THE DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, } s. s.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of the Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending July 30th, 1886, was as follows:

Saturday, 24th	12,400
Monday, 26th	12,900
Tuesday, 27th	12,125
Wednesday, 28th	12,100
Thursday, 29th	12,050
Friday, 30th	12,925
Average	12,500

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of August, 1886. N. P. FEIL, [SEAL.] Notary Public.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, 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 10,578 copies; for February, 1886, 10,595 copies; for March, 1886, 11,537 copies; for April, 1886, 12,119 copies; for May, 1886, 12,439 copies; for June, 1886, 12,298 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 2d day of August, A. D. 1886.

N. P. FEIL, [SEAL.] Notary Public.

GUESSING as to when congress will adjourn is still in order.

IT was all a mistake about John Clark paying John Sahler's board bill at the Millard. It is charged up to Frank Walters.

HOG butter has received a black eye. Now let us have legislation which will crush out the adulterations in other food products.

GENERAL THAYER is enjoying himself with his old comrades in San Francisco, but that letter which failed to materialize when called for is not disturbing his dreams.

THE deep interest which the railroad attorneys are now taking in the farmers is something touching to behold. Election day is rapidly approaching, and there will be a good many votes to count when the returns are all in.

SENATOR VAN WYCK'S fences in Nebraska are well enough seasoned to await his return from Washington. The wind from the railroad press has not yet succeeded in blowing down any of the panels.

IT is gratifying to learn, on the authority of a Texas congressman, that Mr. Bayard "is aroused." It will be the particular business of Texas congressmen who hope to continue in the favor of their constituents to keep the secretary of state in that condition until the justifiable wrath of the Texans is fully appeased.

THE next time Mr. Coleman, of Red Willow county, sends the BEE samples of Republican valley corn we trust he will kindly forward an extension ladder along with the stalks. It is difficult to examine fourteen-feet specimens in any other way. Our plan of carrying them out in the back yard and making the inspection from a second story window will pass occasional muster, but it is not as convenient as we could wish.

MORE paving is demanded by property owners, and their demand will be passed on by taxpayers at a special election. Generally speaking, an extension of paving over the residence portion of the city most traveled is in the interest of the community. The streets around the high school should be brought to grade and paved as soon as practicable, and those leading out and into the country put in equally good condition.

THE full board of county commissioners have started on a little junketing trip to Washington county. When they return, a thorough inspection of Douglas county is on the slate. Mileage will be thrown in, of course, for both trips. The county commissioners remind us of General Howard's frequent inspection tours over the department from Oregon to the Missouri for which he drew his little ten cents a mile with christian resignation.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER GERE is much incensed that some republican papers in the Second congressional district should consider it undignified and even disgraceful for Jim Laird to have struck Cobb with his fist. It strikes us that the most effective knock-down of Cobb would have been the presentation of the indisputable proof that Laird had nothing to do with the Stinking Water frauds. A knock-known argument is often used by men who are in the wrong, and who do not know any other way of resenting a truthful but damaging charge.

THE confirmation of Hagar as collector of customs at San Francisco is said to have greatly displeased the Chinese embassy at Washington. Hagar, it will be remembered, demanded the passports of the Chinese ambassadors when they arrived at San Francisco last spring, refusing permission to them to land until they should produce these documents, and it was necessary to appeal to Washington to have the requirements of the new collector set aside. This act of discourtesy—due rather to ignorance than design, in all probability, though it was quite generally believed to have been intentional—was duly apologized for by the state department; but it seems to have been the expectation of the embassy that the offending official would be punished by having his appointment rejected, and this result would have fully placated the Chinese representatives. They regard the confirmation of Hagar as an added insult, and are reported as saying that the effect will tend to impair the cordiality of the relations between the two countries.

A Pertinent Clause.

A clause relating to the federal judiciary which has an important bearing upon parts not half way across the continent from Omaha was stricken out of a special bill in the senate on Friday. The little joker of a sentence reads as follows:

That no person related to any justice or judge of any court of the United States by affinity or consanguinity, within the degree of first cousin, shall be appointed by such court or judge, or employed by such court or judge in any office or duty in any court of which such justice or judge may be a member.

