. THE DAILY BEE. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION : Daily (Morning Editions including Sunday Bur, One Year, For Six Months

OMADA OFFICE, NO. 214 AND 215 FARNAM STREET, NYW YORK OFFICE, ROOM '6, TRIM WE BULLIANG, WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 312 FOURTEENTH STREET.

CORRESPONDENCES

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE BEE. BUSINESS LETTERS!

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to This BES PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMARA. Drafts, checks and postoffice 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, | s. s. County of Douglas. | s. s. Geo. B. Trschuck, secretary of the Bee Publishing company, does soremnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Sept. 10th, 1886, was as follows:

Tuesday, 7th 12,000 Wednesday, 8th 12,700 Phursday, 9th 12,800 Friday, 10th 12,800 Friday, 10th..... 12,800 Average......12,899

Subscribed and sworn to before me this lith day of Sept., 1836. N. P. FEIL., Notary Public.

(SEAL.) Notary Public.
Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of January, 1886, 1886 copies; for March, 1886, 11,537 copies; for April, 1886, 12,191 copies; for May, 1886, 12,489 copies; for June, 1886, 12,288 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies; for August, 1886, 12,464 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. [BEAL.]

TURN out to the primaries on Friday.

THERE seems to be only one sure thing about the race for the governorship and that is that the man who gets the most votes will win.

REPUBLICANS in Douglas county must nominate a good ticket. The only way in which this can be done is by a large attendance at the primaries.

THE BEE pled its first page two days ago. As a consequence one of the Omaha paper's "fresh" telegraphic news was from three to four days old.

NEBRASKA's state fair is a great success. Large crowds, magnificent exhibits, a satisfied public and a still better satisfied management are the marks by which the facts are known.

A LARGE bell has been placed on a publie building at Vassar, Mich. It is rung at 7:30 o'clock each evening, whereupon the door of every store in town is closed for the night, drug stores excepted. The saloon business of the Vassar drug stores amounts to two-thirds of their entire

THE president, contrary to expectation, will not return to Washington this week, and it is intimated that he may extend his vacation until October. He hasn't succeeded yet in killing a deer, but his salary is going right along just the same By all means let Grover enjoy himself to the "top of his bent," whether the method be Jeffersonian or not.

THE Rothschild affairs continue to be settled by family council; there are no disputed wills among them. The family have in memory of the late Baroness James sent \$24,000 to the Paris bureau of public relief, to be distributed to the poor by the mayors of the several arrondissements, and have decided to devote the interest of \$120,000 to a fund created by Baron James to enable decent persons to pay their rent when they fall behind, as sometimes happens.

PROHIBITION in Maine continues to pro fuse to prohibit. A Boston whisky dealer bought a cheap coffin, put a four and seven-eighths-gallon keg of rye whisky inside, screwed a plate on the lid of the coffin, on which were engraved the name, age, and birthplace of the alleged corpse. boxed the coffin, as is usual, and shipped it to a town in Maine. There an undertaker took charge of the box, and drove ten miles into the country before the coffin was opened and the liquor re-

THE factories for the manufacture of firearms in France have been running night and day for some time, and have accumulated a stock of rifles sufficient to arm 1,500,600 men, the number that will be included in the next mobilization, and there is a surplus besides. This indicates warlike designs on somebody. Prince Bismarck is said to be displeased with the attitude of France, and the North German Gazette and other official papers comment unceasingly on the existing state of affairs as being a menace at Germany.

To PUT an end forever to the charge that Van Wyck dodged voting on the oleomargarine bill, we quote from the Congressional Record of July 21, p. 7666, the oleomargarine bill being under dis-cussion. "Mr. Van Wyck (when his name was called): I am paired with the senator from Nevada (Mr. Fair) on the passage of the bill. He is opposed to the bill and I favor it." On the day previous Senator Van Wyck made an extended speech in favor of the measure, which is reported in full on pages 7557, 7558 and 7559 of the Record, under date of July

THE treasury has extended indefinitely the invitation to holders of three per cent bonds to send them in for redemption, which by the terms of the original circuher expired on the 15th, and no limit is prescribed as to the amount of bonds that may be presented. Thus far voluntary surrenders have not aggregated much beyond ten per cent of the amount named in the call. The chief or only merit of this plan is that it does not embarrass the banks by compelling them to give up their bonds deposited to secure circulation. The treasury has also issued another compulsory call for three per sent bends to the amount of \$15,000,000, payable October 16th.

