THE DAILY BEE.

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

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation State of Nebraska, | 8, 8, County of Donglas, | 8, 8, Geo. B. Tzschuck sceretary of the Bee Publishing company, does somming swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending July 23d, 1886, was as Monday, 19th 12,930 Tuesday, 13th 12,175 Wednesday, 14th 12,175 Thursday, 15th 12,200 Friday, 16th 12,300 Average...... GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed and swort to before me this N. P. Feir., Notary Public.

[SEAL.] Notary Public.
Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly swora, 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, vas 10,378 copies; for February, 1886, 10,495 copies; for March, 1896, 11,537 copies; for April, 1886, 12,191 copies; for May, 1886, 12,439 copies; for June, 1886, 12,298 copies.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK. GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 5th day of July, A. D. 1886.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

THERE is growing promise of a revolution in Mexico that may become interest ing just about the time congress ceases to furnish entertainment to the country.

"I HAD it, but I have it not," is the reply of the editor of the Republican when challenged to produce the General Thayer letter, whose existence he denies. This is decidedly watery.

THE motto of the Republican ought to be "No Rejected Manuscripts Returned," That letter of General Thayer's which sneaked out of the office when most wanted should teach it a lesson.

THE United states senate did an active business on Monday in the matter of private pension bills, having passed fifty. This will keep Mr. Cleveland out of bed beyond the usual hour of retiring for several evenings.

WHEN real estate becomes less profitable, Omaha capitalists will perhaps direct their attention to the crying need of an air line railroad up the Elkhorn Valley. There's millions in it for the people of this growing city.

OMAHA is once more confronted with funds before the end of the year. A score road acres which were assessed on Apri 1 as farm lands know the reason why.

MERVOUS prostration and majaria are the fashionable diseases this summer. An eastern physician who ought to know claims that nine-tenths of the so called malaria is pure laziness and the majority of cases of "heart disease" are indigestion caused by over-eating.

THE enterprising burglar continues to "burgle" and will keep up his profession until every block in Omaha is patrolled by a watchman and every door and window protected by an alarm. Marshal Cummings should go right down in his pocket and see that these needed improvements materialize.

THE secretary of the treasury let down the custom bars to permit an original portrait of George Washington, imported from London for presentation to the city of Philadelphia, to enter free of duty. This was the correct thing to do for several reasons, among them the fact that George, as we remember, was a revenue reformer.

MR. KEELY, of motor fame, has just completed another engine of his invention for which he promises most wonderful achievements. He entertained, or rather amused a number of gentlemen a few days ago, with an exhibition of this machine, which an unscientific and irreverent reporter terms "queer." Mr. Keely's is one of the most remarkable eases of persistent failure on record.

As the political success of Lord Randolph Churchill is very largely due to the efforts of his American wife, it would seem to be the proper thing to congratulate Lady Churchill on the promised advancement of her husband to the position in the new cabinet as chancellor of the exchequer and leader of the commons. But Randolph will not stay long

THE democratic organ has laid the in ternal revenue abolition programme on the shelf for a few days while it is vainly floundering about in the mire and trying to explain what its views on the tariff actually are. The attempt is quite unnecessary. During the past two weeks the Herald has expounded such a variety of contradictory opinions upon the tariff question that it will take its editor months to unravel the stitches from the old crazy

It is time congress took cognizance of the alleged illegal detention of Mr. Cutting, the El Paso editor, who is kept in prison by the Mexican authorities at Paso del Norte. If correctly reported the offense of the editor, which was simply a newspaper attack upon a Mexican oltizen, is not of a character to justify the summary treatment he is receiving, and the refusal of the Mexican authorities to regard the demands of the American lister and consul for his release is a breach of international courtesy which our government should not tolerate. A olution in congress, introduced Monday, calling for information in the mattor, may have the effect of inducing the Mexican authorities to change their presant defiant attitude.

That Thaver Letter.