The passage of such a prohibition would play puck with the perquisites of several families in the United States which held high and mighty and perpetual possession of federal court houses in this land of freedom. It would knock out of handsome jobs a number of clerks of courts, masters in chancery, and special commissioners. It would close the doors upon more than one "lucrative practice," which is lucrative largely because clients think they know on which side their bread is buttered. "Mr. President," said Senator Coke, on the 24th of June when this subject was under debate, "I favor the amendment which prohibits federal judges from filling the offices of their courts with their relations. Some portions of the country have suffered sufficiently from this cause and it ought to stop. The administration of justice in some of the courts has been hampered too long already by this evil and it should come to an end. The fountains of justice should be pure and no suspicion allowed to exist that family ties or family influence interferes with judicial administration."

Mr. Coke was quite right. Possibly he spoke from Texan experience. The remainder of the senate had evidently also had experience, for on that date the clause was agreed to without dissent. It was stricken out of the bill on Friday to save the measure to which it was attached. But it will come up again. And then what a scattering there will be among the cushioned chairs of the court ante rooms.

Times Have Changed.

One of our exchanges notes that Mr. Jay Gould's neighbors up at Irvington report a good deal of pomp and magnificent circumstance in the coming and going of the stock market magnate on his yacht Atalanta. When his little launch puts him aboard of his big yacht in the morning ready for his trip to the city, he puts his foot on her deck to the tune of a cannon's volley and an unfurling of flags, and at night when she comes to her anchorage off his summer mansion there is more cannonading and a lively, not to say regal, dipping of colors.

Things have changed somewhat in the last few years. There was a time when Jay Gould took his boat trips on the river with as little display as possible. On the day when the Erie magnate scudded down West street with the railroad bonds under his arm, several millions of the stockholders' cash in his pockets and a posse of police at his heels, there was no gun fired on the ferry boat as it backed rapidly into the Hudson out of reach of the officers of the law. No flags were unfurled from the "Wichawken" as it brought supplies and daily papers to Gould, Fisk & Co. in their lonely camp on the Hoboken heights where the railway robber and his pals were hiding from New York justice. There was no "regal dipping of colors" on that memorable occasion when the sheriff of New York county and six deputies flew to and fro across the Hudson vainly trying to serve Judge Barnard's injunction on the crafty Gould through the windows of the Erie ferryboat. Display and publicity were the last things Jay Gould was gunning after in those halcyon days of the Erie plunder, when the historic printing press had done its work and Commodore Vanderbilt gazed ruefully on the $10,000,000 of bogus stock which he had purchased in the open market.

The Jay Gould of 1868 and the Jay Gould of 1886 are the same. Within these eighteen years have been crowded more legalized robbery of capital and oppression of patrons of American railroad systems than any other wrecker can boast of. Erie hopelessly ruined, Wabash wrecked, Union Pacific dismantled and gutted, Manhattan & New York Elevated swamped in watered stock and over-issues of mortgages, and Missouri Pacific now undergoing the same process, what other "Colossus" of Rained Roads can boast of such a record. With millions burglarized from the Erie vaults, ten millions stolen from Union Pacific consolidation, fifteen millions wrested from Wabash, an equal sum from Manhattan, and who much from Western Union & Missouri Pacific no one yet knows, the recording angel has hard work to keep his pen filled with sufficient celestial ink to catch up with the items of Gould's bold robberies.

Wealth has come to be sure. The Atalanta represents but a few months, income. Its brass gun which fires off salutes to the great railroad wrecker cost but a single minute's profit as registered by the rise or fall of some favorite stock. The silken flag which unfurls as its owner steps on the deck of his magnificent pleasure yacht is a gaudy trifle whose expense is too insignificant to take into consideration. But each and all are a poor recompense for the loss of reputation and position in the community which not even his millions can give their proprietor. Cannon may salute Jay Gould and flags dip regally but the public will not fail to note that they are his own bunting whose homage is that of empty and vainglorious compliment.

Lord Randolph's Chance.

