THE DAILY BEE.

DWARA OFFICE, N. 314 AND 218 FARNAY STREET, NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOM 55, TRIBUNE BUILDING, WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 313 FOURTEENTH STREET, Published every morning, except Sunday. The only Monday morning paper published in the state. TRUNG BY MAIL! Due Year \$10.00 | Three Months... 5.00 | One Month... THE WEEKLY BEF, Published Every Wednesday. THRMS, POSTPARD One Year, with premium

One Year, without premium. Elx Manths, without premium ... [me Month, on trial CORRESPONDENCEL All communications relating to news and editorial matters should be addressed to the Entrot or the Box.

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THE BELPUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, | s. s. Geo. B. Tzschuck secretary of the Bee Pub-Issuing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending July 30th, 1886, was as

 follows:
 12,400

 Saturday, 24th.
 12,400

 Monday, 26th.
 12,000

 Tuesday, 27th.
 12,125

 Wednesday, 28th.
 12,100

 Thursday, 29th.
 12,050

 12,050
 12,050

 12,050
 12,050
 Average...... 12,300

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of August, 1886. N. P. Fett., Notary Public. Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, de 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, 12,191 copies; for May, 1886, 12,499 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies, 1886, 12,328 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies.

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

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

trains will run later. THE weather is cooling but politics

will soon warm up. Compensation is the great law of the universe. MR. TILDEN's mantle basn't fallen on

any prominent New York politician hard enough to leave a visible dent.

JUDGE Post is lying very low but no physician is attending him. The judge is simply waiting, like Micawber, "for something to turn up," politically speak-

ONLY 22,747 postmasters have been appointed by the present administration. More than half the postoflices still remain in the hands of republican appointees. This accounts in part for Mr. Vitas' rosy-colored report of the operations of his department during the past

It is said that a Michigan man has invented an instrument which makes the transfusion of blood a very simple operation. If the machine will work when applied to politics the democracy has found its bonanza at last. An infusion of new blood is the only thing to save the pa-

Ir is charged in some of the eastern papers that the project of a permanent exposition in Washington city, for which congress has been asked to make a liberal appropriation, was conceived by a syndicate of thrifty persons at the capital who hope to further enrich themselves by it. It is not improbable that there is suffi- bill, the Eads ship railway bill, the Pacient ground for this view, especially if it | citic railroad funding bill, the bill inbe true that some of the parties connected with the New Orleans exposition are in the scheme, to justify congress in going very slow in the matter of giving its support to the project.

MR. GOODE doesn't take his rejection by the senate with entire amiability, and has made the mistake of writing a letter attacking Senator Hoar and footishly predicting that his rejection will lead to serious danger to the government. A man with such a record as that of Goode ought to avoid as much as possible attracting public attention, for it is certain that the more it is examined the uglier and more repulsive it must look. Just now the rejected candidate for solicitor general las an extremely small constituency of sympathizers, and the number is steadily diminishing.

SENATOR VAN WYCK submitted a spicy majority report upon the Backbone land grant bill. He informed the senate that the grant was the most improvident and reckless piece of land grant legislation known in the last twenty-five years, an open and brazen fraud, "offering the most defiant hostility to honest methods, and with no pretense or effort to do anything but swindle the United States." The company did nothing beyond issuring bonds, trying to cheat the man who printed them and transferring to another company land to which it had no title. The bill, which is called a bill to declare a forfeiture of certain lands, is really, Senator Van Wyck said, a bill to confirm patents already issued for the lands and to give to the New Orleans Pacific company 300,000 acres more. General Van Wyck is a dangerous "crank" who ought to be surpressed for the peace of the railroad senate.

