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THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, | s. s. County of Douglas, | s. s. Geo. B. Tzschuck secretary of the Bee Pub-Bishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Sept. 3d, 1886, was as

	Total
Saturday, 28th	19,77
Sunday, 28th	12,12
Monday Soth	13.39
Tuesday, Sist.	12,40
Wednesday, ist,	13,03
Thursday, 2d	12,45
Priday, 8d	12,60
- Average	12.69

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK. Subscribed and sworn to before me this th day of Sept. 1886. N. P. FEHA 4th day of Sept., 1886. Seal. | Notary Public. Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, de-

poses and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of January, 1886, was 10,378 copies; for February, 1886, 10,555 copies; for March, 1886, 11,537 copies; for April, 1886, 12,191 copies; for May, 1886, 12,435 copies; for June, 1886, 12,258 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies; for August, 1886, 12,464 copies.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 4th day of Sept., A. D. 1886. N. P. FEIL. Notary Public.

It is time for the railroad bosses to be shown a rear seat in Nebraska politics. The state is bigger than the railroads. It should make this very evident in the coming primaries and elections.

WITH Cheyenne, Dawes, Sioux and Sheridan counties sending exhibits to the state fair, one of which took first premium last year, further remarks about the great American desert in Nebraska would seem to be out of order.

NEBRASKA corn in Nebraska and Wyoming cattle and sheep is the coming bonanza of farmers in our state. More than 100,000 head of territorial sheep alone will be fed within a radius of 100 miles from Omaha. Corn on the hoof pays double the returns of corn on the

CHARACTER in candidates should be the qualification which voters ought to look for this fall. Promises are cheap, but men whose reputation and standing in the community are guarantees for the performance of their political contracts with their constituents are not so numer-

ONE of the loudest calls for the extension of the city limits comes from parents in the outlying additions who feel the need of school facilities. In one of the most thickly settled of Omaha's suburbs the country school house is a mile and a half from the end of the dis-

It is entirely natural, and doubtless altogether proper, that the democrats being in control of the treasury should adorn the national currency with the portraits of men whom democracy has honored and who gave character to that party. There cannot be the slightest objection to this if the men to be thus immortalized were in every way worthy of such distinction, as for example General Hancock, whose portrait will appear on the new two-dollar silver certificates. It is said that Mr. Tilden's face will probably ornament the fives and the features of Mr. Hendricks will be stamped on the tens. There might be a question whether Mr. Tilden, having been merely the governor of a state, was entitled to this consideration, if it is thought to amount to much anyway. Why not Horatio Sevmour, who was in all respects the peer of Tilden? In general design and artistic elegance it is said that these new cer- trial races had induced a quite general tilicates will be the handsomest ever issued.

Monday was "labor day" in several o the large cities of the country, that is, it was observed as a holiday by members of labor organizations. There were immense parades at New York, Boston, Baltimore and Chicago, all of which were conducted in an entirely orderly and proper way. The observance of the day was both intellectual and social, and the effect was undoubtedly beneficial to the great majority of the workingmen who participated. The movement to establish a "national labor holiday" was started a year ago, originating we believe in Chicago and the progress made gives assurance that it will in a very few years be entirely successful and that a stated day in the year will become "labor day," on which workingmen in every city of the country will unite in parades, pienics and other methods of pastime and enjoyment. It is now a legal holiday in New York. The movement was conceived in the interest of honest labor, and is one to be commended and encouraged.

THE report that pleuro-pneumonia had made its appearance in a herd of Galloway cattle landed at Quebec a few days ago from the steamer Hibernian, appears to have caused uneasiness to cattlemen in some localities. It is certainly a matter which ought to receive the prompt attention of state and government officials to the end that the importation of Canadian eattle into the states shall be prevented, or at least such a thorough inspection instituted as will avert dauger from infection. It is remarked that with the present facilities for transporting cattle from Canada to the states, it is the easiest thing in the world to infect half the western states with the most terrible and streaded of all cattle diseases. At present | brought into Fort Bowie the agile Apache the United States is comparatively free ! from the disease, it being confined to a years past in the southwest. The hard few districts asst of the Alleghanies. No seffort should be spared to prevent it Madre campaigns assisted materially tospreading, and as a measure of safety it | wards the final result. When nine-tenths might be wise to quarantine against the of Geronimo's band were surrounded importation of cattle from any part of and exited the end was simply a question