And now comes Fred Nye and deposes and says that he made a slight mistake when he boasted through the Republican that he had in his possession a letter written by General Thayer denouncing Senator Van Wyck. He insists that such a letter was on his table for months, but somebody from Grand Island whispers that Thayer might have slipped it in his pocket while the editor had his back turned. This is the usual Nye method of erawling into a hole and pulming the hole graceful retreat Mr. Nye takes up a great deal of space with what he claims were the contents of this contraband letter. He still insists that this letter was first offered to the BEK and rejected. We as positively deny that any such letter has ever been offered at this office. General Thayer most emphatically denies that he ever wrote a letter assailing Senator Van Wyck or that he has taken sides on the senatorial succession. The question about the existence of such a letter is now reduced to an issue of veracity between General Thayer and Fred Nye, leaving out of view entirely our own denial that such a letter has ever passed through our hands.

There the matter can safely rest. The public can draw its own conclusions.

The Decline of the Cattle Companies The rage for organizing cattle companies with large foreign capital and highly paid managers is on the decline. It reached its height in 1882, when more corporations of this class were formed than in any year before or since. The results of the two years succeeding in loss of cattle, small calf crops and divi dends which ran from only 6 per cent. to worse than nothing have exercised a depressing influence on foreign investors. Dundee and Edinburgh and London have locked their safes to the American promoter of ranch investments, and a thousand stockholders in the older enterprises are wishing heartily that they were well out of the business and had their pounds, shilting and pence securely placed in British consuls.

In the last of the consular reports is sued by the state department, Mr. Wood, the United States representative at Dundee, makes some startling exhibits of the returns for the past three years made by twenty-three British companies. From the tables given, Mr. Wood shows that the average dividends for the past three years have been little more than four per cent. Of these, two paid 10 per cent.; one 74 per cent.; three 6 per cent.; two, 5 per cent.; two less than 5 per cent., and thirteen no dividend at all. To Englishmen who had been dazzled by promises of 33 per cent profit and lured by reports of the wonderful success of the millionaire cattle barons of the plains such an outcome is naturally depressing.

The trouble with most of the great cattle companies arises from overcapitali zation. Formed from the consolidation of smaller herds turned in at high figures, the first cost has, in most instances, greatly exceeded the value. Expensive management, restricted and overstocked ranges, and three hard winters in succession, make heavy dividend returns an impossibility. If the truth were really known, the actual condition of affairs on the ranges would still further decrease the figures on the books. Thousands the certainty of being "hard up" for of cattle are to-day being moved into British America at heavy expense beof tax shirkers who are now platting cause settlement and the prohibition of fencing render their probtable feeding on Wyoming, Montana and Nebraska ranges an impossibility. The day for the large cattle companies in this section of the west is rapidly passing away. Their place will be taken up by the large stock farms where feed will be carefully provided all the year around and the loss by storm and starvation decreased to a minimum, This is the profitable form of cattle raising of the future. It gives no room for extensive swindling by 'book count' or double sale, reduces the expensive ranch system of feeding armies of cowboys to hold the herds and attend distant round-ups, and replaces careless handling of herds by a detailed supervision which can carefully improve stock by cross breeding and furnish the markets with the best class and therefore the highest priced meat animals.

The Business Situation. The evidences of a continued improve ment in the trade situation are numerous There is more doing in most lines than is usua! at this time of year and everything points to a steady and healthful expansion of business from now until fall. There are substantial reasons for the expectation of a gradual betterment of business, among which may be included the abundant crops of leading staples, the increased consumption of iron and steel in the extension of railroad building and equipment, the adjustment of serious labor troubles and general advance in wages, the rise in wool prices throughout the world, and the growth of confidence in the stability of prices and in the security of credits in all parts of the country. All these are favorable auguries of the future of trade, and amply justify the hopeful feeling that now finds expression among all classes of trades and manufacturers.

Corn prices have moved upward, while wheat has been going down. The rise is the result of strong bullish manipulation in Chicago and of the scare among the shorts, growing out of the exaggerated reports of the effect of the dry weather on the growing crop. Compared with this time last week, prices are 3 cents per bushel higher in Chicago and 11@12 cents per bushel higher on the seaboard. Export demand for corn is light. Hog products have not shared in the strength in corn, but have slightly declined under the influence of speculation. The general position of the provision trade, however, continues strong, with a good distribution in progress both for home consumption and for export. Cotton is quiet and steady. Wool shows unabated strength, with the demand running chiefly on low and medium grades. Steel rails are in brisk demand and very firm. There is a fair demand for plate, sheet, wrought and structural iron, and the

market is well sustained. The clearings throughout the country show a large increase, in which Omaha, as usual, leads.