Bayard's Position Defined.

party, and as well of the administration o far as it countenances any organ, the Washington Post, contained an article on Wednesday morning professing to define the position of Secretary Bayard respecting the important dislomatic issues with which he has been called upon to deal. The fact of the article being conspicuously printed in doubleleaded type warrants the inference that t was inspired by Mr. Bayard, or received his sanction. It would not be surprising if this were so, nor would there be anything unusual or improper about it. In view of the great amount of criticism that has been directed against the secretary of state in connection with hese matters of controversy, the wonder s that he has been able to keep quiet so long, particularly if he reflected that silence would come to be regarded as a confession that he had no ground of explanation or defense. True, a Baltimore paper has sought to make itself the personal organ of the secretary, and has right valiantly essayed his defense, but for the most part its efforts have not been greatly to his advantage. The secretary is soon to take his vacation, and he probably deemed the present a convenient opportunity for defining his position.

The outline of the Post's article telegraphed to the BEE sheds little new light on the situation except as to the view of the secretary of state regarding the Sedgwick episode, in which view we apprehend he will find very little concurrence. With respect to the Cutting case, the article avers that the position taken by the state department is one which every American citizen ought to maintain. This will be very generally granted so far as relates to the demand for a modification of the obnoxious Mexican laws, but the complaint against Mr. Bayard was that at the outset, before he had any knowledge of the existence of these laws, and without having fully informed himself of the character and facts of the case, he authorized a demand for the release of Cutting, thereby putting the government in a false position. Having been betrayed by the ignorance or reckless zeal of his minister and consul into this unfortunate attitude, a most humiliating one for the chief cabinet officer of a great nation, he proceeded to ignore and virtually condemn the diplomatic representative of the government in Mexico by designating a private citizen as special envoy to proceed to that country and investigate the case. That individual took the very first opportunity that offered to disgrace his country and destroy his influence, notwithstanding which he is permitted to remain there and prosecute the inquiry-an example of the devotedness of Mr. Bayard's

friendship. Meantime the Mexican authorities cept Cutting in prison, and when in due time his case came on for hearing, the court released him on the ground that he had been sufficiently punished. There was no appearance in this action of any concession to the American demand, the judicial authorities on the contrary being careful to have it understood that they maintained the right of the proceeding under their laws. The action since taken by the Mexican government, in counseling the authorities of the several states to proceed cautiously in the arrest of foreigners and to promptly report such proceedings to the general government, is what would be expected of any government having enough common sense in its administration to exercise ordinary prudence in dealing with the citizens of other countries, and particularly those of a powerful neighbor. It is not a surrender of anything-it can hardly be termed a concession-on the

part of Mexico, for that government has given no indication or intimation of a purpose to modify the laws complained of, to say nothing of abondoning them. What this action amounted to is simply an assurance from the Mexican govern ment that it will recognize an obligation with respect to foreigners who are held to be amenable to its laws that is common to all enlightened nations, namely, that of protecting them from unjust or ill-founded charges and securing them a speedy trial. It is obviously absurd for Mr. Bayard, or his friends for him, to claim any credit for this result. With regard to the conduct of Sedgwick, the effort made to mitigate his offense on the ground that he "possesses no diplomatic character" only aggravates the humiliation which this whole proceeding has brought upon the nation. The proposition that because a man is not clothed with diplomatic functions, although the representative of the chief cabinet official, he may be guilty of the most disgraceful conduct without its being made a matter of national impertance, is in every point of

view degrading, and will be repudiated by all right thinking men. With regard to the latest affair, the seizure of the British schooners in Behring sea, the Post's article, while conceding it to be a matter likely to lead to a lively diplomatic correspondence, contains admissions which suggest that Mr. Bayard anticipates the failure of the government to maintain the right to control he seat fisheries of those waters beyond the three mile limit from shore. Doubtless those who regard the policy of the state department with reference to the Canadian fisheries controversy as timid and truckling will not be surprised at the premature surrender to England in the Behring sea matter which is clearly implied in the professed statement of Mr. Bayard's position, and in view of which those directly interested will not be likely to attach much value to the promise that the matter will receive "comprehensive investigation," and that the government "will persist or recede with equal alacrity according to the facts of the case." Mr. Bayard may feel confident of a cordial popular support of every effort he shall make to defend the dignity and preserve the self respect of the government, which have recently suffered a considerable deterioration. But there is a very general doubt as to his qualifications for this important duty, and it will not be lessened by the appar-