THE first annual report of the Ohio State Forestry bureau, just issued, presents some interesting facts illustrating the wisdom of that state in taking measares to protect and restore its forests. The bureau is not an expensive affair when the value of its work is considered, naving cost for the year only \$800. It appears that in 1853 the forest area of the state was about fourteen million acres, of which less than one-third remained in 1884. The cutting of forests for a number of years has averaged 100,000 acres a year, at which rate a few years would be inflicient for the complete destruction of the remaining forests of the state. The damaging consequences resulting from the rapid forest destruction, in the deterioration of the soil and the effect upon climate and rainfall, are so convincingly shown as to constitute a serious warning which states not so badly affleted as Ohio is in this respect may wisely heed. The work of the bureau thus far appears to have been effective and useful, and there | in 1885. An increase of one-third in one is a determination manifested to continue 't with increased vigor.

Are They Out of Politics?

Isn't it about time for the various railoads operating in Nebraska to make their biennial announcement that they propose to take no further hand in state politics? The campaign is at hand, the hosts are beginning to marshal for the fray and Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart, of the railroad press, are already beginning to sound bugle notes which if not checked are very likely to alarm those who are opposed to railroad domination. A declaration of the kind we mention would doubtless come like a sweet benediction upon the canvass and tend to dispel the clouds which are lowering dark and heavy over the rail-

Some time ago General Attorney Poppleton in his speech before the Iowa railroad commission dropped some broad hints that the Union Pacific was practically out of practical politics. In referring to Mr. Adams' management of that corporation he said:

"Under his administration closer methods of accounting have been established; business foreign to the purposes of railways, hitherto prosecuted in many directions and for many purposes, has been discontinued, supernumerary and ornamental confidential employes,' clothed apparently with abundant confidence and no visible duties apart from the pay-roll, have been dropped. * * * The company leaves the government of the country to the general public and addresses itself exclusively to railway busi-

GEO. B. TESCHUCK. If this be so the people will have reason to congratulate themselves. But how is it with the Burlington and the Northwestern systems? Are they, too, out of polities? Has "business foreign to the purposes of railways, hitherto prosecuted in many directions and for many purposes,' been discontinued? Have political attorneys, borne on the pay rolls for their valuable services in manipulating primaries and conventions, been "dropped from the rolls." Are the gang "of supernumerary and ornamental employes," with no "visible duties," still signing sal-THE free distribution of annual passes ary vouchers?

by the railroads has begun. The gravel These are important and pertinent questions which the voters of Nebraska would like answered. Are the railroads out of politics or do they propose, as they have always done, to endeavor to defeat the will of the voters of this state by controlling the political machinery of both parties and forcing it to register their decrees.

The Adjournment of Congress.

The first session of the Forty-ninth Congress, which closed yesterday, insted a little over eight months. Of nearly thirteen thousand bills and joint resolutions introduced into both houses less than seven hundred have become laws. Of this number it is worthy of the remark that searcely a score can be considered to affect general interests. The most important of these are: The act providing for the performance of the duties of the president in case of removal, death, resignation or inability of both the president and vice president; the act legalizing the incorporation of national trades unions; the act reducing the fee on domestic orders for sums not exceeding \$5; the Dingley shipping bill, the act authorizing the construction of a con-

Many of the most important measures failed of action in the session. Among the bills on which the public demanded prompt action and which failed in securing enactment were the following: The bankruptey bill, the Blair educational bill, the inter-state commerce bill, the several land forfeiture bills, the tariff bill, the arbitration bill, the eight-hour creasing the annual appropriation for the militia, the Mexican pension bill, the electoral count bill, several general pension bills, the bill for the admission of Dakota to statehood, the bill providing for opening to settlement the Sioux Indian reservation, the bill providing for the equalization of bounties, the bill granting pensions to prisoners of war, also counting the electoral votes, Mexican pensions, repeal of the pre-emption law

and the Chinese immigration bill. Four thousand bills introduced during the session were referred to the committee on invalid pensions. Favorable recommendations were made upon 1,000 and adverse reports upon 550 of these bills. This committee also received 1,700 petitions. In the forty-eighth congress (both sessions) the committee on invalid pensions received 2,823 bills, and reported favorably upon 585, adversely on 422, and 524 were enacted into laws.