The genuine sensation in the formation of the new British cabinet is the selection of Lord Randolph Churchill as chancellor of the exchequer. This office makes Lord Randolph the leader of the tory party in the house of commons and will pit him as the party spokesman against Mr. Gladstone on the opposition bench. The decendant of John Churchill, the Marlborough of Blenheim, has many of the traits of his famous ancestor. He is bold to audacity, serenely confident in his own resources, a successful orator and a party leader who has risen to prominence by shouldering himself to the front of many better and abler public men. As a politician he is known to possess a dexterity in turning somersaults from one position to another and always landing on his feet. As a statesman he is generally dubbed deficient in equipment and incapable of sustained and deep study of important public questions. But his ability as an orator, his success in adapting his policy to changes of public opinion and his brilliant audacity in debate make him to-day the most popular leader in his party and have pushed him to the leading government position in the house of commons. It will now be in Churchill's grasp to outline an Irish policy which will cut the ground from under the feet of Mr. Gladstone and secure the support of at least the Hartington-Chamberlain wing of the liberal party. There are good reasons for believing that this is the programme which the dexterous political acrobat has already mapped out. Lord Randolph will shortly be given a chance to duplicate Disraeli's famous feat on the reform bill. Rumors are flying thick and fast in London that a home rule bill drawn up by Churchill has already been submitted to Chamberlain and gained his approval, and that overtures have been made to the Irish party with a view to securing their support. It remains to be seen whether the nationalists will bite at the tempting bait or stand firmly for home rule on the basis of the plan proposed by Mr. Gladstone.

Mexico's Unrepublican System.

The popular impression regarding the political system of Mexico is that it is purely republican, and the interest felt in this country respecting the neighboring nation, ordinarily spoken of as the "sister republic," is largely due to this impression. It is a fact, however, that while the form of republicanism is observed in the creation of the government, much of the machinery and methods of the governmental system are as far removed from pure republican conditions as they could well be and retain a semblance of republicanism. For example, in the election of members of congress the people do not choose their representatives, and no member of congress can be said to have a personal constituency, or to be in any measure responsible to a particular locality. The popular voting is indirect, the people electing electors who choose the so-called representatives of the people to suit themselves. As a rule the persons thus chosen are not mentioned at the time of voting, so that the people have no opportunity to pass upon their character or qualifications, and in the recent choice of congressmen it is undoubtedly a fact that men were chosen by the electoral boards for districts where they were little known or not known at all. Such a system as this preserves only a shadow of republicanism, recognizing the right of the people to a voice in the choice of their representatives, but really depriving them of the most valuable privileges and advantages which should accompany that right—as a personal knowledge of candidates, the ascertainment of their views on public questions, and the opportunity to impress upon them the sentiments and desires of the people.

There is no public political discussion, for the reason that while not absolutely inhibited it is accompanied by so much risk that it is an invitation to martyrdom to attempt it. Attack upon the government in the form of adverse criticism subjects the offender to the danger of arrest as a disturber of the public peace, and the right of the government to protect itself in this way against the expression of hostile public opinion is as rigidly enforced as is the suppression of popular discussion of the affairs of government in Russia. Indeed, in no country is there less freedom in this direction than in Mexico. Under the existing government laws impairing the freedom of the press, which had long been obsolete, have been revived, and the right of public assembly has been practically denied. It is stated that within the past year no less than forty-four editors and students have been imprisoned in the city of Mexico alone, charged with no other offense than that of publicly dissenting from the policy of the administration. A strict censorship is maintained over the press, which is not confined to the editorial comments, but extends to the news also. In short, the government employs every practicable means to smother popular sentiment respecting its course and policy, and enforces these means with a degree of oppression and tyranny elsewhere unknown outside the dominions of the czar.

The issue created by the recent outrages upon American citizens has directed attention to the unrepublican character of the laws under which these outrages are sought to be justified—laws which, in the language of Secretary Bayard, "affect the underlying principles of security to personal liberty and freedom of speech, or expression, which are among the main objects sought to be secured by our framework of government." It is discovered that we are living next door to a people, with whom we are desirous of maintaining terms of neighborly friendship, whose laws and whose methods of jurisprudence not only contravene the most vital principles of a republican system of government, but involve assumptions and pretensions which this government cannot tolerate without abandoning all regard for justice and the safety of its citizens. In view of all this it seems to be entirely pertinent to ask, Is Mexico really a republic?