The New Star in France's Political

Firmament. Unquestionably the foremost figure in French politics at this moment is General Boulanger, the minister of war. Although not old in years, Boulanger is old in service as a soldier, and his military record

his present position in the government not alone in recognition of that record, but quite as much because of his advanced republican views, and, in the opinion of the people at least, his ardent patriotism. It was probably not expected that, educated and trained as a soldier, Boulanger would originate any new or startling policy, but that he would contine himself, as is the habit of soldiers when placed in purely administrative positions, to maintaining the military establishment of the nation on a good in after him. To cover his basis, reforming and improving it only as it became necessary to do so in order to keep it in a condition conforming to the policy and traditions which have governed it, and which are deemed essential to national security. But the new minister appears to have entered upon his duties not as a machine, to follow the routine lines of tradition and policy, but with ideas. These found expression in the military measure some time ago introduced in the parliament, which immediately challenged the attention of Germany as involving a menace to that country. But while there could justly be no such inference from the measure, and Boulanger doubtless had no such thought in framing it, the apprehension it created in Germany did not lessen the popularity of the measure or of its author with the French people. Boulanger has steadily grown in popular attention and undountedly also in popular favor. Within a fortnight he has fought a harmless duel, but it is quite enough for his reputation with French people that he fought, and he has in a brief time effected the organization of a great military club at Paris of which he is the central figure and controlling spirit. The name of Boulanger, more than that of any other man in France, has become one to conjure with, and, beyond the boundaries of that nation the opinions and movements of the war minister have be-

come matters of commanding interest. It is not extraordinary that a man who has thus risen suddenly to such an elevation in public attention, and who has exhibited such remarkable energy, courage and eleverness, should have his motives and aims called in question. The most self-sacrificing patriot is not less amenable to this law of human suspicion, or eavy, or malice, than the most self-seeking plotter. The early history of the American republic is replete with examples of this truth, and it would be irrational to expeet less, even at this day, of the feverishtempered and mercurial Frenchmen. The direction and intensity of the sentiment in opposition to Boulanger are shown in the article which appeared on Monday in the Paris Figure and was republished in THE BEE of Tuesday morning. The author arraigns the minister of war as an ambitious plotter who is paving the way to a coup d'etat, and with incisive logic and trenchant facts warns France to beware of the danger that confronts her in the daring exploits and ambitions designs of

Boulanger. Certain of the republican leaders dismiss this arraignment as unworthy of serious consideration, and there is doubtless no just reason to question the republicanism or the patriotism of General Boulanger. But the opposition he has aroused will not be put down by contempt or ridicule, and what its effect will be with the susceptible French people, if persistently followed up, is the question. How serious this question is appears in the fact that there is a growing belief, though as yet vaguely defined, in European political circles that the French republic is nearing its end. It is noted as a curious circumstance of French history during the past century that no government has lasted longer than twenty years, and the present republic is approaching that term. Trifling as this may seem of itself, when associated with other events and circumstances of recent occurrence, of which the reader of current Irish history is familiar, it assumes a certain significance, at least to the superstitions politician. There have been many radical changes in the political system in France within a few years, and evidence is not wanting that the effect of some of these has been to increase popular dissatisfaction with the republican experiment. There are other strains to come which will still further and perhaps more severely test the strength of the republic. Hence every fresh political development in France possesses a vital interest for all people, and particularly so for the American

people. No Malaria Here. The dry summer has been a blessing in disguise for Omaha. It has started the perspiration, it is true, and burned out some of the lawns, but it has been a good conservator of health. Omaha has been making great headway in public improve ment during the past three months. Acres on acres of streets and alleys have been graded. Sewers have been laid, and miles of trenches dug. There has been an enormous amount of dirt turned over and exposed to the air. For all this we have been remarkably free from malarial affections. There has been no epidemic of typhold or typho malaria! fever, while the old-fashioned shakes have made a summer excursion to Missouri and Ar kansas, disgusted with the prospects in