The next session, beginning on December 6, will last only nine weeks if the customary number of days are given to holidays. If the work of this session is to be taken as a criterion very little more than another set of appropriation bills can be anticipated during the next

The Iron Boom.

Whatever other industries are depressed the iron and steel trade shows a wonderful increase in production. The semi-annual statement of the Iron association reports that in the first six months of 1886 the United States produced more pig iron than in any other year in the history of the country. The increase over the corresponding period of 1885 was more than 800,000 tons, or about 37.4 per cent, while it was 575,000 tons, or nearly 25 per cent, as compared with the last half of 1885. The greatest absolute gain was naturally made by Pennsylvanian, but Ohio and Alabama show the best percentage of increase, Ohio next to Pennsylvania in total production. Alabama and Tennessee showllarge gains, but Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and Georgia have lost ground. The stock of unsold pig-iron was 470,000 tons, June 30, against 629,000 a year ago. The production of Bessemer steel rails rose from 459,000 in the first half of 1885 and 622,000 in the last half to 707,000 in the first half of 1886; of steel ingots from 768,000 to 938,000 and 1,078,000 for the same periods.

The total production of iron and steel for the year will surpass all previous records.

Without doubt the iron and steel pro! duction for the year will be the greatest ever known in this country. It will evidently exceed 5,000,000 tons, whereas the largest years ever known before were 1883 and 1888, when the production reached 5,178,600 and 5,146,000 tons respectively. Then it ran down to 4,529,000 year would be very large indeed, atthough by no means unprecedented. In

1865 there was a leap from 931,000 tons to 1,350,000, or 45 per cent, and the increase continued at a slower rate for three succeeding years. In 1871 there was a leap from 1,911,000 tons to 2,856,-000, or very nearly 50 per cent, and the growth held on till 1874. In 1879 there was a leap from 3,070,000 to 4,296,000, or 45 per cent, and the growth held on till

These figures would seem to indicate an increase this year of from 35 to 40 per cent, and afterwards a much slower growth for two or three years, then a retrogression of 10 per cent for a year or two followed by another heavy advance. The iron and steel boom comes and goes in periods from six to eight years apart.

An Irish Hero. Brave and manly Michael Davitt is soon to revisit America and meet the hosts of friends which his heroism and patriotism in the cause of Ireland have made him in this country. Before the end of the present month, he will be on his way to Omaha, where, as we understand, he will be the guest of Thomas Brennan.

Omaha will extend a cordial greeting to this sincere and long suffering friend of Irish liberty. Of all living Irishmen he has suffered most for the cause of his country's freedom. Two parliaments have not passed since the poor one-armed invalid was seized on a ticket of leave and thrown as a common convict into Portland prison while the attempt to throttle home rule aspirations filled Kilmainhaim jail and spread terror over Ireland. Michael Davitt has exercised an influence over his countrymen only second to Parnell. His fervid appeals, the story of his wrongs, the recital of Ireland's misery and his strong pleas for Irish unity and for Irish nationality have ably seconded the great leader in his Irish work for reform through peaceful legislation. If the two men have differed sometimes in method they have always been one in aim. They have steered for the same port, though at times from different directions. To both Ireland and Irish-Americans owe a debt of gratitude for their success in making the dream of their lives the vital political topic of the day in Great Britain. Before many more months have rolled around that debt if we mistake not will be increased so materially that every Irishman will be ready to acknowledge it in the clearest and most unreserved terms.

THE British yacht Galatea, which is to sail against an American yacht yet to be selected for the America's cup, arrived at Marblehead last Sunday and met an enthusiastic popular reception. The voyage of the visiting yacht consumed thirtytwo days, and some concern had begun to be felt for her safety, but her officers reported that she had a fair trip, without accident or serious detention. A season of banqueting and general enjoyment awaits her owner and officers pending the race which shall determine whether England is to recover the coveted trophy or it is to remain in American possession. There seems to be a general conviction that either of the three yachts from which a choice will be made for the race with the Galatea is fleet enough to beat the Britisher under almost any conditions. gressional library, and the oleomargarine | the fact being that the record of the English yacht is not so good as was that of the Genesta. Until the contest is determined in September yachting and sporting circles in the east will have this as a leading topic of interest, and our eastern contemporaries will devote generous space to the presentation of facts and opinions in relation to it. The patriotic west is prepared to "boop la" at the top of its lungs for the American vacht.

