TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION : Dully (Morning Edition) Including Sunday
Bue, One Year
For Six Months
For Three Months
The Omaha Sunday Bue, mailed to any 2 00

OMAHA OPPICE, NO. 714 AND 518 PARNAM STREET, NEW YORK OPPICE, ROOM 63, TRIBLES BUILDING WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 518 FOURTEENIN STREET

CORRESPONDENCE: All communications relating to news, and edi-torial matter should be addressed to the Eur-TOR OF THE BEE. BUSINESS LETTERS!

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to Tag Bes Prinastics 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. Geo, B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Nov. 5th, 1886, was as follows:

Sunday, 31 13,000 Monday, Nov. 1 13,700 Tuesday 2 12.815 Wednesday 3 16.400 Thursday 4 19.170

Average......14.037

Ggo. B. Tzschuck. Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of November, A. D., 1886, 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, was 10.578 copies, for February, 1886, 10,508 copies; for March, 1886, 11,537 copies; for April, 1886, 12,219 copies; for May, 1886, 12,298 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies; for August, 1886, 12,404 copies; for September, 1886, 13,050 copies; for October, 1886, 12,080 copies.

Geo. B. Tzschuck. GEO. B. TZSCHUCK. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of November, A. D., 1886, N. P. FEIL, | SEAL! Notary Public.

"MILLER AND MORTON" are the leading candidates for senator in New York-Warner Miller and Levi P. Morton. Miller and Morton are names well known to the Nebraska democracy.

EVERY member of the legislature from Douglas county, both republican and democrat, is a pronounced Van Wyck man. None other could have been elected in the late election.

A FEW eastern papers of protective proclivities are endeavoring to boom Mr. Randall for the speakership. It is a waste of wind and a misuse of valuable space Randall's cause is hopeless,

THERE is a want of sufficiency and completeness about the post-election opinions which can be supplied only by the Hon. Benjamin F. Butler. Where is that gentleman, and why doesn't he render judgment?

WHILE the insurance companies lost some money by last week's fire, they are reaping a golden harvest in consequence. There is a rush to the agencies to increase insurance risks and to take out policies for buildings under construction.

SAM RANDALL is nominated by the New York Sun for the presidency in 1888. Mr. Randall, aside from his high tariff ews, comes from the wrong state. The next democratic candidate will hail from New York, either in the person of Uncle Grover Cleveland or General David Hill.

Cousin Ben Folsom sails next Saturday for Sheffield, where he expects to remain for two years. At the end of that time he will settle in Omaha to look after the two estates which he administers with an incidental eye, probably, to what will be left of the Cleveland boom in Nebraska politics,

PHILIP ANDRES returned from the Knights of Labor convention in Richmond just in time to see himself elected. That great body of representative American workingmen declared openly in favor of General Van Wyck's candidacy and did much to secure the election of members of the legislature pledged to

WE have just received, in common doubtless with most other newspapers of the country, a speech in pamphlet form of the Hon. James Phelan of Tennessee, professing to elucidate the democratic position on the tariff. From a casual glance at this voluminous document we are forced to the conclusion that the party of which its author is a member owes somebody a debt of gratitude for having withheld it from general circulation until after the elections. We are also impressed with the conviction that the result of the elections is likely to have such an effect upon the future tariff position of the democracy as to render quite worthless any statement regarding it made a month ago.

THE English liberals do not acknown edge that they are in any way discouraged by the result of the lats elections At a convention held by them in Leeds resolutions were passed pledging the liberal party in England to make home rule for Ireland the chief plank in the party platform and guaranteeing continued support to Mr. Gladstone. From all parts of the country comes the news of great demonstrations that are being neld in fayor of home rule, and it is evident that no compromise will be made with those who have been coquetting with the tories and planning measures which do not in any of their features embody the principle of self-government.

THE occupation and subjugation of Burmah by Great Britain are proving difficult and dangerous. The revolt among the natives is spreading, and besides the danger of extermination to which the beleaguered garrisons were exposed, fever has claimed many victums. Following close upon these reverses comes the news of the rebellion of a hill tribe in Afghanistan and the massacre by them of a regment of native soldiers. The part which the Ghilzais, the tribe in question, took in the retreat from Cabul in 1842, when out of 3,000 soldiers only one succeeded in forcing his way to Jelalabad, will always be remembered in English history. How far Russian intrigue is responsible for this latest massacre cannot yet be determined, but it was undoubtedly a factor in bringing about the uprising: If this insurrection shall continue to spread, it will need all the force which | evitably regarded, whether justly or not, England can muster to protect the gate