Mr. Leonidas Caesar Burr, of Lincoln, us had himself interviewed and reported concerning the political situation. Mr. Burr is indignant that an old soldier like Church Howe, who fought and bled

in twenty battles, should be obliged to fight a pitched battle for the nomination to a paltry seat in congress against opposition from a "certain Omaha editor who never advocated a policy he was willing to defend or cultivated a friendship he was not ready to betray," Burr was also emphatic that Van Wyck is not entitled to the position of senator because "that honor should be bestowed upon a truty Nebraska man. Now we confess in all candor that the name of Burr from the days of Aaron Burr down to that of the man by that name who was disbarred from practice by the Nebraska supreme court does not inspire respect or carry much weight in politics. Leonidas Cæsar belongs to the category of sandburs who naturally at-

tach themselves to the spring-bottom

political trousers of such reprobates as

The Capitoline Oracle

Church Howe. There is an affinity between these eminent statesmen and trick sters which grows stronger with the years. The "battle cry" of boodlers is the cry of despair. If Church Howe gave up his bottles in his Massachusetts bar room to fight battles on the staff of Ben Butler, what of it? Does that wipe out his infamous and villainous record made since the time he left the army in the darkest days of the war to pillage the people of Wyoming as United States marshal? Does his army service, however glorious, condone for his shameless and wholesale boodle campaigns in the Nebraska legislature? Many a man went to war whom the people could not trust at home We remember, for instance, that Colonel D'Utassi who commanded the Garibaldi regiment in Blenker's division, was sent to the penitentiary at the close of the war for grand larceny in spite of

the eagle on his shoulder straps. The

penitentiaries are full of better and more

honest men than Church Howe, Van Wyck came to Nebraska as fe back as 1858, and he was here as one of the organizers of the republican party in this territory. He settled permanently in Otoe county twelve years ago. He was one of the framers of our state constitution and state senator for two terms. But Mr. Burr asserts that Generai Van Wyck is not entitled to the position of senator because he is not "a truty Nebraska man." We would like to know what constitutes "a truly Nebraska man," fit to represent this state in the national legislature. Of our present delegation in congress Manderson and Weaver have fived in Nebraska three years longer than Van Wyck, Laird has resided in the state no longer than Van Wyck, and Dorsey leads Van Wyck in length of residence by eight years. All our governors since Furnas would be classed as "tenderfeet" and not "truly Nebraskans," necording to Burr's standard. Two thirds of our population, none of whom can be considered "truly Nebraskans," would be ineligible to any high office because they have come here since 1874. Such preposterous rubbish is hardly worth notice, except as it is quoted, to impress the idea that General

Van Wyck is a carpet-bagger fresh from New York, and with no material interests whatever in Nebraska. Incidentally, let us remark that the editor of the BEE never advocated a policy he was unable to defend and did not defend against all assailants. The intimation that he has betrayed friendships, personal or political, is equally baseless. He has certainly betrayed no friendship in opposing Church Howe. He has never cultivated that fraud. He has consistently opposed and exposed the man from the day he laid his venal hand upon Nebraska politics.

The Mayflower Victorious, The America's cup is still ours. The

trophy which thirty-five years ago the yacht America won in English waters, and which many times since the best yachts of England have vainly sought to recapture, was again successfully defended vesterday by the American sloop Mayflower in a race with the English cutter Galatea. The event was awaited with great interest in yachting circles, and outside of those circles by those whose patriotism was touched, both here and in England. While the remarkable saiding qualities shown by the Mayflower in the anticipation of the result, there were some experienced in such matters who doubted whether the Yankee boat would have so easy a victory as her supporters predicted, and as she in fact achieved. The Galatca had been beaten before crossing the ocean by the Genesta, which last year was outsailed by the Puritan in the race for the cup, and we had the assurance of the London press that she considered inferior to sev-Was other English yachts, but with all this against her the cutter it was thought by many would give the sloop close work. The facts at hand at this writing, however, indicate that the victory of the Mayflower was more decisive than that of the Puritan, and this not because she did better sail ing than the victor of last year's race, but because the Galatea did not sail as well as the Genesta. This showing diminishes somewhat the glory of the result, but nevertheless it is a victory to be proud of. for while it keeps the trophy it is also a revindication of the American model and principle in vacht construction.