Dr. MILLER now rushes to the breach and tries to straighten the periphery of his wobbling paper on the tariff question by referring to "the unbroken record of twenty-one years." We fail to note any suggestion about that "total abolition of internal revenue taxes," which so startled the doctor some weeks ago in his Wall street privacy. That was a kink in the record which even the strong arm of Dr. Miller refused to attempt to yank straight.

ACCORDING to the Herald, the BEE's hint that the senatorial issue is likely to crop out in the primaries and conventions of the state ticket canvass is like saying that next Sunday will be the Sabbath day. Perhaps. Still there are millions of people in the world, Jew and Gentile, who deny that next Sunday will be anything more than next Sunday.

MR RANDALL failed to secure consid eration for his tariff bill. If Mr. Ran dall will call on Dr. Miller in New York he will be given a chance to expand his mental horizon. What the Dr. doesn't know about the tariff would fill the volumes of the congressional library.

Chop reports which we publish show that Nebraska will suffer from no failure of her staple products this year. A threefifths crop of small grain and a fair average yield of corn and hay reads very differently from the croaking predictions a few weeks ago.

THE attempt to gobble up the Yellowstone Park for private railway speculation has failed to materialize. The Canks Forks railroad will remain for some time to come on paper. There is considerable room for congratulation in this fact.

By the time John McShane completes his seven story block on the corner of Sixteenth and Farnam some of the men who are now creeting three-story fronts on that street will feel very sorry that their foresight was not as good as their hindsight.

MR. TILDEN's death leaves Judge Thurman the one great hving democrat. Judge Thurman's antimonopoly record is responsible for his retirement from publie life in a state where railroads and kerosene make and unmake statesmen.

THE cold wave has not yet struck the Omaha real estate boom. Transfers pile up and strangers pile in, and the real estate agents wear broad smiles and diamond pins. WE are rejoiced that Councilman Good-

rich has ordered a bran new sidewalk

in front of his Farnam street store. Next? The celebration of Labor day in Boston is being artively prepared for, and will be an

imposing affair.

THE FIELD OF INDUSTRY. Old nail machines are being taken out at

several western nail factories, and machines of greatly improved makerwill be substituted for them. The makers of paper-mill machinery have heavy orders on hand, and to all outward

appearances the paper-making industry is on a solld basis. A number of manufacturers of paper in New England expect to lay out large sums of money in increasing their capacity, and mu-

merons extensions are projected. A large amount of capital is now seeking investment in building and manufacturing enterprises. There are not sufficient opportunities in railroad building circles.

The building and loan associations of the west are making very encouraging reports. Even in very small towns the system is being adopted, and is working out very successful and gratifying results.

The coal miners throughout some entire sections are half starving for want of employment, and are living under the store order system and compelled to run up bills at high prices, which it will take months of hard labor to liquidate when work becomes more plenty. Employers prefer to see their miners thus dependent, thinking that in this way the striking spirit will be fessened.

The leading car-builders in this and other states report business good. Several car shops now have orders ahead for ninety days. Wages have undergone no change, and the ten-hour system is generally recognized. Where employment is to be had it is given to Where employment is to be had it is given to those who are willing to work ten hours rather than to those who insist on only nine hours, and where discharges are to be made the nine-hour men have to go. The quiet opposition of employers is being generally brought to bear against the nine-hour rule, and labor feels it, but is at a loss for effectual means of resistance. means of resistance.