The Fight in New York.

The political campaign in New York this fall, which is beginning to develop points of interest, is likely to be watched with a good deal of concern by both parties. The democrats will make a hard struggle to obtain control of the next legislature, in order to elect a successor to Senator Warner Miller, and the political complexion of the next house is the main question of the contest. The present senate holds over with a republican majority of eight, and the democrats to secure a majority in joint ballot must increase their present representation of fifty in the house to sixty-nine. This is a most difficult task, which the republicans believe cannot be accomplished, and this faith has brought forth nearly a score of republican candidates for Miller's seat, with some dark horses in the back ground. Apart from the natural democratic desire to obtain control of the national senate during the last two years of Mr. Cleveland's administration, it would be especially interesting to the party to elect a senator from the president's own state, and undoubtedly the president would greatly relish such a result in event of the choice falling to Governor Hill, which it easily would do if he desired it. With Hill in the senate the chances of Mr. Cleveland for 1888 would be very considerably improved, but there is reason to suspect that the governor understands so well what the possibilities of the future are for him that he will not consent to be taken to that cemetery of presidential aspirants, the United States senate. There appears to be little doubt that in the probable event of the republicans retaining control of the legislature Mr. Miller will not be continued in the senate, although he is in the field for reelection and will do his very best to get there. His record as a senator, however, has not been particularly creditable to himself or to the state, and it is to the credit of the republicans of New York that they take a proper pride in the character of their senatorial representatives, at least to the extent of desiring that they shall compare favorably in intelligence and at least the minor qualities of statesmanship with the representatives of other states. Mr. Miller has shown that he is not the man to meet this requirement, and as the republicans of New York have better material at command, his fate is undoubtedly settled.

Congress and the Cutting Matter.

The house committee on foreign affairs, at a called meeting on Tuesday, considered the issue that has been raised between the governments of Mexico and the United States growing out of the arrest by the authorities of Chihuahua, Mexico, and the imprisonment at Paso del Norte, of A. K. Cutting, an American citizen. The character of this case is familiar to the public. Cutting published in his paper, printed at El Paso, Texas, a statement regarding a citizen of Mexico, and on going to Paso del Norte, where he resides, Cutting was arrested and thrown into prison. Demands of the American minister and consul for his release, made by authority of the president, were disregarded, and the Mexican government held that he is amenable to the laws of that country for the offense committed on American soil. This assumption was peremptorily rejected by the state department and assurances were given by the Mexican minister that Cutting would be speedily released. The government of Mexico, however, appears not to have sustained the assurance of its minister, and Cutting is still in prison. At the meeting of the foreign affairs committee resolutions were introduced by Representative Crain, of Texas, setting forth the facts in the case, approving the action of the president in demanding the release of Cutting, and requesting him to renew the demand. These resolutions were adopted by the committee unanimously.

This significant action, which will be approved by the people of the entire country, may be accepted by the Mexican government as assurance that the government of the United States will tolerate no further trifling in this matter, and that unless the proper demands of this government are fully and promptly complied with Mexico must prepare to take the consequences. We have no doubt that this action will produce the desired result.

IN his message approving the oleomargarine bill, the president presents some very cogent reasons for his action and in support of the measure. The manufacturers of oleomargarine will hardly venture, for example, to deny the force of the following view: "If the existence of the commodity taxed and the profits of its manufacture and sale depend upon disposing of it to the people for something else which it deceitfully imitates, the entire enterprise is a fraud and not an industry; and if it cannot endure the exhibition of its real character, which will be effected by the inspection, supervision and stamping which the bill directs, the sooner it is destroyed the better in the interest of fair dealing." Nor will there be any question among the honest producers of this commodity respecting the following just and wise conclusions: "Nor should there be opposition to the incidental effect of this legislation on the part of those who profess to be engaged honestly and fairly in the manufacture and sale of a wholesome and valuable article of food, which, by its provisions, may be subject to taxation. As long as this business is carried on under cover and by false pretenses, such men have bad companions in those whose manufactures, however vile and harmful, take their place without challenge with the better part in a common crusade of deceit against the public. But if this occupation and its methods are forced into light, and all these manufactures must thus either stand upon their merits or fall, the good and bad must soon part company and the fittest only will survive." In this matter the president has acted in the interest of the people, and he has given such convincing reasons for his action as ought to satisfy every fair-minded man.