It is probable that Lieutenant Henn, the owner of the Galatea, who is a thorough sailor, had no expectation of winning the race, and in order that he might not return to England without some honor, issued a challenge for a race with any American yacht to Bermuda In such a contest he would be almost sure to come off the victor, if the opportunity be afforded him. Meanwhile the determination of English yachtsmen to regain the cup is as strong as ever, and it is very probable that the Irex, now the best yacht in English waters, will come over next year to contest for the trophy.

Geronimo Captured.

If the dispatches are to be believed General Miles has at last captured and who has made his name a terror for two work of General Crook in his Sierra of a few months of patient and relentless pursuit. It is to General Miles' credit that he has pushed things from the moment of his arrival in the department of Arizona, and that his unflagging energy has completed the work so nearly brought to a close by his predecessor. No one will be disposed. to detract from the honors which General Miles has gained by his success. But those who have watched the struggle of the past four years in the southwest will not forget to give credit for the hard campaigning and wise diplomacy which alone made the final surrender of Geron. imo a possibility.

The friends of General Crook will see in the capture of Geronimo the fulfillment of his predictions when he left Arizona. The ground had been cleared for the mevitable outcome. Of all the hostiles of the territory scarcely a half a score were off their reservation. The most savage associates the Chiricahua chief were in captivity. His wife's family were under guard in Florida. San Carlos was at seace, and General Miles, with increased forces and unrestricted powers, was at liberty to devote his undivided attention to bring about the surrender of the object of his pursuit. Crook's struggles and campaigns made Miles' success possible. The honors can be fairly divided without loss of prestige to either of the gallant soldiers who have been engaged in restoring quiet to the border.

Now that Geronimo is in the toils, he should have short shrift and a long drop. Clemency in the case of this bloodthirs ty assassin would be badly misplaced. A scalp dance on a gallows platform is the only lit ending to his career.

A Question of Growing Urgency; The National Board of Steam Navigation held its annual session in New York last week. The chief object of this organization is to educate the public regarding the condition and requirements of the merchant marine, and to exert an influence upon congress in behalf of this interest. The recurring sessions of the board consequently present to essentially new features, and that just held was different from those preceding it only to the extent of a few additional figures

showing that the marine interests of the country, at least with respect to the ocean carrying trade, are not growing, and that the advantage enjoyed over the United States by other commercial nations in this particular is fully maintained. For example it was stated that of 6,800 steam vessels engaged in the carrying trade of the world this country has only 185, an merease of 53 in four years. In actual tonnage there was a considerable decrease during 1885, while the construction of vessels in American ship yards declined 106,373 tons in two years. Another striking fact is that of 600 steamships crossing the Atlantic not one carries the American flag.

No one familiar with the facts questions that the situation is unfortunate. It places this country at a serious disadvantage commercially. American merchants and manufacturers can not compete on terms of equality with those of rival countries for the world's trade, for the reason that the foreign transportation lines upon which they must depend naturally discriminate in favor of the merchants and manufacturers of the countries in which those lines are owned. They compel American shippers to pay all the tribute they can possibly exact, the extent of their demands in this direction being only limited by rivalry among themselves. The tribute thus paid, amounting annually to between two and three hundred millions of dollars, is nearly all taken out of the country. In other ways our merchants and manufacturers are at a disadvantage, while the snipbuilding industry steadily declines. The superiority of England, France and Germany in the carrying trade has enabled those couptries to secure and maintain the control of four-fifths of the trade of South and Central America and Mexico, of which the United States should naturally have the larger part, and with adequate carrying facilities doubtless would have, The vast trade of the Asian countries in the Pacific also goes aimost wholly to

try lacks the means of rapid transporta There is abundant evidence of the unfortunate situation of the United States in this respect, and most intelligent people understand it. All such admit that it ought to be remedied, It would doubtless be very difficult to find any one familiar with the facts who would not say that such a position is inimical to the welfare of the country, humiliating to us as a people, and ought not to continue. But how shall it be remedied? The subject has been knocking at the doors of congress for a dozen or more years, but the wisdom of that body has been unable to agree upon any satisfactory plan. The champions of the marine interest appear to have haited in their search for expedients at the subsidy policy. "The only way," said Congressman Negley at the session of the steam navigation board, "to compete with ambitious nations who have established their merchant marine by generous subsidies, is to adopt a like system to give our slap builders and our merchants an equal chance." It is possible the day may come when the people will accede to this form of heroic treatment, but the promise is not at present flattering. The problem is one which every year, with the increasing productiveness of the country and the urgent demand for outlets for our products, grows in importance and presses more strongly for solution. It probably can not be allowed to remain unsolved much

those nations, largely because this coun-

The Business Situation.