Machine-shop labor is better employed now Machine-shop labor is better employed now than for many months. The railroad companies as a rule are doing a great deal of repairing. All the railroad machine shops are running with a full force, particularly west of the Mississippi, A goodly number of orders for locomotives have been given out recently. New Jersey, New York and New England locomotive builders expect to secure orders during the current month. Railroad managers are more inclined to increase their rolling stock at this time than they have been for a year or two past. for a year or two past.

The "Knights of Industry" who have formed a new labor organization, with Boston as its headquarters, are endeavoring to build themselves up something after the manner of the Knights of Labor. They do a great deal of talking in public, but do not seem to be gaining much headway, owing to the fact that they are looked upon as being initiators and also because the Knights emimitators, and also because the Knights em-body everything in their organization that the true interests of labor require.

The architects throughout the west gener erally report improving activity in building operations and an increasing demand for their services. A large number of contracts for public buildings are to be given out, and budding is quite spirited among the archi-lects. Throughout the east some complaint is made of dullness, but the leading archi-mets in all sactions are basing their full tects in all sections are having their full share of work. The building trades, accord-ing to latest reports from eastern and westor centres, are prospering. A great deal of building is being done in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, and Iowa. Little towns are springing up, and building material, from lumber down to hardware, is active. Labor is satisfactorily employed, and country labor is being sought for to hurry country labor is being sought for to hurry forward pending work. It is probable that a great deal of work will be ,projected during the current month, to be crowded to completion before winter sets in.

To Be Pensioned. Macon Telegraph.

Representatives Cobb and Laird having fought, it is now proposed to place them on the pension list.

Still in Persuit. New York Star.

The United States army's still pursuing the Apaches, but the mortality is greater on Governor's island.

Cause for Thanksgiving. New York Post,

giving this year. For the first time there will be no "October election" in Ohio. Time to Kick With Both Feet.

tails and Mexico on the other it is pretty nearly time for Uncle Sam to kick out behind with both feet.

With Canada standing on one of his coat-

Ought to Change His Name. Fremont Tribune. Paul's name ought to be changed to Saul which was the name of the disciple when, he too, was a bad man and made it uncomfort

Waiters.

able for the citizens of Tarsus.

Chicago Tribune, John W. Keeley, the motor man, used to be a waiter. But the most patient and credu lous samples of the class are the stockholders who are waiting for the motor to mote.

The Coming Good Time.

The men who say that to the victors belong the spoils are beloing to convince the good people that the spoils must be abolished, and then the victors and victims will retire to their respective homes and follow some hon-

A Rhode Island Decision.

Providence Star. Saloon keepers may buy imported liquors in original packages from the actual importer of them, but if they attempt to sell them again they are just as sure to get into trouble as though they sold Jersey lightning, Medford rum or Kentucky whisky.

Which Suffered Most. We sat beside her cabin door. And sang a sweet, pathetic song, And watched the soldiers pass along

Down to their boats, near by the shore. But when her lover passed she sighed, And from her lips she threw a kiss, Which his swift glances did not miss, For Helen was his fondest pride.

He went to fight, she lingered there,

Within the sad and Jonesome dell— Which suffered most? We can not tell Which heart endured the most despair, He bravely fought and bravely fell;
She thought of him each night and day
And then her spirit passed away
Which suffered most? We can not tell.

Which suffered most, the warrior brave Who fought for freedom's gory goal Or she who mourned until her soul Found rest and peace within the grave?

STATE AND TERRITORY. - Nebraska dottings. Wymore is talking seriously of paving. Seward is ready to invest \$6,500 in an

Wayne is passing the hat for a \$25,000 subscription to a packing house. Judge Clark, a York business man, took "a header" off his bicycle and broke his jaw.

Kearney will vote, August 17, on a proposition to grant a franchise for a street railway.

The eight year old daughter of M. D. Warner, of Hooker, was run over by a loaded wagon and seriously injured. The Nebraska City sausage factory will use the latest improved machinery in the manufacture of boneless bologna. A Cambridge man ramed Jewett was

tarred last week for wagging a foul tongue about the character of a young woman blessed with several big brothers. A passenger bound for San Francisco attempted to jump on a moving train at Grand Island and fell under the cars. He lost his right leg at the knee and the big toe of the left.

