Omaha Sanday Ban, mailed to any address, One Year. .... 2 00

DMARIA OFFICE, No. 2014 AND 2015 PARMAN STREET, NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOM 25. TREET AR BUTLANSON WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 211 FOURTEENIN STREET. CORRESPONDENCE

All communications relating to news and edi-torial matter should be addressed to the Edi-ron or the Ben. BUSINESS LUTTERS! All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bre Printishts Contany, OMARL. Drafts, checks and postulice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, | 8, 8, county of Douglas. Geo, B. Tzschuck, secretary of the Bee Pub-Ishing company does sciennily swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Aug. 20th, 1886, was as follows:

follows: Saturday, 14th..... 12.000 Sunday, 15th 11,550
Monday, 16th 13,050
Tuesday, 17th 12,306
Wednesday, 18th 12,325
Thursday, 19th 12,325
Felday, 20th 12,400 Friday, 20th..... 12,400

Average...... Geo. B. Tzschuck.

Geo, B. Tzschuck.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this
21st day of August, 1886. N. P. Fell.,
ISEAL. Notary Public.
Geo, B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Beo
Publishing company, that the actual average
daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the
month of January, 1886, was 10,378 copies;
for February, 1886, 10,595 copies; for March,
1886, 11,537 copies; for April, 1880, 12,191
copies; for May, 1886, 12,439 copies; for June,
1886, 12,238 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies.
Geo, B. Tzschuck.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this Subscribed and sworn to before me, this

Subscribed and Sworn to Leave 2d day of August, A. D. 1880.

N. P. Ferra Notary Public.

Rapip transit is the demand of the day. Omaha will see to it that whatever the squabbles of contending corporations her citizens shall not be deprived of its benefits.

Church Howe is surprised at discovering from personal trial that the aditorial policy of the BEE is not in the market, like his own alleged political principles.

THE First district is republican. Any decent republican can be elected if nominated. Such a candidate will receive the hearty support of the BEE. Church Howe cannot be elected.

Owing to Mr. Cleveland's success in the Adirondacks, there are strong hopes that liberal appropriations to make the streams of that region navigable for larger sized trout will escape the presidential veto at the next session.

NEBRASKA continues to be the headquarters of the Irish-American supporters of Gladstone and Parnell. John Fitzgeraid will see to it that the national league will suffer no loss by the resignation of the brainy and patriotic Egan.

THE farmers continue to crowd Senator Van Wyck's meetings. They will crowd the polis to elect members of the legislature who can be depended upon to continue the general in the seat which he has honored for more than five years in the national senate.

Myens, the American runner, and the champion of the world at short distance, will very likely regard with some dismay the remarkable record made by the English runner, George, against the Scotch champion, Cummings, in a mile race Sunday evening. George beat the record by nearly four seconds, making the mile in the almost phenomenal time

"THE galled jade winces." The politcal pimp and prostitute from Nemaha county is out with his mud battery and fires a volley at the head of the editor of this paper because he declined to be cajoled or threatened into supporting that notorious jobber, and legislative blackmailer for the congressional nomination in the First district. According to Church Howe, the editor of the BEE is not fit to live and is in no condition to die. We cannot reciprocate in terms. Howe is not only in condition to die, but ripe for burial. His political obsequies will be largely attended by a thankful public before the ides of November.

CUTTING is out of jail and once more upon his native heath. Modina, the Mexican whom he had libeled, having waived his right to a civil suit for damages, the court held that the proceedings were thereby ended, and Cutting was given his freedom. An imprisonment of two months having apparently moderated his temper, he accepted the decree, but not without a little show of brayado in asking a copy of the decree "for future use." This, of course, has reference to a demand for indemnity. Cutting after regaining liberty, went with a number of Americans, including Consul Brigham, to the Casino, where his demonstrations nearly got him into further trouble. Being regarded as an agitator and a dangerous character, he will not be permitted to remain on Mexican soil.