Every prospect points to a remarkable revival of business this fall. In eastern circles the heavy receipts of gold and the increasing exports are indications which point to a bright future, while all the wholesalers and jobbers note that the fall trade has opened several weeks earlier than usual. The transportation companies are carrying more than their usual early fall complement of miscellaneous freight to the west and south, and east bound shipments of grain and other produce over the trunk lines continues large. The jobbing trade of the Atlantic cities shows increasing activity, and busmess at interior cities maintains the improved condition noted for several weeks past. The textile mills of the New Engand and Middle states are well employed on orders, and the general position and prospects of this industry are better than for a number of years back. A good many corporation mills that passed divi-

small and unsatisfactory returns to stocknotders, are now being worked on a paying basis. A large amount of business is under contract in the iron and steel industries that will keep them in good shape for some time to come, and the prospects for the fall and winter season are regarded favorably by merchants and

manufacturers in all sections. The wool market continues strong and the confidence of sellers continues unshaken. It is generally expected that this week's auctions in London will develop a further advance in the price of colonial wools, of which 225,000 bales (or about 100,000,000 pounds) wil, be offered for sale. The noteworthy feature of the week's business has been an improved demand for fine washed fleeces, which have been so long neglected in United States markets. Mills have apparently exhausted the supplies bought early in the season at lower prices, and manufacturers show a disposition to purchase pefore the market can be further strengthened by the realization of present expectations of an advance in London. Jobbing branches of the dry goods trade show increased activity, and there is a well sustained and satisfactory business at first hands. Stocks of both cotton and woolen goods are under good control, and are generally held at firm prices. A slight falling off in the volume of business in pig iron is noted this week, but there has been a more active trade in all kinds of rolled iron, and the general condition of the iron and steel market is encouraging. Prices are uniformly firm. The wheat market continues firm and

is governed by much the same influences that were at work at the last reports. Receipts at interior points have continued large, domestic stocks have further accumulated, and while there has been a considerable outward movement on previous contracts, the new shipping demand has been comparatively light. These features of the market and the recent tightening of the purse-strings of the banks have weakened confidence and checked speculation for a rise in prices; but they have failed to depress values materially, owing to the uncertainties of the foreign political situation and the shortage of European crops, which may at any time cause a renewal of the brisk export demand noted in the earlier weeks of August. There has been no general pressure to sell, and the market has simply sagged downward a little under its own weight. Prices at the close yesterday were 1 cent lower than at the same time last week. Corn has been in rather better demand for export, but there has been no activity in the trade. Large receipts have caused a decline of 1 cent per bushel in prices at Chicago, and the prospeet of increased shipments thence to the seaboard have prevented any decided change for the better in eastern markets, where present stocks are very small. In New York, however, the market shows an advance of 1 cent per bushel as compared with prices current a week ago. Hog products are higher. At Chicago pork has advanced 60 cents per barrel and lard 421 cents per 100 pounds within the week. The home trade distribution is fairly active, and exports compare favorably with this time last year, but the present strength of the market is due mainly to the man-

ipulation of Chicago packers. "THE Young . Man - Not - Afraid-of - His Jaw" has returned to the Herald and makes his appearance known by the usual slang slinging adjectives with which he decorates its pages. The acting editor of the railrogue organ thinks that praise of Van Wyck's appeal to the people is 'ineffable rot," and makes its authors fit candidates for "straight jackets." This view of the case will commend itself to every broken winded political jack in the state who is stricken with holy horror at the idea of the people taking the senatorial election out of the hands of the railroads and the politicians.

Contributions are pouring into Charleston from every leading city in the country. What does Omaha propose to do, if anything in the premises? It strikes us that Mayor Boyd has a duty to perform in the premises.

PROMINENT PERSONS.

