberdeen district seventeen Methodist churches are being erected, and the membership has reported to have more than doubled during the past year.

Rapid citizens are now raging over the countdram, how to hang on to the end of the track. The mention of the extension to Deadwood throws the town into spasms.

The Grafton artesian well is down 900 feet and struck granite—when work was stopped. A flow of salt water of twenty-five barrels per minute was struck at 355 feet, which is to be utilized.

Black Hills claim that there is no danger from sunstroke there, and that the rarified atmosphere plays the cabbage leaf part to perfection. And the average tourist, who has not enough to hold the mercury these days.

Grant county, in the vicinity of Mill-bank, suffered from a severe hailstorm last week. The large three-story hotel in course of erection was blown down, and a station building, the total loss amounting to more than \$30,000.

WYOMING. The calf crop in the ranges this year is larger than it has been in the past two years.

Rails, ties and bridge timber for the Cheyenne and Northern road are being stored in Cheyenne. Material for twenty-five miles of road has already arrived.

Some time since a lead was struck six miles west of Silver Crown on the ranch of J. W. Latta. A shaft was sunk eight feet and some of the ore taken out was shipped to the Grant street smelter in Denver. It returned \$13 in gold to the ton.

Over a million dollars' worth of railroad lands have been sold in the territory the past two years, principally to Cheyenne people.

The total number of acres sold by the Union Pacific Railway company in the past two years was 968,160, at an average price of \$1.25, making \$835,300.

The Budget reports railroad surveys as "thicker than chips" in the Fetterman country. Maj. Wilcox's party, representing the Central Pacific, is at work about ninety miles west of the fort. Mr. Doty's party—the Chicago and Northwestern—are past Casper, and all work in this way, as far as Douglas. A leading party, who set the last stakes establishing the grade—are at work between Douglas and Fetterman.

During the fiscal year just closed the government land sales and filings drained out of the Cheyenne land district into the United States treasury \$180,080.08.

Under the various acts there were 263,962 acres of government land sold in the Cheyenne district, which netted \$164,383.58; there were 55,548 acres entered under the homestead act, the fees for the same being \$6,617.00; and 10,000 acres were entered, bringing to the government \$8,167.10; 1,013 pre-emption filings netted \$3,039.70; coal land filings brought in \$219 in fees; 4 mining applications increased the total by \$40; and six mining claims were entered, bringing to the government \$8,167.10; 1,013 pre-emption filings netted \$3,039.70; coal land filings brought in \$219 in fees; 4 mining applications increased the total by \$40; and six mining claims were entered, bringing to the government \$8,167.10.

Colorado. The Denver & Rio Grande was sold for \$15,000,000.

Evangelist Munhall scored 800 converts in Denver.

The ranchmen are complaining of scarcity of water.

Trout fishing in Middle Park is pronounced unusually fine.

The hunko Palace theater in Denver was closed by the police.

The harvesting of barley has commenced in northern Colorado.

The South Park mountains pasture 20,000 head of sheep and about the same number of horses and cattle.

This year 1,500 new farms have been placed under cultivation in Bent and

Weld counties, and crops are doing well without irrigation.

Montana. A Walkerville miner named Chibbers used a razor, a jack-knife and a pistol in shuffling off. It was a bloody shuffle.

The Elkhorn mining company has paid \$125,000 in dividends up to the present time, and the Granite Mountain company \$200,000.

The Montana Union is the name of a new railroad which will connect Butte and Helena. It will be constructed jointly by the Union and Northern Pacific railroads. The construction simply amounts to laying a third rail on the Utah & Northern narrow gauge between Butte and Garrison, the junction of the Northern Pacific.

The assessment roll of Sacramento county shows a decrease of \$3,000,000 below last year.

The first gold mine of any consequence ever struck in Colusa county is being worked and the first shipment of Williamsburg.

At Sacramento during the year which ended June 31, 1886, the rainfall was 32.37 inches, and the average temperature was 61.39.

The growing of French grapes is becoming the leading industry of Los Nietos Valley. A large acreage was planted last year and many more the last season.

A home for indigent cats is to be established in San Francisco, and a society for prevention of cruelty to house flies has been organized in Sacramento.

The United States revenue receipts at San Francisco for June were \$133,379.35. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, there was a net decrease in the revenue of this district amounting to \$58,640.12.

Charleston, in Cache county, A. T., is almost as dead as Herculaneum and Pompeii. The only store in that place now is the postoffice. The last saloon keeper will not open his saloon, as he will wind up the place. In its booming days it had a population of between 1,500 and 2,000.