CONSUL BRIGHAM is evidently well pleased with the notoriety he has obtained from the Cutting affair, and is apparently not unwilling to increase it, with very little regard for methods. It will occur to most people that it was neither in the line of his duty nor consistent with the dignity of his office to parade around with Cutting after his release and make himself a party in a public resort to a wrangle between Mexico officials and a crowd of Americans, who may not be entirely representative in their character. It is not understood that there was any demand upon the personal services of the consul to excort Cutting safely out of Mexican territory and having performed all that was required of him his official capacity the

obviously proper course for Mr. Brigham was to have kept aloof from Cutting and not to have personally identified himself with him in any way. His having pursued a different course might very justly be regarded by the Mexican authorities as an intentional affront. The state department professes to have entire confidence in Consul Brigham's intelligence and discretion, but in this, as in most other matters, the views of the department are not shared by the weil-informed

An Honest Man Will Win.

The success of republicans in the First district depends upon the character of the candidate whom they nominate to represent the party in the coming congressional canvass. Other things being equal the counties composing that district have a safe and large republican majority. Whatever the popularity of the democratic nominee an honest republican of clean record and average ability can be reasonably certain of an election.

The BEE will cordially support such a choice of a republican convention. It has no other plans and no other wish than to see a clean, bonest and strong republican nominated at the coming convention. It has entered into no bargains and made Itself a party to no scheme looking to any other end. Its influence and its voice are at the disposal of the republicans of the First district for this purpose.

But it will not assist in furthering the schemes of the most disreputable, the most dishonest and the most shameless political cormorant in Nebraska. It warns good republicans that the nomination of Church Howe will be a dangerons and fatal experiment. No voter, irrespective of party, can afford to set the seal of popular endorsement on a man whose record is black with political iniquity, stained with broken piedges, dyed with bribes and recking with the stench of long years of corruption.

The brazen audacity of this scoundrel in daring to enter into a contest for national honors when his name is a byeword and repreach among decent men everywhere in his own state is so amazing as almost to reach the height of the sublime. With a full knowledge of his position in the estimation of the public he is scheming to corrupt the primaries, capture the county conventions and foist himself as a candidate upon the republicans of the First district.

It will be a criminal mistake if the party permits itself to be led to inevitable defeat by that tricky schemer who has deserted it time and again to prostitute himself to its enemies, and whose record as a professional corruptionist and legislative blackmailer stamps him as most dangerous and disreputable political mountebank in the state.

Hill's Dilemma.

Governor Hill, of New York, is undoubtedly in a more perplexing and anxious situation at this time than any other aspiring politician in the nation. The troubles that harrass the governor proceed from the disclosures in the case of Squires, the commissioner of public works of New York city, who was removed from office by Mayor Grace and is now under indictment charged with crimes hardly less scandalous than those which sent Tweed to a felon's cell. The action of the mayor in removing Squires requires to be confirmed by the governor, and this is the hard nut which Mr. Hill is now trying to find a way to crack without smashing his fingers. The danger that confronts the governor is that the political edifice that he had so carefully constructed, with Squires, Flynn and O'Brien as its pillars, threatens to tumble to pieces and bury him in the ruins, and how to escape the seemingly inevitable disaster is the very serious question that troubles him.

doubt respecting the guilt Squires. All the circumstantial evidence and the confession contained in his letter to Flynn are conclusive of that. There is also very little ground of doubt that O'Brien is deeply involved, though the disclosures as to him were not so | definite and direct as to warrant his indictment. Flynn will receive his punishment at the hands of the courts, but not being in office his case is of only incidental interest to the governor as affecting his political influence. There is a general demand from the democratic press of New York that the removal of Souires shall be confirmed, and these papers call upon O'Brien to resign the chairmanship of the democratic state committee, a position he owes to the favor of Governor Hill.