these regions. If Omaha had experienced a wet sum mer the result would have been very different. The spores and germs of malarial disease would have propagated themselves in the wet soil. The odors from the newly turned up earth, stagnant pools of water in ditches and trenches and streets soggy with moisture would certainly have given steady employment to our doctors. Quinine would have had a large consumption in families which have had no occasion to pay druggists' bills. Instead of this we have had a season so dry and warm that malarial disease has not been afforded a chance to secure lodgment. There have been some advantages, after all, in the dry spell.

Who Is Holding Him?

When Chief Butler resigned from the fire department the BEE expressed its views with regard to the necessity of discipline in the fire department without reserve. We declared that as a matter of public safety, discipline must be main tained in the force and drunkeness should not be tolerated. These views we still

But when discipline is requisite it should extend to the chief as well as to his subordinates. The mayor and council are by law placed in control of the fire department. The council is especially is an honorable one. He was called to charged with the purchases and disburse-

ments and the chieft is expected to obey their orders and report his transactions

for their approval. Chief Butler, we are told, has shown himself insubordinate by deliberately ignoring the orders of the council in the purchase of supplies, and in matters which the council very properly regards as its prerogative. Viewed from that standpoint it becomes a serious question whether the council can, with any degree of self-respect, beg Mr. Butler to with

draw his resignation. There is a saying that there are as good fish in the sea as ever were drawn out of it. Mr. Butler is by no means the only man in Omaha competent to supervise the fire department. In fact, there is no man in office whose place cannot be filled in an emergency. Chief Butler cannot expect the council to humiliate itself and get on its kees to him. If he feels that he has made a mistake, let him withdraw his resignation. Nobody is holding him.

THE chronic croakers against the police management of Omaha, with its insufficient force, may find food for reflection in the account which appeared in THE BEE of Monday afternoon of the assault and robbery of a lady in Chicago Sunday evening. This outrage occurred in a populous part of the city, early in the evening, in the full glare of the electric lights of the Leland house, and while the lady was walking with others. Furthermore the thief made good his escape. No such daring and successful outrage is recorded in the criminal annals of Omaha, but the numerical weakness of our police force offers an invitation that some reckless scoundrel may some day accept.

QUEEN VICTORIA exhibits the weak side of her character in never allowing an opportunity to pass for showing her dislike of Mr. Gladstone. It is observed that in accepting the resignation of the late premier without inviting him to advise her as to his successor, the queen violated a precedent and committed a breach of state etiquette, which, however gratifying it may be to the classes, will not improve respect for her with the people.

THE immigration for the fiscal year ended with June was a little less than that of the previous year, the whole number being 328,917-about one-third the present population of Nebraska. The classification shows a falling off of about one-third in emigration from Germany during the year, while Italy largely increased its contribution.

THE Omaha underwriters have petitioned the council not to accept Chief Butler's resignation. Why don't they petition the chief to withdraw it? It is a good deal easier to induce one man to back down than twelve.

And now someone suggests that the only honest butter after all is the goat.

PROMINENT PERSONS

Salvini's fortune is set down at half a million dollars. William W. Astor, who has 37,000 houses

to look after, is taking time to write a play. John A. Logan, jr., has become a partner in a loan and real estate firm of Washington. Mme. Ristori is about to publish her autobiography in Italian, English, French and German.

Prince Bismarck hassent a large photo graph of hunself to President Cleveland. 1t is framed in carved oak and bears the Prince's antograph.

Captain Eads, the Mississippi improver, is a little man with a white beard, a fringe of white hair round a bald head, and a pale, bloodiess complexion.

Lord Rothschild sent Mme. Patti, as a little present, a paper-knife of blonde tortoise shell, "the handle and the name of Mme Patti one blaze of diamonds."

T. C. Crawford, the Washington correspon dent of the New York World, on three minutes' notice can write a fair biography of every conspicuous public man in the country. Mr. Ruskin's condition is very serious.