The Chinese monopolize the making of cheap cigars, and the white manufacturer in San Francisco cannot compete with the eastern cigar manufacturer, the difference in the cost of production enabling the eastern maker to supply the market at lower prices than can be attained here.

The net proceeds of the sale of opium, liquors and other articles seized by the customs officers at Port Townsend under Collector Beecher for the fiscal year ending this month, fully recovered the expenses of the whole custom-house force, including rents, etc., for that time, leaving the duties collected a clear revenue to the government. This has never before happened in this district.

AN UNHAPPY LIFE.

Tribulations of Southern Revenue Officers. Atlanta Constitution: "If any one thinks a revenue officer's lot is a bed of roses, he is badly mistaken," remarked yesterday to a group of gentlemen, who were discussing the ups and downs of a revenue officer's life.

"No, it's anything but a bed of roses," chimed in Revenue Agent Coburn. "I remember once up in Alabama stopping over night at a house. The house had only one room. There were only two females and one male in the family. They stopped at the house, and when we were ready to go to bed the old man filed out of the door and said: 'Come on, gentlemen, and let the women go to bed.' We went outside, and after a short time went back in the house. The women folks were tucked up head and ears under the quilts, and in a pair of minutes my partner and I were bunked up on a pallet before the fire. It couldn't go to sleep for a long while, thinking how easy it would be for the burning logs to roll down and burn us up. By and by I went to sleep, and I didn't know anything till the old man woke me next morning, and said breakfast was ready. We got up, but didn't dress, for we had not pulled off our clothes. When we sat down to breakfast what do you think we had?"

"Have you no idea," remarked Coburn, "what the old man had?"

"Well, sir, we didn't have a thing in the world but fat bacon fried to a crisp and corn bread made out of mash from the still. I tried to make it go down but couldn't. I was a regular rebel when I remember once up in Alabama stopping over night at a house. The house had only one room. There were only two females and one male in the family. They stopped at the house, and when we were ready to go to bed the old man filed out of the door and said: 'Come on, gentlemen, and let the women go to bed.' We went outside, and after a short time went back in the house. The women folks were tucked up head and ears under the quilts, and in a pair of minutes my partner and I were bunked up on a pallet before the fire. It couldn't go to sleep for a long while, thinking how easy it would be for the burning logs to roll down and burn us up. By and by I went to sleep, and I didn't know anything till the old man woke me next morning, and said breakfast was ready. We got up, but didn't dress, for we had not pulled off our clothes. When we sat down to breakfast what do you think we had?"

"Well, that ain't nothing," put in Deputy Collector Marshall, "but when I was in the service and was up here in north Georgia about Dalton, I hope I may never get out to base ball again if I didn't live eleven days on three ponies of corn bread and a stick of corn, and the bread was made out of mash, and I had to soak it in whisky before I could get it down."

"Morris, you did pretty well," said Deputy Marshal McDonald, "but I think I can beat it." I fasted four days on singings and never had any bread at all. I was so weak I could scarcely carry my pistol, but I ran on to a state that night and lugged a sixty-gallon still three miles through the woods."

"Gentlemen," put in Deputy Marshal Hayes, "I can beat all of that. A few months ago, up here in Union county, I was out four days. Everyday I managed to hide away eleven biscuits and a couple of spring chickens, sandwiched with fried eggs and butter."

At this the crowd dispersed.

A New Scheme for Beating the Tailor.

Detroit Free Press: He went into the store of one of the most fashionable tailors in an expensive summer suit. Then he said:

"I must go by my check, but as you do not know me I did not ask you to take one of mine. You are acquainted, of course, with the gentleman who keeps the drug store on the corner? Let us go in there. He is a friend of mine and is preparing a check for me."

In the drug store the stranger called out familiarly to the proprietor, who was behind the screen: "Doctor, is that ready?"

"In a moment," was the reply. "Then said the stranger to the tailor: 'I must go across the street and see that it is all right.'"

In a little while the tailor was handed a bottle.

"What is that?" he asked. "Your cough mixture." "I don't want a cough mixture. I want a check."

"I know nothing about a check." Then it came out that the stranger had ordered at the drug store a cough mixture for his dog friend, Mr. —, the tailor, who was suffering from a severe cold. The doctor knew nothing about his enterprising visitor, and he has not returned to inquire if the tailor is better.

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Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Workshops, Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals—in short, everybody everywhere who has ever given it a trial.

It is the most effective and best remedy on earth for curing Sprains, Bruises, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Burns, Frost-bites, &c.

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