Now it is evident that to confirm the removal of Squires would be an acknowledgment on the part of the governor of his belief in the guilt of this tro of politicians who have been the most favored recipients of his high consideration, and upon whom he has in a very large measure rested his hopes for the future. Only a few days ago we quoted from the New York World the statement that "the friends of Governor Hill control the party organization completely," and among the most faithful of these friends are the three men whose official rascalities have been exposed. The present party organization in New York is the work of Mr. Hill and he placed O'Brien at its head as his representative. In many ways the governor has strengthened the hands of his chief henchman and thereby helped the other two who were associated with him in managing the machine and pocketing the spoils. How heavily this matter weighs upon the governor may be seen in the fact that with the most convincing evidence before him of the guilt of Squires he has been deliberating on the question of confirming his removal for nearly two weeks, hearing daily the calls of the democratic press upon him to do his duty, and knowing that every honest citizen expects him to place his condemnation upon Squires. But he still hesitates, and it is beginning to be feared that he will find some way to avoid the disagreeable duty at least until after the fall election, and perhaps altogether, allowing the indicted official to remain in office pending the determination of his

case in the courts. The situation shows how strongly the ring is intrenched, and how firmly Governor Hill is bound up with it. That he is making a very grave mistake in his present course ought to be apparent to him. He ought to see that he cannot without the risk of disaster to his political hopes defy the honest and decent publie sentiment of New York. If he cannot in all respects emulate the example of Mr. Tilden in dealing with the Tweed ring, for the reason that, unlike Mr. Tilden, he is himself a ringster, he ought to be able to go far enough in the only direction which he can properly pursue to demonstrate that he will not shield or condone rascality, even when committed by his most favored beachmen. many people feel a very deep interest in the action Governor Hill shall take in this matter, and probably none more than the gentleman who is resting and fishing

THAT bill to make gambling a felony,

in the Adirondacks.

last legislature and afterwards killed when the collection taken up by the sporting fraternity warranted the murder, will haunt the legislative blackmailer from the banks of the Nemaha for many years to come.

Russin's Latest Move.

The insidious character of Russian diplomacy received another striking Illustration in the deposition of Alexander I.. Prince of Bulgaria, consummated on last Saturday. This latest move in the complex and somewhat my sterious game that Russia is playing possessed all the characteristics of a conspiracy, but while its effect upon some of the European courts was startling, the fact that no such impression was apparent at Vienna or Berlin warrants the belief that the scheme was well understood there and acquiesced in. So far as as the people of Bulgaria are concerned, it seems not to have been regarded by them with any dissatisfacion. There was no popular disturbance, but on the contrary the people accepted the situation with an apparent feeling of relief, and the dispatches represent that they rejoice at the event as ending an intolerable situation, while anticipating the best results from Russian domination in the probable union of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia, which the people have eagerly desired since the division and autonomy of the former was established

by the treaty of Berlin in 1878. It is not easy to forecast what may be the political consequences of this action of Russia, atthough there is a wide range of possibilities in connection with it. The force of the blow falls upon Turkey, to which Bulgaria was a tributary principality under the suzerainty of the sultan. and the course of that power in relation to the matter will have a great deal to do with determining future events. It is also a menace, indirectly at least, to England's influence in the East, although public expression in England professes to regard it as an event in which that nation has less interest than any other. The one evident fact is that it is an extension of Russian power, and in a direction that bodes no good to Turkey, while it appears evident that it was accomplished with the previous knowledge and concurrence of Germany and Austria as the price of

maintaining the triple alliance. The Business Situation. Whatever the conditions elsewhere, he condition of trade in Omaha shows gratifying and steady advance. Last week's clearings place us eleventh in the list of commercial centers. Business shows gradually increasing activity at leading business centers throughout the country. The recent gain in bank clearngs and railroad earnings and the advance in interest rates for money are unmistable evidences of the revival of confidence and growth of enterprise in commercial circles. The improvement is but slight in some departments, but it is apparent to some extent in nearly every branch of business. One of the more encouraging features of the situation is the renewal of something like o'd time activity in the export trade in wheat. The legitimate trade in this cereal is better than it has been for some years past, and its effect upon the country's exports is likely to be supplemented shortly by larger shipments of new cotton, which will soon There is not a shadow of be in sufficient supply to admit of increasing foreign sales. The distribution of all kinds of merchandise to interior points is steadily enlarging in volume. and there is a hopeful and cheerful feel ing as to business prospects in all parts