Frederick Douglass, accompanied by hist wife, will sail for Europe Sept. 15. Howells writes his novels on a type-writer. They read as if they were machine-made,

Congressman William Preston Taulbee is preaching at a camp-inceting in Northern

Kentucky. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes had volume containing his English experiences already

on the stocks. Bismark spends hours in pistol practice at dastein. He fires at a target at a distance of forty paces. Once he succeeded in striking

the bull's eye. Mr. W. M. Cash, editor of the Western Star of Coldwater, Kas., evidently has profound faith in himself and confidence in no one else. The motto of his paper is: "In God We Trust,-All Else Cash.

Senator Voorhees announces that he does not want the vice presidential nomination, and doesn't think he is the man for the place. The unanimity upon this question is something remarkable in the present disturbed state of our politics. There are nearly sixty millions of people in hearty accord with the

senator. Mr. Gladstone takes every day two glasses of claret at lunch and two at dinner, with a glass of port wine. His alcoholic consumption has been estimated by his son at seven gallons a year, which would be three and a half times the average consumption per head in England and four and a half times the average in Europe.

The late Professor Stowe was of the old school of gentlemen. When Modjeska called to pay her respects to the Professor and his talented wife, whom she had never before met, he arose, gave the actress his hand, and said: "Madam, I am glall you called. should not like to have gone to heaven with out seeing you."

Ex-Senator Hearst will, it is said, start a daily newspaper in the City of Mexico. He should hasten to secure Sedgwick and Cutting as members of his editorial staff. Th three could be assured of a "convivial" If not a haleyon and vociferous time, and would soon open the eyes of the Mexicans to the benefits of democratic "reform,"

For The Dime Museums.

An effort will be made to get an instantaneous photograph of democratic harmony to see what it looks like.

One Sober Man in the Quaker City. Philadelphia Press.
When a creature like John L. Sulfivan can

spend an entire day in Philadelphia without getting drunk it shows that the cause of temperance reform is going ahead with a rush.

dends altogether last year, or made but | Yet it must have been a hard strain on Sullivan.

Big Feet and Level Heads.

Chicago Times. The eastern story that a Chicago girl is to imp from the Brooklyn bridge is a gross rection on the fair sex of the western metropolis. The Chicago girl may have big feet, but they are always observed to act as a perfect counterpoise to hold her nead level.

A Spouting Contest.

One of the big geysers in the Yellowstone valley, that has been silent for over four years, suddenly started up the other day and outed furiously for twenty-four hours. John A. Logan had just been through that country, and the geyser probably wanted to see if it could spout as hard as he cau.

A Disgusted Governor in the Southwest.

Pittslarea Chronicle-Telegraph "Well, Governor, it looks as though this Cutting business would be settled peaceably, after all," remarked an Austin business man to the governor of Texas.

'Yes, doggone it, it looks that way," was the ungracious reply. "Why, you don't seem to be pleased." 'No, how in the world am I to get to be

United States senator if we don't have any

"Farewell, Sweet Summer!" By Margaret Entinge.

Farewell, sweet summer!" Thus in mino key, The poets, with bent brows are sadly singing; But nothing of the kind she'll get from me I was extremely glad to see her flying.

For though she gave to us the "fragrant rose," To it a host of horrid bugs was clinging; And her "dear birds" my berries boldly stole. Thus making me pay dear for their "glad

As for her 'golden days," why, countless And torrid heat were much their strongest And her "calm silver nights" mosquitoes brought,
And many other wily, winged creatures.

Besides which (and O! poets, when I think Of them, at your regret again I wonder), Her "gentle show'rs" so often seared the

No, no, "Sweet Summer," me you do not Singing in minor key half broken-hearted; Let other rhymsters mourn that you are gone: I'm very glad indeed you have departed.

With lightning flashes and terrific thunder,

It Was the Earthquake,

Chicago Herald. One of Tom Hood's funniest stories gives an account of the experiences of himself and a friend in Lasbon. They had tarried long at the bowl, and when, some time after midnight, they emerged from the tap house to find their way to their lodgings, the earth performed in a most extraordinary manner. At that instant they remembered in a dizzy sort of a way that that very city had, years before, been the scene of an earthquake which had swallowed up many buildings and thousands of lives. The strange performances of the sidewalks, of the streets, and of the buildings, which either flew up and hit them, or fell against them with such force as to knock them down, satisfied the revelers that another convulsion of the globe was in progress, and it is Hood's veracious description of these occurrences which has amused more than one reader of that quaint

In view of the great quake which was felt only a few days ago over a large portion of the North American continent, it is possible that the only thing that ailed General Sedgwick, the Special Envoy of the United States to Mexico, was the unsteadiness of the earth. does cut up some queer capers late at night, so they say.