His friends admit that his present illness is similar to the last, which was simply insanity, with symptoms which his physician thought peculiarly dangerous. He was ordered to take absolute rest, but he persisted in working. The present is the fifth attack.

He Generally Takes It. Utica Herald.

Speaking of drinking, it may be observed that a man who "can take or leave alone generally takes it.

Gilder's Chances. Louisville Courter Journal

Colonel Gilder, who goes to look for the north pole, may come back a great man or he may return a cannibal.

A Little Off.

New Orleans Picarion There is something the matter with the man's head when a railway postal clerk thinks that his resignation will paralyze the government.

He Will be a Very Old Lar.

Chicago Herald, Empires rise and fall, but the man who has shaken hands with all the presidents tarries with us. A hundred years or so from now he will be a very old liar.

She Carries a Razor.

Chicago Herald.

Slugging being played out, a desperate attempt is making in some places to involve Gall Hamilton and Miss Rose Cleveland in a controversy. But no friend of the latter will help the matter on. She carries a razor.

Her Style. St. Louis Republican.

Miss Rose Elizabeth Claveland has taken charge of her Chicago magazine, and the next number will no doubt give marked evidence of that literary style which was so striking in productions marketed while she was the president's official sister.

Wanted Fresh Talent.

Base ball manager (to applicant)-I want a new pitcher. Can you curve a ball? Applicant-Yes, sir I can curve it twice around the batter before if reaches the catcher's hands.

Manager-Only twice? Applicant-That's all. Manager-I'm afraid you won't do. What I want is a phenomenon, and a left-handed one at that.

A Savant, Bambler

A knowing man is Mr. Jones:
Discourseth he on veins and bones;
On arteries he seems to be
Informed to such a high degree
That evey one his knowledge own

On politics, in loudest tones
He argueth, and quick dethrones
All arguments. He is you see,
A trewing man.

In science, too, he's left no stone
Unturned. in truth, the list'ners groan,
When he doth prate, in agony,
So learned, yet so dull, is he.
And also is he up on loans—
An owing man.

PENSION LIST CHESTNUTS

Reminizcences of Several Venerable Vetorans of the Army and Navy.

General Harney's Career in the Army -Famous Seadogs of the Olden Time-Ancient and Honorable Marines.

"I was looking over the new army and navy registers the other day," said an unpensioned veteran of the war to the Chicago Herald man, as he wheeled in his chair and lighted a fresh eigar, "and I found some curious things. One thing I found is that salt water and salt breezes are conducive to longevity, and that it a man wants to live to a ripe old age he ought to try and get into the navy. Another thing I found was that the oldes living officer of the army was in his day the greatest of frontier campaigners, and probably went through hardship enough to kill the ordinary West Pointer of our time before the age of forty. And vet this veteran is over eighty-six. I refer to oid General Harney. I wonder how many remember that the old warrior is yet living. But he is. He is the oidest officer in the army, both in years and length of service, and ye congress would never give him a higher rank than brigadier general, though it did brevet him major general as an act of decency after he had been retired. Gen-eral Harney entered in the army as second lientenant of the First infantry in 1818. He became a first heutenant in 1819, a captain in 1825, a major in 1838, s lieutenant colonel in 1836, a colonel in 1846 and a brigadier general in 1858 Think of it; he has been a brigadier gen-eral for nearly thirty years, and has been on the retired list for nearly twenty-six years. He has served in all the wars since the war of 1812. He served in the Florida war under Scott, in the Mexican war, and came near bringing on a war with England by his occupation of San Juan island, Vaucouver, when acting as military governor of Oregon. He was too old to do much in the civil war, but he was employed the first year or so in organizing western troops at St. Louis. Harney was a great explorer in the north-west. 'Harney's Peak,' in the Black Hills, is a geographical landmark. The old man cannot live much longer, and when he goes there departs the oldest officer in point of service by nearly twenty vears