of of the country. Cotton and wool remain duil. Manufactures of wool are fairly active, and mills generally are well employed on orders. Cotton goods stocks continue under good control, as deliveries on back orders and a steady new demand are taking up the bulk of production of leading mills. The general outlook for business in the dry-goods market continues satisfactory. Jobbers at all points are getting larger and more frequent orders. The price of wheat in the seaboard market is 11 to 3 cents per bushel higher

than it was a week ago, and better figures have been recorded in the interval but in the Cnicago market the net advance for the week is only 4 of a cent per bushel. The rise in price is the result of sustained activity in the export demand All cable reports indicate a decided shortage in the out-turn of European crops and an increase in import requirements during the year that is variously estimated at 75,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels. English and continental markets have sharply advanced on unfavorable harvest conditions and a good home demand, and large purchases have been made in the west and at Atlantic ports for immediate and future shipments. By far the larger share of these export sales have been made to French buyers, who seem to be disposed to make good the deficiency in their home supply by immediate purchases in advance of requirements. The strong foreign demand has imparted a very firm feeling to all domestic markets, which has hardly reflected in the moderate advance in prices that has occurred this week. The extraordinary legitimate demand now apparent would ordinarily have set the speculative market wild with excitement, but its effect has been measurably counteracted by the influence of leading Chicago operators who are heavily interested on the short side of the market. Between the opposing interests the country has profited by a healthful expansion of its export trade, which might have been seriously erippled if the speculative market had taken its usual course in the presence of an active foreign demand. The diversion of attention to wheat has dwarfed the dealings in corn to comparative insignificance in all grain centers. Prices are 1 cent lower here in the west, where the rains in the corn belt have induced a more bearish feeling in speculative circles; but the eastern mar-

distribution is less active. THE proclamation of Mayor Boyd, calling for a general cossation of business in Omaha during the hour of Mr. Ezra Millard's funeral, was a graceful and fitting recognition on the part of the city government of the high character and generous life work of a man who had done much for Omaha. Mr. Millard was universally respected. The position which he held in this community was a living refutation of the charge that inwhich Church Howe introduced in the tegrity and honesty do not carry with subject of wondering comment. These pacity of the government yards for dock-

Kets continue firm under light stocks of

merchantable corn and a good demand

for home consumption. Export demand

for corn is light. Hog products are

moving fairly for export, but the home

them a present reward. The force of a strong character was exemplified in the relations which Kera Millard sustained to the city in which he was so many years a guiding element. Unlike many other rich men he was a leader in enterprise, a friend to the struggling, a counselor on questions of great public moment, and a tower of strength to the financial institutions which he called into being. His name was an assurance of probity and a bulwark against dishonesty. In these days of general suspicion, of breaches of public and private trust, of an intense commercial competition which too often places shrewdness and success, however attained, above simple honesty and honest manliness, it is eminently fitting that a whole city should be cailed to witness the fact that respect for the good old-fashioned virtues, which made the "God's noblemen" of history, is not yet extinct, or that the class which evokes that respect is not yet gone out of existence.

"BLEEDING the brewers" was Church Howe's favorite side tap at legislative sessions. He will not be given another chance to play prohibitionist for revenue

PROMINENT PERSONS.

Fred Grant has written his reminiscences of Vicksburg.

J. E. Owens, the veteran actor, is farming in Maryland. Fred Douglas and Mrs. Douglas will sail

for Europe on September 15. H. M. Alden has been with the Harpers for twenty years, sixteen of them as editor of Harpers' Magazine.

Senators Pugh, Vest and Butler have gone

o Europe, and Senator Evarts is at work on his Vermont farm. Joaquin Miller finds San Francisco more to his taste than New York. He likes to sit

writing at the Golden Gate. Mr. T. B. Connery, for many years managing editor of the New York Herald, is residing with his family at Ostend, Belgium, Mrs. General Fremont, who has rendered her husband great service with his book, has written one herself, which is to be published

in Boston. Mrs. Cleveland is said to write on an average about twenty letters a day, most of them in reply to communications from entire strangers.