A REMARKABLE WATER.SPOUT. The Wonderful Excelsior Geyser that Recently Burst Open in the Yellowstone Park.

The recent outbreak of the Excelsion

geyser, in the Yellowstone park, after being quiet for more than four years, will

render the following description from

the Baltimore American of interest to readers: Up to 1878 there had been discovered in the Yellowstone park 2,195 springs and geysers, including seventyone active geysers, and this enormous number was the result of only a partial survey of the territory. The greater number of the active geysers are found in what is known as the Upper Geyser basin, where they are found chiefly along the banks of the Yellowstone river. Six miles below the upper basin is is called the Middle Geyser basin. It is here that are found the great Excelsion geyser and the grand Prismatic spring. They lie on the west bank of the river. and may be approached by a foot-bridge. The Excelsior is the largest geyser known in the world, but its eruptions heretofore have been so irregular that few have been witnessed of late years. The name of Cliff caldron was given it by the Hayden survey in 1871, and it was not until some years later that it was discovered to be a powerful geyser. In 1881 a series of great crupitions took place, in which a great column of water was ejected to the height of 250 and even 300 feet. At times stones were thrown out. The crater is an immense pit 330 feet in length and 200 feet in width at the widest part, the cliff-like and treacherous walls being from fifteen to twenty feet high from the boiling waters to the sur-rounding level. The water is always in violent agitation, and dense clouds of steam generally obscure the surface. "Hell's Half Acre" is another expressive name given to this terrible pit. Two rivulets pour forth into the river from the spring, and the deposits are very brilliantly colored, yellow, orange, red, and rose tints being displayed in pro-

fusion. There is no time when the subterranean forces are inactive, and the geyser region at all times presents a strange and wierd scene. Strange sights and sounds greet the stranger on every side. Clouds of steam arise from a dozen different lo-calities, some of the springs being hidden n the timber which covers the neighboring mountain sides. In the vicinity of the geysers there are hissing, gurgling, and thunderous thuds as if the imps of the infernal regions had heavy contracts of labor to perform. The eruption of any of the geysers is heraided by the escape of steam from an adjacent steam vent, and directly after a fountain of hot water is thrown into the air with fearful belchings, to fall again in a giant cataract. Almost constantly there is a display some kind going on, and the din is kept up night and day. There are daily cruptions of some of the geysers, while others have long intervals of quiescence, and some of them, as in the cafe of the Excelsior, are apparently extinct for long periods.

Herschel, Bunsen, Comstock, McKen-

zie, and other scientists have advanced theories as to geyser action, and that of Bunsen is generally accepted in the main The presence of igneous rocks which still retain their heat at a considerable distance below the surface, and the ad mission of water to subterranean ager tures or tubes seem to be the requisite conditions to produce a geyser. This word, by the way, is derived from the Icelandic word geysa—to gush, bleam is formed within the caveras or chambers partty filled with water, and a column of water, as well as the steam itself is driven out through the tule. mittent geyser action may result from curvatures in the tube, deposits of water being left in the depressions from pra-vious upheavals between the eruptions

being governed by the size of the chambers wherein the steam is generated conditions of temperature, etc. It has seen noticed that gevsers occur where the intensity of volcanic action is decreasing. In the neighborhood of active vol-canoes, such as Vesuvius, the tempera-ture appears to be too high, and the vapor escapes as steam from what are called stufas. When the rocks are more cooled the water comes forth in a liquid form. Says Dr. Peate in Science (July 27, 1883): "It is probable all geysers are originally due to a violent outbreak of steam and water, and that the first stage is that of a huge steam-vent. Under such conditions, irregular cavities and passages are more likely to be formed than regular tubes. The lining of the passages and tubes takes place afterward, and it is a slow process. Whether the subterranean passages in which the water is heated are narrow channels, enlargement of the tubes, or caverns, is probably of little consequence, except as the periods or intervals of the geysers are influenced. If water in a glass tube be ated rapidly from the bottom it will be idently expelled from the tube, or if boiled in a kettle that has a lid and a spout, either the lid will be blown off or the water will be forced out of the spont In the first case we have an explanation n part at least, of Bunsen's theory; and n the second exemplifies the theories which presuppose the existence of subterranean cavities and connecting tubes. The simpler the form of the geyser tube the less is the impediment to the circulation of the superheated water; and in this fact lies the explanation of the difference between constantly boiling springs and The variations and modificaions of the subterranean water passages, lowever, must be important factors en tering into any complete explanation of