LAST spring, when the board of education organized by electing the three democrats in the board, out of the nine members, to the offices of president, vice president and secretary, the event was hailed as a great victory for non partisanship in the public schools. But when the six republicans turned in and voted for republican janitors there comes a cry of "rank partisanship" from the democratic side of the house. It seems to us a little big Omahoggish for the democrats to want the husks as well as the corn.

THE Paxton house is now laying a stone slab sidewalk on the corner of Farnam and Fourteenth. Now let the chairman of the board of public works do his duty without fear or favor, and compel the other Farnam street property owners to replace their rotten planks and breakneck sidewalks with stone or concrete.

THE age of miracles has not gone. Tom Murray has planted the second-story window frames on his Fourteenth street block.

CURRENT TOPICS.

Forty-seven murderers have been hung at Fort Smith, Ark., since 1871.

Japan has a population of 37,000,000, but has less than 10,000 paupers.

Great Britain last year consumed $316,343,800 worth of liquor, beer, etc.

The street cleaning estimates for Philadelphia this year aggregate $1,270,000.

About 25,000 deaths from typhoid fever occur annually in the United States.

There are 400 saloons in New York city kept by women, not one of whom was born in this country.

The Baldwin locomotive works built its first engine in 1831, and has just shipped its eight thousandth.

Last year 19,067,180 imperial gallons of beer were exported from Munich, an increase over 1884 of 33 per cent.

The largest brussels carpet factory in the United States is at Yonkers, N. Y. It turns out 455,000 yards a month.

Miss Farrar, a London spinster, recently left $100,000 to be applied in granting pensions to aged widows and spinsters.

Stephen Brodie, who jumped from the Brooklyn bridge, has been offered $100 a week to go into a Bowery museum on exhibition.

Melocipede is the new name of a musical bicycle so fashioned that the reader can kick out melodies, waltzes and reels as he travels along the road.

The Paris Petit Journal, a one-sou daily paper, now prints 886,000 copies on an average. Its net profits amounted to nearly $1,000,000 during last year.

Forty chorus girls of the Ideal opera company skipped without paying their board bill at Asbury Park, N. J., lowering their trunks from a fourth story window.

The wealth of the Vanderbilt family is estimated at about $200,000,000; of the Astor family, $200,000,000; of the Stewart estate, $100,000,000; and of Jay Gould, $100,000,000.

Elizabeth Trout, aged 92; Maria Updegrove, aged 82, and Maria Trout, aged 76, helped to bind sheaves on the farm of Reuben Updegrove, at Shanesville, Berks county, during harvesting. Each of them bound all day and in the evening had completed almost as much as any of the men.

Too Dead to Skin.

North American.

It looks as though civil service reform would soon be too dead even to skin.

Joined Another Church.

Chicago Tribune.

A clergyman in an Indiana town preached a sermon a few Sundays ago on the sin of betting on elections. His leading deacon, a prosperous hatter, has since resigned his membership and joined another church.

An Accomplished Railway Tool.

Papillion Times.

The Omaha Herald warmly commends C. H. Gere to the people of this district as a proper man to represent them in congress. It makes little difference to the Herald whether the next congressman from this district be a democrat or a republican, but his record as a railroad worker must be good. No wonder Gere suits the Herald, for he is the most accomplished tool the Nebraska railway managers ever owned.

Not Remarkable.

Providence Journal.

It is not a remarkable fact for the house of representatives to talk a measure to death. What would be more surprising would be its talking a measure into life.