Ida Lewis, famous for her efforts in rescuing the drowning at Newbort, is the only voman in the world who holds the position of government light-house keeper.

The mother of General Phil Sheridan is still hale and hearty, though eighty-seven years old, and is living at Somerset, Ohio, where her "boys" visit her every summer.

Colonel William Kent, who died at Cromvell, Conn., a few days ago, was a personal friend of Daniel Webster, and was a brother of ex-Governor Kent, for whom many years ago "Maine went h---- beat."

No Precedent. New Hardy News. "Can a lawyer be honest?" asks an ex-

change. Don't know. No precedent has been established.

A Striking Difference. Boston Courier. When a man starts out to lecture he puts

on a dress suit. A woman before starting to lecture puts on a night gown. Among the Big Hills. B dtimore American. The president is among the big hills of

he keeps considerably away from. His first

New York. There is one Hill, however, that

Really Pathetic. Providence Journal. The new one-dollar silver certificates are to bear a portrait of Martha Washington. This vearning to be associated, however remotely, with a record of truth-telling is really pa

Dr. Miller and the Administration.

Chicago Mail. Dr. Miller, of the Omaha Herald, is out in remark that "Cleveland's administration is one to swear by." This is all right as democrats here view it. They object to Dr. Miller's grammar only, and substitute "at" for 'by" as the closing preposition.

A Natural Mistake.

Chicago Herald. A weekly paper published in a Long Island own has printed a glowing enlogy of Samnel J. Tilden under a cut of William H. English of Indiana, a mistake which may have arisen from the fact that Mr. English was supposed to have a barrel of about the same size as Mr. Tilden's, thus causing a natural confusion in the mind of the editor.

Philadelphia News, know a bank, a wayside bank, Where birds are singing all the day; Where tangled thickets cool and dank

Are all alive with melody. I know a spring, a gurgling spring, 'Mid lichened rocks and banks of moss; Through tangled ferns its waters sing,

O'er rocks and bars its waters toss. I know a brook, a rippling brook, Whose drowsy nurmur, soft and low, Lures me away from desk and book, Sootnes me to rest with rythmic flow.

know a nook, a quiet nook Where violets and harebells grow: A spot of nature all forsook, No sounds but murmurs soft and low.

The murmur of the gargling spring. The murmur of the rippling brook, The droning hum of insect wing, The rustling trees by zephyrs shook Tis there I love to lie and dream.

To build my eastles in the air: Tis there I go when all things seem To threaten darkness and despair. Despite my woes, the spring laughs on,
The brook sings low, sweet songs to me;
E'en the poor flowers I tread upon
Teach lessons of philosophy.

The Writing Trade.

This is distinctly the gra of the amateur In all branches of literature and the arts, the amateurs, by mere force of numbers, are crowding the professionals. The devotion of the average 'young woman to various polite accomplishments is no new thing; but whereas her grandmother wrote nice letters to her friends and her own journal without thought of publication, and embroidered her eushions and made her water-color drawings for the decoration of her private apartments, the young woman of to-day makes these futile efforts a serious matter of business. In painting pictures, plaques and panels, decorating china, hammering brass, writing novels and plays, and especially in acting, the young lady amateur is aliprevading. It is only on the stage that she has made much pecuniary success, the charms of her sex having a direct value there; but she does not hesitate to claim all ter sex's privileges and exemptions in other fields as well, and in sublime self-satisfaction sails happily along on troublous seas from which a man would shrink.