Now that the mud batteries have opened a general fire on Senator Van Wyck the positions of the enemy are distinctly ontlined. Who are the enemy? Every monopoly organ, either democratic or republican, whose living has depended on railroad patronage; every broken down political hack who has valued the party for what the Knights of Labor or of any other labor

ently authoritative explanation of his po-

sition.

party paid for his services; every corpo-The central organ of the democratic ration lobbyist whose business it has been to defeat the popular will for the benefit of the monopolies. Against such opposition General Van Wyck is making a sturdy fight which is showing good results, as republican convention after republican convention endorses his record and pledges its members to his election.

The European Plot. Active hands are busily engaged in pulling the wires in Eastern Europe. The effect of Prince Alexander's abdication has been disastrous on the people of Butgaria. In him they saw their only safeguard against foreign machinations, and now that he appears to have yielded to ference-the ezar's reply to Prince Alexander meaning simply that he considers himself competent to conduct his own affairs without the assistance of either arbiters or mediators. At the present jurcture it seems as if it would be impossible to prevent war between Russia and Austria, for Bulgaria may, to all intents and purposes, be looked upon now as a Russian province, and Austria cannot afford to sit idly by and see her interests thus jeopardized. What course England may pursue is problematical. Her desertion of Prince Alexander at a most critical moment, and without a word of protest, was a most reprehensible act, which could be only justified by her fear to stir up any foreign complications in the presence of troubles and perplexities at home. But her very silence has produced an effect which she certainly never expected, A few words from her

might have altered the complexion of affairs, or at least have given a check to the autocratic Czar's schemes. It is useless for England to lay the flattering unction to her soul that anything which increases Russia's interest and absorbs her attention in Europe will divert it in some measure from Asia, and that on account of this England will own arrangements to counteract Russian machinations there. The near completion of the Transcaspian railroad, which has been built by Russia, uniting the oases of Turkistan, ought to teach England that Russia has not abandoned her advance on Central Asia, and that the present move in Bulgaria is undoubtedly only the forging of another link in a vast chain of prospective conquest.

A Word to Workingmen.

The workingmen of Omaha, whom Church Howe has insulted and vilified in the legislature, owe it to themselves to resent the attempt to make this mounte bank and fraud their representative in the next congress.

The republican primary elections afford them an opportunity to make themselves heard and felt. The boodle gang, which Church Howe has employed to carry Douglas county, should be made to understand that Omaha workingmen are voting cattle to be marketed and contracted out.

On the other hand the workingmen are nterested in sending to the next legislature men who are in sympathy with them and who will east their vote for Charles H. Van Wyck, the recognized champion of the producers on the floor of the senate.

In this county where the laboring men have fully 6,000 votes, they are in a position to contribute to the success of Van Wyck, not only by a direct vote of confidence, but by nominating men who are in harmony with this sentiment of the voters.

Under our system of goverment. through parties, the only sure way to secure good government is to nominate good men, and they can only be placed in nomination through the primaries of the two parties.

THE rumor that has been current connecting Colonel Belo, editor of the Galveston News, and one of the president's companions in the Adırondacks, with the mission to Austria, is said to have received a denial both from the president and the colonel. There is a story in relation to this mission, at least one feature of which is interesting. The public has not forgotten the Keiley episode, which terminated in a diplomatic estrangement between the two governments. The story goes that in the course of the correspondence relating to Keiley, the Austrian government communicated to its then minister at Washington, Baron Schaeffer, certain instructions intended for his personal guidance. In a moment of undiplomatic contidence the Austrian minister .showed a copy of these instructions to Secretary Bayard, who secured a transcript of them which he incorporated in a dispatch to the American charge d'affairs at Vienna. The indiscretion of the minister, when it came to the knowledge of the Austrian premier. caused him to be promptly recalled, and at the same time the premier is said to have indulged in some not altogether complimentary remarks regarding the conduct in the matter of the American secretary of state. Thus a difference of opinion between the foreign departments of the two governments relating merely to the social status of an individual, as affecting his diplomatic character, grew into one of ill-feeling between the heads of those departments. resulting in the missions of both governments becoming vacant, with the probability of continuing so during the incumpency of Secretary Bayard.