"Judge" A. N. Sullivan, of Platts-

mouth, has a triffing \$10,000 libel suit on Mrs. Christiana Hendrickson, the plaintiff, is a milliner, and claims that her character and business has been injured to that extent by slanders boldly

uttered by Sullivan. Rev. T. J. Burton, of York, has been bounced from the pulpit of the Christian church for promiscuous hilarity with no less than litteen lambs of his flock. The ex reverend is doubtless a novice in the "familiarity" business. That is the only rational explanation of his attempt to embrace the female half of the congre

gation. Let him move to Salt Lake City. It is a pleasure to note that a number of "bulls" have escaped from the down-trodden proof reader and are doing effective work in various sections. S. S. Johnson, of Syracuse, is the latest victim. He attempted to lead a bull with a string, but the animal was not in a leading mood. He charged on Johnson and gored him so terribly that his life is

Iowa Items,

Governor Larrabee has offered a reward of \$500 for the capture of the murderer of Rev. Haddock in Sloux City. Mrs. Mary A. P. Darwin, a prominent leader in temperance and religious work in Iowa, died suddenly at Burling-

The large barn of George Elder, of Monroe county, burned. Four horses and a large amount of hay and grain The bids for the erection of the soldiers'

home at Marshalltown are \$20,000 more than the sum available for the building, necessitating a modification of the plans Two little boys-Charles Stout, aged ten, and Ezra Robinson, aged seven-were buried alive in a sand pit Saturday at Selma. Both boys were dead when

found. The Dow City and Denison base ball club come together Tuesday and the concussion caused the earth to tremble. The game closed with the eighth inning in favor of the Dow Citys by a score of 12 to 8. The Denison boys waxed warm over their defeat but declined to put up eash on another game.

Fifteen of the seventeen striking min ers who were arrested for assaulting Superintendent Booth at What Cheer, Thursday, were held in \$500 bonds for their appearance at the district court on a charge of assault and attempting to commit murder. In default of bail ad went to jail.

Wyoming. The Elkhorn Valley road has filed amended articles of incorporation with the secretary of the territory, increasing the capital stock from fitteen to thirty million dollars.

"The Rowdy West-E. H. Kimball, editor," officially warns the postal authorities "to return (this letter) to God's country, if not called for." A sky pilot will be added to the undertaking department of the service to accommodate the fog-horn of Paradise.

The plats of the survey of the line of the Wyoming & Eastern railway, as approved by the secretary of the interior, have been received and filed in the Cheyenne land office. The plats are two in number, each of twenty miles, and represent the line west of Fort Fetterman. is understood that the Wyoming & East ern will be an extension of the Central Pacific, and will afford to the country through which it may pass all the advantages of a through line.

The new townsite of Lusk is in ruins Since the sale of lots at that point the site has been occupied by several hundred people, most of whom were living in tents and temporary structures of one kind or another until such time as the carpenters could manage to construct buildings of a more permanent character. On Sunday the place was visited by a terriffic rain and hail storm which is said to have literally swept the earth clear of incumbrances. Tents and structures built partly of boards and partly of e wrenched from their moor canvass wer ings and whirled to the four winds of heaven by the fierce storm.

Utah and Idaho. The deaths in Salt Lake City during July were 39; males, 23; females, 16. A clean up of the Silver King mine in the Sawtooth district, last week netted

\$13,000. The Union Pacific railroad company contemplates the erection of a \$250,000 hotel on the shores of Great Salt Lake.