The rast number of amateur writers by whom editors and publishers are con-tinually assailed has lately become a

aspirants are not all women. The man amateur, indeed, is a much more opin-ionated and less tractible animal than the woman, but he is, happily, less numerons. This is probably because a man who can read and write can usually find employment as a car conductor some other bonorable calling, while for a woman there is no field open but plain sewing or literature. The former requires an education that but few women wadays possess, and she accordingly takes to literature in preference. And this in the face of the fact that has been dinted out again and again, that there no industry in which over production smore marked than in that which has en aptly called the making of manu-ript. Professionals hardly do more than make a living at it, and the most that the amateurs can accomplish is to oring down the standard of prices, just as they have done in many branches of art, without any real advantage to themthey may divide will possibly yield them the wages of a housemaid, but it will scarcely gain them as much credit.

And yet there never was a time when the good and thorough work of trained ofessional writers was more in request than it is now. The rewards of what we call genius have always been uncertain; they are sometimes large and sometimes small, and there can be no rule for the compensation for great works of litera-ture any more than for their composition. But in what we may call applied literature-for the work of magazines and newspapers bears somewhat the relation to belle lettres that industrial art bears to fine arts -we do not find many trained journeymen or master workmen unemployed. This is why the work often has to be entrusted to apprentices, who are not competent, but who at least have some serious concentration of purpos and the power of ready adabtability that makes even their imperfect literary equipment more readily available than the self-conscious efforts of the amateur. There is abundant room in this business for those who prepare themselves to fol-low it seriously, but it is a poor trade to take up as a diversion.

A New Departure in Politics. New York Commercial Advertiser.

Our Washington correspondent reports that Senator Van Wyck's singular appeal to the voters of Nebraska for re-election to the senate is attracting much attention at the capital, as indicative of a new departure in politics that may have important results. It appears that, by provision of the constitution of the state of Nebraska, the United States senators are elected, or supposed to be, by the popular vote. This provision, which was in serted in the state constitution to serve as a bulwark against possible manipulation of the legislature, has never been called into play until now, but Van Wyck intends it shall be given a practical trial next fall. It will be inter-esting to see how the experiment turns out. Senator Van Wyck challenges one and all who aspire to his seat to meet him on the stump and present their claims. We suspect that few will care to pick up the glove, for Mr. Van Wyck is a wonderfully good speaker, resembling one of his local blizzards in the volume and torce of his oratory. The grounds on which he justifies his novel course are also such as will commend him to the horny hunded masses. There is a growing jealousy of corporate in-fluence in the senate, so that the shrewd Van Wyck leads with a trump card when he proclaims to the voters that he must look to them to protect him and themselves together against the machinations of monopoly, which is planning to capture the state legislature in order to send o Washington a senator who will be its hired agent. New York Politicians at Saratoga.

Charles Dudley Warner, in Harper's Magazine for September: There is a cer-

tain sort of life - whether it is worth see-

ing is a question—that we can see no-

where else, and for an hour Mr. Glow and

King and Forbes, sipping their raspberry shrub in a retired corner of a bar-room,

were interested spectators of the scene.

Through the padded swinging doors entered, as in a play, character after character. Each actor as he entered stopped for a moment and stared about him, and in this act revealed his character —his conceit, his slyness, his bravado, his self-importance. There was great variety, but practically one prevailing type, and that the New York politician. Most of them were from the city, though the country politician apes the city politician as much as possible, but he lacks the exact air, notwith-standing the black broadcloth and the white hat. The city men are of two varieties-the smart, perkynosed vulgar young ward worker, and the heavy-featured, gross, fat old fellow. One after another they glide in, with an always conscious air, swagger off to the oar, strike attitudes in groups, one with his legs spread, another with a foot behind or. tiptoe, another leaning against the counter, and so pose, and urink respects"—all rather solemn and stiff, impressed perhaps by the decorousness of the place, and conscious of their good clothes. Enter together three stout men, a yard across the shoulders, each with an enormous development in front, waddie up to the bar, attempt to form a triangular group for conversation, but find themselves too far apart to talk in that position, and so arrange themselves side by side—a most distinguished-look-ing party, like a portion of a swell-front street in Boston. To them swaggers up a young sport, like one of Thackeray's tigures in the Irish Sketchbook-short, in white hat, poor face, im-pudent manners, poses before the swell fronts and tosses off his glass. About a little table in one corner are three excessively "ugly mugs," leering at each other and pouring down champagae. These men are all dressed as nearly like gentlemen as the tailor can make them, but even he cannot change their hard. money and clothes do not make a gentlemoney and clothes do not make a gentle-man; they are well fed, vulgarly prosper-ous, and if you inquire you will find that their women are in silks and laces. This is a good place to study the rulers of New York; and impressive as they are in appearance, it is a relief to know that they unbend to each other, and hail one another as "Billy" and "Tommy." Do they not ape what is most prosperous and suc-cessful in American life: There is one who in make-up, form, and air, even to the cut of his side-whiskers, is an exact counterpart of the great railway king. Here is a heavy-faced young gentleman in evening dress, perhaps endeavoring to act the part of a gentleman, who has come from an evening party unfortun-ately a little "slewed," but who does