NO MATTER whether Mr. Howe is sure to be nominated or not the republicans of Douglas county should emphatically rebuke the fraud. They must protest against him through the primary election. They should send delegates to the congressional convention that will never cast a vote for him, and will refuse to make his nomination unanimous under any circumstances.

THE distinguished labor organ which not many months ago, called loudly for grape shot for striking workingmen and was edited, surrounded by a guard of spec'al policemen, during labor troubles in Omaha, charges the BEE "to stop misrepresenting the Knights of Labor." The offense which calls out this rebuke is the comments of the BEE on the report of the legislative committee the of knights recently published, in which Senator Van Wyck was warmly praised for his efforts on behalf of the order and his re-election urged upon its members. The BEE makes no pretensions to being the official organ of the

organization. It publishes the news and comments upon it as it sees fit. It may be as the Herald states that many of the Knights of Labor in Omaha "are opposed to Mr. Van Wyck. " The "stool pigeon" of the Herald boasts openly that he is a member of the organization. He is probably not the only representative of interests opposed to labor who has found his way into the ranks of workingmen for purposes which he knows best.

Unless a compromise is effected be ween now and the first of October between the employing and working tanners in several of the largest tanning districts of Massachusetts, a lockout of vast proportions will probably occur at the suggestions and recommendations of | that date. All of the working tanners in Bismarck internal dissensions are likely these districts, to the number of eight to become fiercer than ever. Nor has thousand, are Knights of Labor, The Bismarck gained anything by his inter- scale of wages was established a year ago and will expire September 30. The manufacturers claim they are losing money at the rates they are paying for labor, and a few days ago they resolved on a general lockout if the employes insist on the present scale. It is probable however, that an equally strong motive is the desire to strike a blow at the Knights, among whom the determination of the manufacturers is said to be causing a good deal of excitement. As the men are generally very poor the movement looks like a concerted plan to take advantage of their extremity just at the time when their necessities will be greatest.

> MR. PRITCHETT throws up his hat ove alhouns nomination for the collectership. Coming from the South Platte country, Collector Calhoun's appointment will not interfere with Mr. Pritchett's ambition to step into Mr. Lambertson's shoes. Pritchett has had his measure already taken for the brogans of the federal attorneyship and pronounces them exactly his fit,

CIVIL service reform goes bravely marching on. Only a single republican internal revenue collector remains out of have more time in which to make her | eighty-five who held office at the beginning of Mr. Cleveland's administration.

> HOLT county swings in line for Van Wyck. It is an unusually cold day when the old man fails to capture several republican counties.

THE republican primaries take place morrow from five to seven o'clock. The list of the voting places in the various wards is published elsewhere.

EVERY republican should see to it that his vote is cast at to-morrow's primary elections.

PROMINENT PERSONS.

Jeff Davis threatens to write another book. The warning of the earthquake seems to have een wasted on this wretched man.

Miss Harriet Hosmer, the American sculpress, now living in Italy, is reported to have lost much of her fortune in Keely motor stock.

Nathan Robbins, the veteran Boston anker, is eighty-three years old, has occupled an office for sixty years, and has been absent because of illness only eight days.

Henry Watterson will start homeward Oct. 22. He will be accompanied by the "Star-Eyed Goddess of Reform," whose tender foot has had no permanent ablding-place since Henry sailed away. Postmaster General Vilas is contemplating

a visit to St. Paul, and the Globe appeals to the soldiers at Fort Snelling to protect him from the army of hungry and thirsty fellows who want postoflices. Charles Monckey, inventor of the Monckey

wrench (ignorantly called the monkeywrench), is living in poverty in Brooklyn, He sold the patent for \$2,000, and now mililions are made annually out of the inven-Mason Pell Helmbold, a poet of some prom-

ise, and a son of the once famous Buchu Helmbold, is in jail at Albany upon the charge of attempting to pass forced paper. He had also contracted for the publication of an original drama, and there is hope that the arrest may effectually suppress both the poet and the dramatist.