A Little Slow.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It is now estimated that an Alpine glacier moves at the rate of four inches a year, which is just four times as fast as the present administration has progressed with the work of improving the civil service of the government.

Both Houses Are Full of 'Em.

Chicago News.

A friend of Senator Stanford, the California forty-millionaire, says the rich man stays in the senate because it furnishes him an excuse for getting away from the perplexities of business that he cannot avoid when at home. Judging from what has been accomplished by congress we should say both houses are full of men who stay in Washington merely to get away from the perplexities of business.

Another Judge Needed.

Philadelphia Times

This Third Judicial district needs another judge, and needs him bad. Judges Neville and Wakeley are holding court incessantly almost, but the population of this district is increasing so rapidly that court business has become entirely too cumbersome for them to handle. There is enough business in Omaha alone to demand the attention of two judges. The outside counties will furnish business for two more judges. The next legislature should attend to this matter, and give this district the needed relief.

Secret of the Cyclone.

New York World.

When the troubled wind is wailing, in a clamor unavailing, and the weeping rain is swelling into rivulets the rills;

While the lightning, mad and antic, sears the branches, swaying frantic, and reverbating thunder jars against the distant hills;

It is nature thus appealing to the sympathy and feeling. She is storming at the vandal, and has reason to be mad;

For these enterprising creatures mar the beauty of her features with the legend of the nostrum of the medicated pad;

First we have the sovereign plaster, as a cure for all disaster, or an hair invigorator lettered o'er the distant peak.

Every mound and every rising, plastered o'er with advertising, from the pill to corpse-reviver, to rejuvenate the weak.

So the beauty-searching lover is unable to discover, through the patches and the scratches of the men who advertise,

But a little inspiration, save in pensive meditation he beholds his summer siren with confession in her eyes.

The Execution of John Brown.

J. T. L. Preston, in August Bivouac: Shortly before 11 o'clock the prisoner was taken from jail and the funeral cortege was put in motion. First came three companies, then the criminal's wagon drawn by two large white horses. John Brown was seated on his coffin, accompanied by the sheriff and two other persons. The wagon drove to the foot of the gallows, and Brown descended with alacrity and without assistance and ascended the steps to the platform. His demeanor was intrepid, without being braggart. He made no speech; whether he decided to make one or not I do not know; even if he had desired it, it would not have been permitted. Any speech of his must of necessity have been unlawful, as being directed against the peace and dignity of the commonwealth, and as such could not be allowed by those who were then engaged in the most solemn and extreme vindication of law.

"John Brown's manner gave no evidence of timidity, but his countenance was not free from concern, and it seemed to me to have a little cast of wildness. He stood upon the scaffold but a short time, giving brief adieus to those about him, when he was properly pinioned, the white cap drawn over his face, the noose adjusted and attached to the hook above, and he was moved, blindfold, a few steps forward. It was curious to note how the instincts of nature operated to make him careful in putting out his feet, as if afraid he would walk off the scaffold. The man who stood unblenched on the brink of eternity, was afraid of falling a few feet to the ground!

"Everything was now in readiness. The sheriff asked the prisoner if he should give him a private signal before the fatal moment. He replied, in a voice that sounded to me unnaturally natural—so composed was its tone, and so distinct its articulation—that 'it did not matter to him, if only they would not keep him too long waiting.' He was kept waiting, however; the troops that had formed his escort had to be put in their position, and while this was going on he stood for some ten or fifteen minutes, blindfolded, the rope round his neck, and his feet on the treacherous platform, expecting instantly the fatal act; but he stood for this comparatively long time upright as a soldier in position, and motionless. I was close to him and watched him narrowly, to see if I could detect any signs of shirking or trembling in his person, but there was none. Once I thought I saw his knees tremble, but it was only the wind blowing his loose trousers. His firmness was subjected to still further trial by hearing Colonel Smith announce to the sheriff, 'We are all ready, Mr. Campbell.' The sheriff did not hear or did not comprehend, and in a louder tone the same announcement was made. But the culprit still stood steady, until the sheriff descending the flight of steps, with a well-directed blow of a sharp hatchet, severed the rope that held up the trap-door, which instantly sank sheer beneath him. He fell about three feet; and the man of strong and bloody hand, of fierce passions, of iron will, of wonderful vicissitudes, the terrible partisan of Kansas, the capturer of the United States arsenal at Harper's Ferry, the would-be Catiline of the south, the demigod of the abolitionists, the man execrated and lauded, damned and prayed for, the man who, in his motives, his means, his plans, his success, must ever be a wonder, a puzzle and a mystery, John Brown, was hanging between heaven and earth.