for presently he becomes very familiar and confidential with the dignified colored waiter at the buffet, who requires all his native politeness to maintain the character of a gentleman for two. If these men had millions, could they get any more enjoyment out of life? To have fine clothes, drink champagne and pose in a fashionable bar-room in the height of the season—is not this the apoth eosis of the "hecier" and the ward "workery" The scene had a fascination for the artist, who declared that he never tired watching the evolutions of the for-eign element into the full bloom of American citizenship.

not know how to sustain the character,

United States Docks.

In the course of the rehabilitation of the United States navy, says Rear Admiral Simpson in Harper's Magazine, docks and navy yards require very serious consideration, for, after ships and guns, there are no requirements of more importance for naval purposes.

nge is very insignificant, owing to which the bottoms of our ships are put seldom the bottoms of our ships are but seldom subjected to scrutiny, and this above all others, is the part of the integrity of which we need to be most assured. few docks that we have are generally ap propriated by vessels under repair, and the cruising ship is debarred the use of this means of guarding her safety and providing for her speed. A very slight accident may disturb the copper on the bottom of a wooden ship, which may result in serious which may result in seriou, consequences if she be sent to cruise if waters where she will be exposed to the influence of the teredo, and the neglect to clean the bottom when loaded with grass or barnacles might so impair speed as to make the difference between capture and failure in a chase. Docking for such purposes as irspecting and cleaning the bottom is the exception in our practice. as the demands of repairs are considered paramount. A slip in which the repairs sporoach or lie below the water line must be placed in a dock, and months being often required to complete the work, the dook is closed to all other pur, poses, and our ships are frequently sent from one mayy yard to another to take advantage of a dock that may be vacant. The embarrassments that have al-tended this course in the past, while our fleet has consisted of copper-sheathed wooden ships, will be increased by introduction of iron and steel hulls which demand much more care and more

speed as will attach themselves to their bottoms. The government has at present but three stone dry-docks and one floating dock. The latter is in use at Portsmouth New Hampshire; the stone docks are at the navy yards in Boston, New York and Norfolk

frequent removals of such hinderances to

A stone dock is in process of construc-tion at Mare Island, California; this is of dimensions capable of receiving ships of the first class. Its length is 530 feet breadth, 79 feet, depth of water over the sill, 27.6 feet; and it will admit a ship of 460 feet in length. When completed it will supply a great want on the Pacific

It requires no argument to show that the government needs an increase in its facilities for dockage; the necessity of a plentiful supply of docks is recognized by all powers, and we cannot pretend to be blind to our own deficiency. This is a want that must be provided for, but it is well to study all points that bear on the subject, and to mature some plan of operations before we embark in work which involves great expense, and the success of which must depend on the thoroughness with which all the factors are considered beforehand.

ARISTOCRATIC BRUISERS.

Titled Gentlemen of England Who Were Fond of Street Fights.