A National Marriage Law. New York Mail By all means, the United States should

A Rad Break

have one law for sustaining marriages.

New York Sun. "Yes," said the chairman sadly, "our temserance meeting last night would have been more successful if the lecturer hadn't been so absent minded." "What did he do?"

"He tried to blow the foam from a glass of

At Least One Grateful Republic. Cleveland Leader.

There are 561,800 pensioners now on the olls, and the government has paid on that account near \$1,000,000,000 since the close of the war! That is more than all the governments of Europe have paid for military pensions in the last 200 years. Republics are

not as ungrateful as some people have sup-In Poor Health.

posed.

Chicago Tribune The health of the male citizens of Colo rado Springs, Colo., continues alarmingiy teeble. At one drug store in that city last month there were 390 applications for whisky for "medical purposes," Of these, all except ten were made by men. Colorado Springs, we believe, is a prohibition town; but that of course, has nothing to do with the case The point in discussion is the wonderful preponderance of masculine invalids there. The great want of the place is a physician or two who know how to treat diseases of men

Chimes. Marion B. Allen in the Costage Hearth. Far above the fern and moss, Fluttering birch and wee fir cross, And the pine's low murmuring, Where the frightened lichen cling To the overhanging edge Of the precipice and ledge, . Fearless in their dainty giee, Wave the harebells merrily.

From their dusky rafters hung, Ne'er in Belgian belfry swung Bells more exquisitely wrought! By the mountain breezes caught— Tossing, swaying to and fro— While beside them, bending low, Breathlessly I wait to hear Echo of their chiming clear.

But the airy harmony Is too wonderful for me, And I cannot catch a strain Of that rare and sweet refrain. Yet the tiny bells still ring, And they shall my greeting bring Till, though near so softly stirred. Every trembling note is heard.

Mr. Mount's Injuries. The injuries of Mr. W. J. Mount who vas burned about ten days ago in a gas explosion are more severe than at first contemplated. He is still confined to his bed and will not be able to be about for ten days yet. Mrs. Duncan has recov-

Reep it Before Republicans. Before the republicans of the First district commit the party to the support of Church Howe, they should ask themselves whether a man of his record has any rightful claim upon the support of any decent republican. Leaving out of onestion his corrupt methods and notorious venality we appeal to republicans to pause and reflect before they put a premtum upon party treason and conspiracy

against its very existence. Ten years ago, when the republican party was on the verge of disaster. and every electoral vote cast for Hayes and Wheeler was needed to the party in power, Church Howe entered into a conspiracy to deliver republican Nebraska into the hands of the enemy. This infamous plot is not a mere conjecture. The proof of it does not rest on surmise or suspicion. It is not to be poo-poohed or brushed away by pronouncing it one of Rosewater's malicious campaign sland-

The records of the legislature of which Church Howe was a member in '76-77, contain the indelible proofs of the treasonable conspiracy, and no denial can stand against evidence furnished by his own pen. Briefly told, the history of this plan to hand over the country to Tilden and democracy is as follows:

In 1876 Nebraska elected Silas

Strickland, Amasa Cobb and

H. Connor presidential electors by a vote of 31,916 as against a vote of 16,954 cast for the Tilden and Hendricks electors. After the election it was discovered that the canvass of this vote could not take place under the then existing law before the legislature convened. The electoral vote had to be canvassed in December at the latest, and the regular session of the legislature did not begin until January. In order to make a legal canvass of the electoral returns. Governor Garber called a special session of the legislature to convene on the 5th of December, '76, at Lincoln, for the purpose of canvassing the electoral vote of the state. The democratic effort to capture republican electoral votes is historic. Tilden's friends, notably Dr. Miller, had been plotting for the capture of one of the electors from Nebraska, and it is also historic that a large bribe was offered to one of the electors, General Strickland. The call of the legislature broke into the plan of the plotters, and they found a willing and reckless tool in Church Howe. When the legislature convened at the capital, Church Howe filed a protest which may be found on pages 6, 7 and 8 of the Nebraska House Journal for 1877. The following extract makes interesting reading: "I. Church Howe, a member of the legisla-

ture of Nebraska, now convened by proclamation of his excellency, Governor Silas Garber, for the purpose of canvassing and declaring the result of the vote cast in Nebraska for electors for president and vice president of the United States, hereby enter my solemn protest against such act, denying that the governor has power to call this body in special session for any such purpose, or that this body has any authority to canvass or declare the result of such vote upon the following grounds:

First. This legislature now convened having been elected under what is known as the old constitution, has no power to act in the premises, the new constitution of the state having been in force since November, 1875."

The second and third clauses deal with technical objections and are somewhat lengthy. The concluding sentences of this precious document are as follows: "For the foregoing reasons I protest against any canvass of the electoral vote of the state by this body, and demand that this, my protest, be entered upon the journal." (Signed) Church Howe, member of the legislature of Nebraska.

The democrats did not respond to the call of the governor and there was barely a quorum in the senate, while there were several to spare in the house of which Howe was a member. The protest entered by Howe was doubtless prepared by the Tilden lawyers in Omaha and Howe had the glory of being the sole champion of Sam Tilden. The legislature ignored Church Howe, spread his protest on its record and canvassed the electoral vote in spite of it.

When the legislature convened in January, 1877, the presidential contest was at its height in Washington. Church Howe had changed places from the house to the senate. Early in the session, a resolution was introduced expressing the conviction on the part of the senate that Hayes and Wheeler having received a majority of the electoral votes were entitled to their seats. This resolution gave rise to a very lively debate which lasted two days. Church Howe asked to be excused from voting when it first came up and was so excused. On the final passage of the resolution the record [page 376, Senate Journal 1877,] shows the following result: Yeas-Ambrose, Baird, Blanchard, Bryant, Calkins, Carns, Chapman, Colby, Dawes, Garfield, Gilham, Hayes, Kennard, Knapp, Pepoon, Powers, Thummel, Van Wyck,

Walton and Wilcox-20. Those voting in the negative were: Aten, Brown, Covell, Ferguson, Hinman

Holt, Church Howe and North-8. During the same session of the legislature, Church Howe's vote on United States senator for the first three ballots is recorded as having been cast for E. W. Thomas, a South Carolina democrat pages 198 and 208 Senate Journal. [All this time Church Howe professed to be a republican independent, republican on national issues and a temperance granger on local issues. His temperance and grange record we leave for another chap-ter. We simply ask what right a man with such a record has to the support of any republican. The democrats may be still in his debt although they claim to have paid him in full on a cash basis for ervices rendered.

In the Shops of Old London.

London Queen: An admixture of tints is to be decidedly fashionable this coming season. We are giving up by slow de-grees the universal adoption of black and dark tones, which has made our social gatherings of late years so gloomy of aspect. Some chevron clotts display rough, diagonal stripes in red, yellow, blue and red on neutral tones. The chevoit poile made in bright wool, with hairs on the surface, is not quite so soft as such cloths have been made, but more pliable. Drap gazelle has a positive check. There are some really admirable tweeds, with smooth surfaces, and the half the usual price, being double width.

There are some new styles of weaving, which find favor in plain colors, such as toile Kadsos and foule croise—they have a plaited surface. Chuddah cloth has been brought out with indistinct nairs appearing on the surface; a variety also in Indian cashmere, which is always in

The winter petticoats will be remarka-

ple for their brillant coloring. The per pend cular stripes are two inches wide n red, yellow, black, white, and gray. Some of them have a line of herring bone weaving beside in each stripe in yellow. The Trouville cloth has spots between stripes; this has also the same in plain material to match, and is intended

o be made up with it. Parisian fashions have always a certain following, so some tweeds have been brought out with large plaids of blue, brown, and red.

Zebra cloth is sold plain and striped in such mixtures as gray and blue, blue brawn and green.