"But," continued the unpensioned veteran, as he struck a fresh match and picked up a blue pamphlet, which he said was the official naval register, 'it takes the old saits of the sea to stand up under the weight of years. Here is old Commodore Joseph B. Hull, born in 1795 and entered the navy November 9, 1813, and still alive and hale. What do you think of that? Seventy-three years in the navy and or, the government pay-He entered the navy exactly months after Perry's victory on Lake Erie. He had been in service a year when Washington was burned by the British, and a year and two months when Jackson fought the battle of New Or leans. He had been two years a mid shipman when Waterloo was fought, and when Victoria ascended the throne of England he had been a lieutenant furteen years. The old man has sailed in every sea and in every line-of-battle ship that the country ever owned, and some that this government never heard of For instance, in 1815 he served in the Washington 74, and afterward in the frigate United States. These old ships were broken up half a century ago. Commodore Hull was a very old man when the civil war broke out, too old to go to sea, but he did efficient duty at St. Louis for two years superintending the construction of the western gunboats. Though he was retired in 1861 he still insisted on doing duty, and as the government was short of officers it kept him at work until 1873. He commanded the Philadelphia navy yard up to 1867, but after that the old hull was hauled up in ordinary. The commodore is ninety-one years old, but his friends say he still wants to go to

sea."
"Here's another old chestnut," continued the unpensioned veteran as he thumbed the leaves of the register. "Commodore Henry Bruce entered the navy November 9, 1813, precisely the same date that Hull did, and is yet alive. Neither of these old sea dogs is therefore entitled to precedence in point of years in the service, though Hull has much the more distinguished record. It has been so long since Commodore Bruce has seen blue water that perhaps he ought not to be considered a sailor at all. Probably not a dozen people outside the keepers of the navy rolls know that such a name is borne on them. Yet for over thirty years this old officer has been drawing \$2,800 a year from the treasury. The old man's record is a singular one. Though he has been seventy-three years in the navy he never saw but fifteen years service at the sea and eight on shore. H is shown on the register to have been unemployed forty-nine years and six months. Here is a pensioner as is a pensioner. Fifty years in receipt of a hand some income with not a day's duty as ar equivalent. And yet they say republics are ungrateful. What makes the matter worse is that Bruce is shown here to have been retired in 1855, under the first retir ing act which was passed to weed out the incompetents and other deadwood of the service. Bruce came under the category but he has got amply even with the gov ernment by living for thirty-one years since and enjoying his three-fourths pay. He threatens to live for thirty-one years

But to show you further what the ser breezes will do in promoting longevity," the speaker continued, "here is a list of twenty-seven rear admirals and fourteen commodores, who have reached three score and ten and over and have been in the service over fifty years. Some of them have been retired a great many years, and not one has done duty for a decade or more. The admirals receive \$4,500 a year and the commodores \$3,300. I find that the oldest officer of that gallant but credulous corps, the marines, is Major Isaac T. Doughty. The major was retired in 1864, having reached the age of sixty-two. He must therefore, now be eighty-six years old, just the age of General Harney. The major has only been in the service, though, forty-nine years. In those days officers were ap pointed to the marine corps from civil life and there was no limit to their ages. So Major Doughty must have been over thirty when he entered the service, There is another gallant but credulous marine who comes within two weeks of having seen as much service as Major Doughty. and that is Captain Mattox, but the lat-ter is entitled to be regarded as the vete-ran of his corps "

Slang in Modern Speech. Philadelphia Record. There is a German proverb which tells

us that "speech is silvern, silence is golden;" but, in accordance with the rule which seems to prevail either in economic, industrial or mental affairs, it is the baser metal of the two that is to be found in commonest use. It is only oceasionally that we are called upon to exereise the very highest of the moral qualities which belong to humanity, and which are started into activity by unlooked-for events or unexpected exigencies. But there is a constant demand in daily life for gentleness of demeaner, politeness, regard for the feeling of others, and modesty in speech and be-