"There was profoundest stillness during the time his struggles continued, growing feebler and feebler at each abortive attempt to breathe. His knees were scarcely bent, his arms were drawn up to a right angle at the elbow, with the hands clenched; but there was no writhing of the body, no violent heaving of the chest. At each feebler effort at respiration his arms sank lower and his legs hung more relaxed, until at last, straight and lank, he dangled, swayed slightly to and fro by the wind.

Superintendents of hospitals always keep a supply of Red Star Cough Cure. 25 cents.

INTERESTING COURT MARTIAL.

Trial of Lieutenant McBlain for Conduct Unbecoming an Officer and a Gentleman.

A Cheyenne special says: The court martial proceedings now in progress in this city for the trial of Lieutenant John F. McBlain, of the Ninth United States cavalry, are exciting continued and widespread interest. The accused is John F. McBlain, second lieutenant of the Ninth cavalry. The charges against McBlain are that he has been guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in that he fraudulently obtained a divorce from his wife by representing that he was a citizen of California when he had no legal residence there; that he failed to send to his wife the proper legal notice of the proceedings in the divorce suit, and that he concealed from the court certain facts in regard to his relations with his wife which, if known would have prevented his having the divorce granted.

The case has now been on trial for three days and the facts so far developed tend to establish in the minds of those who have watched the proceedings that McBlain has been unjustly prosecuted in the matter and that something beyond the merits of the case has been the moving cause of the charges being brought against him. It is shown that he left his home in Philadelphia shortly after his marriage, in 1878, for San Francisco, intending to locate there and send for his wife to join him; that failing to find employment there he joined the regular army as a private and that having constant altercations and differences with his wife culminating finally in a separation, he instituted proceedings in July, 1884, to obtain a divorce. The records of the California court which granted the divorce in October, 1884, show that the plaintiff performed all of the lawful requirements on his part in the proceedings, and that proper notice of the institution of the proceedings was sent to Mrs. McBlain in the usual and regular manner. It is also shown that in 1885, Mrs. McBlain and her attorney, William D. Kelley, Jr., of Philadelphia, son of Congressman Kelley, went to California and attempted to reopen the case, alleging that she had never received any notification of the proceedings. The court heard their motion and refused to reopen the case. This fact, which has not been made public by the eastern press in their comments on the matter may account for the great interest Congressman Kelly has taken in the case.

Young Mr. Kelly, defeated in his attempt to reopen the divorce case before the California courts, sought his father's influence to aid him in obtaining satisfaction in another direction, and last spring when Mr. McBlain was promoted to a first lieutenancy the elder Kelley appeared before the senate committee on military affairs and prevented his confirmation, charging that McBlain's alleged reasons for obtaining the divorce from his wife were that his altered rank in life, having been promoted from the ranks to a lieutenancy, so changed their social relations that she was no longer equal.

After the refusal of the senate committee to recommend his confirmation to the first lieutenancy, McBlain asked for a trial before a court martial, and the present board is convened at his request.

As the case is at present progressing, whether McBlain is acquitted or not, it will become very evident to those who are observing the testimony that whatever motive McBlain had for obtaining a divorce from his wife, that assigned by Mr. Kelley does not seem to have been the correct one, and that if the prosecution does not make out a stronger case than they have done so far that the chances for the complete vindication of McBlain are favorable.

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CHAS. HOUGHTON, Esq., lawyer, 28 State st., Boston, reports a case of eczema under his observation for ten years, which covered the patient's body and limbs, and to which all known methods of treatment had been applied without benefit, which was completely cured solely by the Cuticura Remedies, leaving a clean and healthy skin.

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