Last Saturday the owners of the Ida hoan mine declared a dividend of \$8,000 making a total of \$68,000 m dividends for the current year. The Coeur d'Alene mines are develop

ing into paying properties with the aid of improved machinery. A fourth interest in one of the leading mines sold recently for \$13,000, The last week's mining export from Salt Lake City was thirty-three cars of

bullion, 799,506 pounds; twelve cars ore 380,800 pounds, one car copper ore, 23,100 pounds; one car sulphur, 27,030 pounds. The Idano Central railroad is now or ganized at Chevenne with \$7,000,000 cap ital. The road will run from Nampa sta-tion, on the Oregon Short Line, through Boise City and the extensive timber and mineral country near the head of Boise

river to connect with the Northern Pa-

cific at the most convenient point, not

yet located .. Montana.

The Indians of Belknap agency are the most indignant of all the people over the president's veto of the right of way bill The Cheyennes have fired the ranges in the vicinity of the Rosebud. The fire extended through the divide between the Rosebud and Tongue river and ruined a large amount of pine timber.

Miss Jane McArthur, of Butte, is the Grace Darling of the territory. While fording the Sun river in a wagon with the Armstrong family the team shied and threw the occupants of the wagon into the water. Miss McArthur, being an expert swimmer rescued Mrs. Armstrong and her two children, but was drowned in attempting to save the life of the fourth-a sister of Mrs. Armstrong. The remains of the brave girl were re covered and buried at Bozeman.

Rev. George Stull, of Bozeman, the chief engineer of the Methodist conference, responded to inquiries concerning accommodations with a general letter worded thus; "Dear Sister and Brother -All of our voluntary accommodations are now full to overflowing, but if you'll consent to double up and room with one of our good, clean brothers we can find von good, comfortable quarters during the session of the conference." Among those favored with this epistle was a prominent lady missionary of St. Paul, who in response poured out her wrath in several closely written pages, ending with an indignant refusal to doubte up with any unknown human biped of the male persuasion. Brother Stull shaved his scalp and provided her with a suite of rooms at a private hotel.

The Pacific Coast. Northern California has an area of

18,000 square miles, or more than fiftyfour million acres. A scheme is on foot to open up a mag-nificent boulevard from Los Augeles to Santa Monica beach.

There is some talk of establishing two good normal schools in Washington Territory, one in the cast and one in the western portion.

There is now a boom in oats and hops in the lower counties. San Luis Obispo farmers have some of the former, but none of the latter. More rich strikes are reported eight miles from Hawthorne. The region is

rapidly developing into the best mining region on the Pacific coast. Reports from hay ranches along the

Humboldt, says the Nevada State Journal, confirm the belief that there will not be more than half an average crop this What hay there is, however, is

said to be of good quality. A fine ledge of gold-bearing ore is said to have been discovered a few days ago about three miles below Bronco, near the Truckee river, on the opposite side from the railroad. The ledge is six feet wide and the rock is said to assay \$75 per ton.

General Extension in Northwest Nebraska.

NELIGIT, Aug. 4.- [Correspondence of

the BEE.]-We are somewhat excited over radroad matters. The Union Pacitic expension is feeling the pulse of the people of Antelope county. Everything s left in conjecture at present. Oakdale is clamorous for the junction, and Neligh would like the favored place, although no proposition to either place, to my knowledge, has been made. What the people of this county want is a direct route to Omaha, and if Omaha looks well to her interests she must be up and doing or she will sin away her day of grace. Every dollar that is diverted from the Omaha trade assists Chicago. We feel that we should assist the metropolitan city of Nebraska, rather than any city outside of the state. Chicago is doing all in her power to get Nebraska's trade, now she is pushing a road from Scribner westward through Boone and Greeley counties, now let the Union Pacific extend its lines into the unsurpassed agricultural country of north west Nebraska and southern Dakota. believe that the resources of northwes Nebraska are superior to any other part of the state; then why not make a bold push to its trade? Nearly all the hogs, cattle and grain are now shipped to Chi cago. Why not have a market and direct communication to Omaha? J. T. MERRITT.

FOURTEEN SKELETONS.

Found Nine Miles South of Nebraska City.