gevserie action. Near the pit of the Excelsior goyser is the grand Prismatic spring, the handsomest of all the park springs. It measures 350x250 feet, and its name was given by Dr. Hayden's party in 1871. Over the central pit or bowl, which is constantly boiling and sending up vast columns of steam, the color is a deep blue, which fades into green toward the edge. The surrounding shallow basin has a tint, fading into orange, and outside the im is a brilliant red deposit. This fades into purples, brown, and grays, the whole being on the gray-white ground of the deposit. There are several other remarkably beautiful springs in the vicinity, including the turquoise, a deep, blueinted square spring at a lower level than the Prismatic.

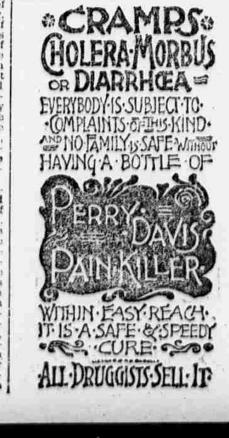
Benton's Last Days.

Ben: Perley Poore, in Boston Budget Having completed his Thirty Years in the Senate, the last chapters of which were written when he was physically very weak, in bed, and suffering acute pain Colonel Benton sent for several friends to bid them farwell, them was the president, to whom the dying man said, taking his hands: "Buchanan, we are friends. I supported you in preference to Fremont, because he headed a sectional party, whose success would have been the signal for disunion. I have known you long, and I knew you would honestly endeavor to do right. I have that faith in you now, but you must look to a higher power to support and guide you. other world; I am going now; you will soon follow. My peace with God is made, my earthly affairs arranged; but I could not go without seeing you and thanking you for your interest in my child." Mr. Buchanan was deeply affected, and he wept as he said "Fare-A week before Colonei Benton's well." death he addressed a letter to his old Tennessee friends, Senator Houston and Representative Jones, requesting that congress would not notice his departure. There is," he said, "no rule of either house that will authorize the announcement of my death, and if there were such a rule I should not wish it to be applied n my case, as being contrary to my feelings and convictions long entertained." Both houses adjourned, however, to attend Mr. Benton's funeral, at which there was a large attendance, including the president, heads of departments, foreign ministers, members of congress, and other distinguished persons. Only two of his daughters, Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Jacob, with their husbands, were present; the other two, Mrs. Fremont was at the time on her way to California and Mrs. Bolleau was in Calcutta. The emains of one of his grandchildren, who had died a short time before, were to be taken to St. Louis with his, and at the funeral they reposed side by side, friendly hands having strewn their common bies

with flowers, some in mature bloom, oth ers just budding into beauty.

Divorce in France. The inquisition of holy office in Rom has given judgment on three delicate questions but to it by some French Cath lies who wish to follow a vicar of Bray policy in regard to the remulie. First, car a Catholic judge pronounce a divorce forbidden by the church, with the mental reservation that he is only dealing in petto with one of the cases of ser aration admitted by the church? An swer: No. Secondly, can a mayor, following up a divorce judgment with the mental reservation that he is only dealing with the civil contractual part of French marriage, pronounce the dissolution of a union blessed by the church? Answer: No. Thirdly, can a mayor with a good conscience officiate at the civil marriage of a divorced person or persons? Answer: No. This will be a great disappointment to poor Catholic who are unhappy in their matrimonial relations. The rich ones can always get rid of their chain by paying 6,000 francs at the vatican, where causes for divorce are admitted.

It May Be Murder. Mrs. M. Hartigan, the wife of the boiler man who was slugged by Michael Troy about a week ago, appeared before Judge Stenberg a week ago, appeared before Judge Stenberg yesterday morning, and asked for a continuance of the case against Troy, which had been set for yesterday. Her grounds for asking the continuance were that Hartigan was badly mjured and instead of growing was becoming worse. Inflammation of the brain, produced doubly by the fracture of the skull, has set in. Fatal results are feared. Things now look blue for Troy, and in the event of flartigan's death, the charge against him will be that of murder.



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