Chicago Mail: There was a thrilling

The Earthquake and the Telegraph Operators.

time up in the operating room of the Western Union when the carthquake was felt. Nearly a hundred operators sat there, each connected as it by a nerve with the different places in the country There were men on the Baltimore wire on the Louisville, on the Savannah, on the Charleston. There was not a man in the room who did not have an experience of some sort or another. An acquaintance of mine had Baltimore, where the shock was felt decisively. The fellow at the other end was spinning along when "break" came. There was a sort of dull rattle at the key and then silence. minute the Baltimore fellow said that there had been a panic in his operating room, and that all the men were on their feet. The Savannah wire was lost instantly and without the preliminary of "break." There were three minutes of amazement in the Chicago office. Then the buzzing interchange of experiences. A thousand telegraphers from New Or-leans to Chicago and from New York to San Francisco were in a dazed way trying to find out what was the trouble with heir fellows in the south. finally struggled back to their tables and told in a frightened way how they had been shaken up and had fled from the building. The chief operator at Savan-nah, the only man who had stuck to his post, tried to give the hundred different wires who were calling Charleston that

had apparently been swallowed up.
"It seemed to me," said my friend, who had been working the Baltimore wire that night, "as if somebody had jostled against my table. It was not until everybody was asking, 'What's that?' that I knew anything had happened."

Charleston had been suddenly cut off,

Jake Beiman's Fight With a Snake Carson Appeal: Jake Beiman, an employce on Cohn's ranch, went up into the hills to get some cattle when he encountered a snake. The reptile was close to a large rock when he found him, and the rock was flanked by a log. Beiman noticed a large hole at an angle of the rock and log, for which the snake made on being surprised. Seizing a large rock he cast it at the snake, grazing its body. On receiving the blow in turned like lightning and sprang at its antagonist. Beiman stumbled over some bushes, and the snake coiled about him in an instant. A piece of wood was close to the man's hand, and reaching for it he struck the snake several sharp blows on the head. The latter turned and ran his head into the hole, dragging Beiman close to it.

The man braced his feet against the snake, but could not extricate himself, as the snake had twisted half his body around his left leg, and, as he afterward said, "Was just squeezing the life out of Beiman was nearly an hour in this predicament, until he finally thought of is knife, and getting it out of his pocket jabbed it into the snake's body. After a ew cuts the snake became enraged and began to wriggle its head out of the hole. Beiman saw that his time was short, and made a lively attack on the snake's neck, severing it. The instant it was severed the neck rose convutsively in the air and spout of blood come full in the frightened man's face. At this point he fainted away, and he thinks he must have remained in that condition over an hour When he came to the snake was still coiled around his leg, but dead. He brought it home and it is now on exhibition at the ranch. It measured ten feet eight inches without the head.

A Temple of Scrpents.

St. James Gazette: The small town of Werda, in the kingdom of Dahomey, is celebrated for its temple of serpents, long building in which the priests keep upward of a thousand serpents of all sizes which they feed with the birds and frogs brought to them as offerings by the natives. These serpents, many of enormous size may be seen hanging from the beams across the ceiling, with their heads hanging downward and in al sorts of strange contortions. The priests make the small serpents go through various evolutions by lightly toucning them with a rod, but they do not venture to touch the largest ones, some of which are big enough to enfold a bullock in their coils. It often happens that some of these serpents make their way out of the temple into the town, and the priests have the greatest difficulty in coaxing them back. To kill a serpent intentionally is a crime punished with death; and if a European were to kill one the authority of the king himself would scarcely suffice to save his life. Any one killing a serpent unintentionally must inform the priest of what has occurred, and go through the course of purification which takes place once a year.

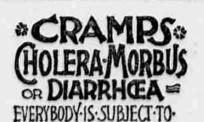
Bright Jewels.

Rhinestone and cut-steel buckles are used for fastening velvet belts. A number of pins with precious stones and diamonds are fastened in waists for evening wear.

A new coiffure consists of a small

round piece of white or colored tulle twisted in a tiny turban are fastened by an ornament. A kind of aigrette of flowers or plumes comes from the center of the turban

Young girls wear this small tutle pufling with a flower or fancy ornament. Another graceful style is to have jewels in the form of flowers and insects fas tened to a piece of ribbon, and either taken across the waist or arranged among



-CMPIAINTS OF THE KIND. HAVING A BOTTLE OF



IT IS A SAFE & SPEEDY ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT

PERKELL (N. J.) MILITARY ACADEMY



DOCTOR WHITTIER

GIT St. Charles St., St. Louis, Mo.