Nebraska City Press: Reuben Church ne of Otoe's substantial farmers living about nine miles south of the city near the Nemaha line, made a ghastly few days since, while excavating for a cellar. It consisted of fourteen skele tons, of men, women and children, within a space of twenty square feet, al about six feet from the surface and al with their heads to the west. It was thought at first that a substantial clue had been obtained to some terrible mystery, but reflection showed that the ourials could not have been recent, as the piace had been occupied and culti-vated by Mr. Church for many years and as the condition of the bones showed long exposure to the action of the earth. They were soft and crumbled quickly when the air reached them. In each skull was found three small stones used, perhaps to close the mouths and eyes of the dead. The place was undoubtedly an Indian cemetery, before this section was settled so long ago that nothing but the bare

Famous Misers. Youth's Companion: Ostervaide, the ich Paris banker, a few days before his death, refused to allow his servant to buy meat for broth. "True, I should like the soup." said the dying man, "but I have no appetite for the meat. What is to be-come of that? It will be a sad waste." An English muser used to go about dressed so shabbily as to annoy his acquaintances. At last he was persuaded to buy an old hat, "better as new" from a Jew. He paid a shilling for it and the next day sold it for eighteen pence.

bones are left to tell the story.

This same miser never took snuff to titiliate his nostrils, but he did take a pinch out of every snuff-box proffered him which he carefully placed in his own box. When it was filled he bartered

its contents for a farthing rush-light. Lord Chancellor Hardwick was nick named "Judge Gripus," on account of his avarice, though he was a learned lawyer and an excellent judge. When visited on his estate by country gentle men who came to pay their respects to the lord high chancellor, he compelled them to send their horses to an inn, half a mile distant, that he might be saved the expense of bailing them. Yet he was then worth \$4,000,000, but dreaded to part

with a shilling. Marlborough, the great soldier of his age, who left between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000 at his death, would not hesitate

at any meanness to save a six-pence. Sir William Smith, a parsimonious English squire, with immense possessions, became blind at seventy by the formation of a cataract over his eyes. He made a bargain with a London oculist to couch ooth eyes, agreeing to pay six guineas if

his sight was restored in the least. The operation was so successful that he patient could read without glasses. But no sooner could be see than b to grieve at the thought of paying the promised fee. He pretended that he could see nothing distinctly, and submitted to wearing the bandages for a month longer than the usual time. When the month expired he still insisted that he had only a glimmering of

light, and the occulist compromised by accepting twenty guines instead of sixty. Yet at that time the baronet had \$30,000 in his house. A miser, whose parsimony and business abilities had amassed for him enormous

wealth, was requested to lend to his gov ernment a sum of money. He refused as the interest offered was not as high as he had demanded, giving as a reason that he had met with severe losses which had reduced him to poverty.

Fearing that his excuse might be discovered to be a falsehood, he dug a cave

in his cellar, and in it hid his money. A trap-door, with a spring lock and a ladder, gave him access to his gold, which he daily visited.

At last the miser disappeared. Search

was made but he could not be found. His house was sold and workmen began to repair it.

One day they came upon a door in the cellar with a key in the lock outside They opened the door, descended the ladder, and by the light of a lantern dis-covered the skeleton of the dead miser. surrounded by bags of gold and silver.
He had gone into his cave, the door had blown to, the lock could only be opened on the outside and the miser had perlahed amid his money-bags.

The Brakeman.

Cincumnati Times-Star: Another in quisitive six-year-old bobbed up on a big four train this morning as a brakeman, wearing a patent leather cap and : brass-buttoned blue suit, rushed through the ears in the unceremonious style pecutiar to his class.

"Say, pap, does that man own the rail-"No, sonny, he is only the brake man. 'Why does he slain the door so hard?'

thing. "Is that the reason they call him brake-"Be still, Johnny, until we get through the tunnel." "I'll bet that if I had a hundred

"Maybe se that he will b reak some

dollars I'd get a suit like the brakeman Wears. "Then, what would you do?" asked pana, curiously.
"I'd wear it to Sunday school and take up the collection. I'll bet I would get lots of money, too, cause I'd scare the

people just like the conductor and the

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