The late marquis of Waterford, among numerous accomplishments, excelled as a boxer, and of his aptitude in this art he was justly proud, says the Pall Mall Gazette. He never picked his men; he used to fight coalheavers, dustmen, hod men, fellowship porters, and others of that ilk, and then gave them a bank of England plaister, and if he ever was caught napping and met a superior bruser, great was his superior's reward. But sometimes an insolent jarvey ob tained all the thrashing and no reward as the following anecdote will show:

The marquis on one occasion hailed a cab rather early in the morning, and directed the cabman to drive him to St James's square, the residence of his uncle, the arch-bishop of Armagh, When be arrived at his destination be handed the cabman half a sovereign, but cabby in the most insolent manner, demanded more. "All right," said the marquis, and slipping in the house by the means of a latch key, he quickly donned his uncle's episcopal robes, and, returning to the door, quietly asked what the cabman required. The jarvey, not recognizing the marquis, and thinking to frighten the clerical swell, gave him some choice Billingsgate, whereupon his lordship it his new character knocked cabby down Amused at the idea of having to fight with a parson, cabby sprang up and went for his man in good style; but the sham prelate foiled every blow and re turned his deliveries with such vigor that at last the cabman, thoroughly beaten. and believing that he had the devil in lawn sleeves for an opponent, jumped up on his cab and was glad to "hook it." The prince of Chatelherault is a bruiser of the Waterford stamp. Over and over again in the old days of Haymarket roystering he has been known to throw off

his coat and go for his man in true pugil istic fashion, and many tales are told of his grace's excellence in the art. With the exception, however, of one or

two members of the upper house, we thought boxing an accomplishment long forgotten by the peerage, but this follow ing anecdote will show otherwise: A few days ago a noble earl, an apt pupil of a West End professor of boxing, had been dining rather freely at one of the clubs, and as he passed along the Strand in evening dress he came in collision with a sweep just emerging from Drury court, who, to steady himself placed his sooty hands on his lordship's rreproach

able white shirt front. To hit out at the sweep was the nobleman's first impulse, and, landing on chummy's nasal organ, the carmine and black were soon ming-Nothing daunted, the sweep pulled

himself together and tried all he knew to get on terms, but in a short time he was so battered and bruised that his pal-from the "Lane," who had now mustered strongly, came up, and it was a case of one down and the other come on. Stimulated, no doubt, by the bottle or two of porter he had imbibed, his lordship knocked the pride of Drury lane down one after the other like nine-pins, calmly asking, like Fitzjames of Roderick Dhu's band, for one and all to come on. We don't know how it might have fared with my lord had not a policeman arrived on the scene and dispersed the threatening crowd, while his lordship, feeling that he had carned a drink, sauntered into a tayern close at hand and partook of a modest quencher.

Postoffice Changes. Postoffice changes in Nebraska during the week ending August 21, 1886, fur-

office department: Established-Nonpareil, Dawes county, John Bowen, postmaster.

Postmasters appointed—Blue Hill, Web-Antelops county, Maud Finch; Lawn, Dawes county, Oscar Reeves; Little, Holt county, Fphraim Brown: Nohart, Bigle County, Fphraim Brown: Nohart, Holt county, Fphraim Brown: Nohart, Holt County, Fphraim Brown: Nohart, Holt County H. H. Collins Set tichardson county, H. H. Collins; Sett, burnas county Mrs. Mary J. McGraw.

nished by William Van Vleck, of the post-

Established - Wales, Montgomery Discontinued -- Dodds, Woodbury

Postmasters appointed-Blaine, Buena Vista county, John Strabel, Brayton, Audubon county, Owen F. ide; Hazel, Dubuque county, Henry Gosden; Lesan, Ringgold county, Arthur L. Lesan; Lin-den, Dallas county, George M. Young; Orleans, Appanesse county, Miss Minerva Rennolds; Wheeler, Pottawattame county, Lorenzo D. Woodmaney.

Typhoid Fever. Churles Hartford, of New Castle, Westchester Co., N. Y., suffered with typhoid fever, and was given up to die. He was restored to health in one week by taking five Brandreth Pills every night and drinking plentifully of oatmeal gruel. A few doses of Brandreth's Pills will invartably oure any kind of fever.

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