A regular graduation of two Medical Colleges, has been longer suggest in the special vectoment of Concores. Narvous, Sarvand Brook Dreamans than any other Physician in St. Louis, as olly papers show and all oud resident know.

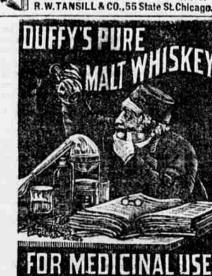
Nervous Prostration, Debility, Mental and Physical Weakness; Mercurial and other Affections of Throat, Skin or Bones, Blood Poisoning, old Sores and Ulcers, are treated with emparalished amenas, so latest scientific principles, Safety, Privately,
Diseases Arising from Indiscretion, Excess,
Exposure or Indulgance, which produce some of the following effects; increasing the produce some of the following effects; increasing the produce some of the following effects; increasing the proper or unhappy, are yendering Marriage improper or unhappy, are permanently eured. Pampholo (Sopase) in the above, wender in scaled coverage, freeto any address. Censolitation at office or by mail free, invited and at stelled could reach.

A Positive Written Guarantee given to every carable asse. Heilelone east every stars by mail or express.

MARRIAGE GUIDE, 200 PAGES, FINE PLATES, degant cloth and glit binding, scaled for 5Go, in postageor currency. Over they wenderful pen pictures, true to life; articles on the following subjects; who may marry, who not why; manhood, wennahood, hy wical decay, effects of ceities; and excess, the phys. colory of repreduction, and many more. Those married or contonuishing sarvings should read it. Pipular childen, and many more are the second as the second second of the second seco

WEAK WEN FRENCH HOSPITAL REMEDIES
FIGURE BY THE STANDARD OF PARIS, FRANCE
FIGURAL STANDARD OF PARIS, FRANCE
FIGURATION OF PARIS, FRANCE
FIGURAL STANDARD OF PARIS, FRANCE
FIGURAL STANDARD OF PARIS, FRANCE
FIGURAL STANDARD OF PARIS, FRANCE
FIGURATE STANDARD OF FRANCE
FIGURATE STANDARD OF FRANCE
FIGURATE STANDARD OF





NO FUSEL OIL Absolutely Pure and Unadulterated.

HOSPITALS, INFIRMARIES. CONSUMPTION, HEMORRHAGES And all Wasting Diseases; DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION,

MALARIA.

PURE STIMULANT FOR THE SICK, INVALIDS, CONVALESCING PATIENTS, AGED PEOPLE, WEAK AND DEBILITATED WOMEN For sale by Druggists, Grocers and Dealers. Price, One Dollar per Bottle. Field only in scaled bottles, and none graving of prouch as bear one treate-mark haled or the old chemic above, and the name of company thous in bettle. (Firework case of the Rocky Mountain except principles), analysis to procure a treat in except in have full flower makes to procure a treat to the case charges prepaid, by requiting bix Dollars to The Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Baltimore, Md.

Bend 3-cent stomp for our Unfailing Consumption For la, consisting principally of rose beginner and ser will ay. Equally out make for Indiposition, Dyspepsia, a recovery from all Wasting Pilesone. It can be proper grap homestepper. All inquires concreting this form y any housekerper. All inquiries concerning this form and the use of our sublakey in any discuss, will be challe assured by our Medical Department. P. BOYER & CO.

Hall'sSafes, Vaults, Timelocks and Jail Work. 1026 Farnam Street, Ousha Neb.

A POSITIVE Cure without medicine. Patentel October 16, 1876.
One box will cure
the most obtina case in four days or less.

Allan's Soluble Medicated Bougies No nauscous doses of cubebs, copaida of sandalwood that are certain to produce dyspersia by destroying the contings of the stomach, Price \$1.50. Sold by all druggists or mailed on receipt of price. For further particulars sent forcircular. P.O. Box 131.

J. C. ALLLAN CO., CURE.

WOODBRIDGE BRO'S., State Agents

DeckerBro's Pianos

Omaha, Neb. DR. IMPEY.

N. E. Cor. 14th and Douglas Sts.

Practice limited to Diseases of the

EYE, EAR. NOSE AND THROAT.