is essential in ordinary affairs. There is nothing more singular than the process of evolution through which our common speech seems to be passing. From a careful and almost mechanical precision of expression, which to many sounded stilted and uncatural, we have passed almost unconsciously into an extravagance of utterance and an exhaber ant use of meaningless adjectives which would almost lead a philosopher to doubt the much-vaunted possibilities of the English language. This is particularly noticeable among young people, and, unfortunately, more especially among our girls, who are in possession of advanta-ges in the field of education and culture that were unknown to their sex in the last century. We smile to-day over the quaint style in which Puritan or Quaker maidens talked to each other or to their lovers 100 years ago; and yet there was an earnestness and sincerity about their language which we now rarely find. Many of our girls talk slang freely; they overuse adjectives, and, like Paganini who played on a violin with a single string. they seem to have only one or two word on which they delight toring the changes Whenever they wish to qualify or inten-sify their expression of the feeling either of wonder, of admiration, of distike or of annoyance which for the time being dominates and possesses them a few ad jectives suffice. "Awful," "elegant, "cute," and "cunning" are among the words which pass current as mental coins in their transactions. To them the most glorious sunset is simply "ele-gant." Although its beauty may inspire the pen of the poet and the pencil of the painter, it bears no higher value to them than a dress by Worth or a string of diamonds from Tiffany; while "cunning," a word which all philologists associate with meanness, duplicity and the very lowest grade of moral character, is made to do duty in expressing ecstatic rapture either over the arrangement of the flowers on a spring bonnet or at the smiling trustfulness and innocent playfulness of child-hood. And then, when there is a desire to express the very highest condition of feeling, the narrowness of the modern vocabulary is more plainly seen, and distorted superlatives are brought into play. If one thing is "awfully" bad, then, according to the mysterious of the feminine mind, its opposite must be "awiully" good; while Dives, who fares sumptuously every day, is "awfully" rich, Lazarus, who begs for crumbs at Dives' gate, by a parity of reasoning i

havior; and the cultivation of such graces

'awfully" poor.
In thus criticising the speech of the nodern girl it is not intended to assert that she is naturally volgar. But there is a weakness in humanity for getting a near the objectionable as possible with not actually coming into contact with it, just as a boy often delights in frightening his parants by showing how near be car go to the edge of a dangerous cliff without falling over. Severe rebuke or pun-ishment is necessary in the latter case in order to prevent an accident, and it is equally as necessary that correction should be administered for the use of overworked adjectives. A practice such as this has a most insidious growth, and inevitably leads to the loss of the habit of using proper words. If it be asked why girls have been selected as the subject of criticism when men are equally as guilty, it can be answered that it is because of the influence which refinemen in woman, either in speech of in manner, has always exercised on the world. The most brilliant epochs is civilization, the richest periods in the progress of thought, and the growth of a t and literature, owe their existence to woman, and she has largely been their inspiration and their cradle. The salon of Madame de Stael, the drawing-room of Lady Holland and the quiet parlor of George Eliot attract men of genius and in the presence of that subtle and mysterious atmosphere which surrounad woman there has been an interchangeof thought and converse which have sharpened diplomacy, created new ideas and elevated communities. Woman,

elevated communities. Woman, as a rule, is more of a conversationalist than is man. He is too much inclined to monopolize the occasion, to speak a set piece, to indulge in monologue, with probably an occasional flash of silence. But woman is more versatile: she can draw out thought, not by leading ques tions but by suggestions, until, in the contact of associations, ideas that have been lying dormant begin to move, to impinge upon each other and to gain vitality, roundness and complete ness. Looked at even from a lesser height than this it is easy to understand of what benefit purity of speech would prove in preserving the purity of our language in developing its flexibility and its fitness for the expression of the most cultured thoughts and the deepest emotions. Our schools and colleges, with their plans for higher education, will find their influence weakened if the flower of English speech be planted in a witderness of small talk; and the parents and teach ers should see to it that woman reaches her higher and her fairer destiny, instead of being lowered so that, in the words of lago, she can only "suckle fools and chronicle small beer."

Chicago Justice.

Chicago News.

There is a serew loose somewhere in the machinery of justice when gamblers and confidence men, pickpockets and footpads, are tet off with times of from S1 to S5, while an eleven-year-old boy is sent to the Bridewell to work among thieves and toughened scamps for nearly two months because he confessed having taken a pair of \$2 pants from his employers, who, he says, owed him more than that amount for work.

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Uniontown, Ky. Uniontown, Ky.

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