The Monopoly Missionary. Dr. Miller's mission from Wall street to Omaha has failed so far and is doomed dismal failure when the legislature meets to choose a United States senator. The venal old reprobate contracted with Jay Gould to give Church Howe a walkaway, just as he did when Valentine was up for congress. He played fast and loose with McShane, but when he was found out made a feint at Howe during the closing days of the campaign. McShane's election was gall and wormwood to the contractor for Nebraska monopoly democrats. Jay Gould has discovered that the doctor has lost his grip on the democracy. The contract to defeat Van Wyck by holding the democrats in one corner while the railroad republicans combine on a monopolist is almost certain to fail as badly as the doctor's ill-disguised efforts to elect Howe. The doctor's call for a caucus and a straight democratic candidate for senator is sadly in contrast with his efforts to elect General Thayer in 1871 and Hitchcock in 1877. His preference for Thayer was personal. In 1871 Jay Gould had not then put his corrupting hand on Nebraska politics The Pelton letter gotten up six years later furnished a pretext for Jay Gould's democratic stool pigeon under which democrats were to be dragooned into support of the railroad republican candidate. This year the caucus is the thing. Democrats are urged to die with their boots on for a democratic senatorial candidate who has no possible chance of election. Every democrat who believes that it is the business to strive for good government and to endeavor to throw its weight in favor

tion from the party. Now we would like to know how many democrats in the next legislature owe their election to Doctor Miller. There is not one in Douglas county. The democrats who were elected from this county owe their success in common with the republicans who were elected to the labor ticket which was made up of candidates who had pronounced and pledged themselves for Van Wyck. If they refuse to carry out their pledges they would scarcely dare to show their faces among their outraged constituents. Nine-tenths of the democrats elected in other counties owe their election to pledges made to their constituents that they would support Van Wyck unless the legislature was democratic. Doctor Miller's support would have been fatal to them and they cannot be dragooned into a caucus whose sole object is to defeat Van Wyck in favor of a republican candidate of the railroads.

of the man who can be most useful to the

people is threatened with excommunica-

Dr. Miller had better return to Wall street and resume the speculative career which he has mapped out for himself under the shadow of Gould's private oftice.

The Popular Vote a Success. The experiment of the popular vote for senator has been a success. It has been

made against many descouragements. The railroad republicans were in charge of the machinery in most counties and resolutely refused to allow republicans to voice their preference on the regular tickets. The democratic leaders adopted the same tactics. In consequence the friends of General Van Wyck were obliged to bear the burden of expense of printing and circulating tickets and posters bearing his name.

It is evidence of the great strength of General Van Wyck s candidacy and the high esteem in which he is held throughout the state, that in spite of these obstacles the people here polled a very large vote which names him as their choice for the senatorial succession. In several counties the vote was practically unanimous. In many it was a full three-fourths majority of all the votes cast. Until the official returns are all in it will be impossible to state definately, but we believe that the scuator has received a round majority of the votes polled.

The vote of course has no direct influence on the return of General Van Wyck. It does not give him a title to another six years in the senate. That title under the national constitution must come from the legislature. But indirectly the popular vote will go a long ways toward determining the result. It shows the feeling throughout the state to be strongly in favor of a popular representative who has for six years fought the battles of the people against the corporations, and upheld the interests of the western producer at the national capital. Weakkneed legislators, who have pledged themselves to abide by public sentiment as voiced in the vote for senator, will now have no excuse for wavering. The popular vote has been a success.

The Judge Advocate Generalship. Washington dispatches have stated within a few days past that an effort is making to secure a re-hearing by the president of the case of Judge Advocate General Swaim, who was suspended about a year ago upon the verdict of a court martial that he had been guilty of certain misdemeanors or improprieties in contravention of military law or usage. The verdict was regarded at the time as somewhat singular and anomalous, but the case was a very peculiar one, and after some deliberation it was decided that there was sufficient groundd for punishment by suspension. Owing to a doubt as to the authority of the president to appoint a successor under the circumstances, the office of judge advocate general of the army is without a head, and the affairs of the office are said not to be in the most satisfactory condition. The situation is somewhat embarrassing to the war department, and there is an urgent desire to stay the progress of demoralization incident to it. This affords an opportunity to the friends of the sus pended officer to press for a rehearing of his ease. Swaim was appointed judge advocate general by President Garfield, with whom he enjoyed intimate personal and business relations. It was for several reasons one of the most unfortunate appointments made by Garfield, and subjected hun to quite as much unfavorable criticism as any other. Swaim had no claim to the position, and in giving it to him several army officers who had claims were unjustly ignored. His unfitness for the position was conspicuous and generally understood, and no one could or should have known it better than Garfield. It was widely and in-

as the reward of personal and business

to army circles, and this feeling was not lessened by the subsequent presumptuous and arrogant course of Swaim. It is not improbable that these considerations had their influence in shaping the verdict of | the court martial, as they certainly had in depriving the accused officer of that general public sympathy which would have been given to a man in similar circumstances who had obtained the position in an entirely unquestionable way. Had Swaim not rendered himself open to charges, it is more than likely that his department would be in quite as unsatisfactory a condition as it is said to be at present. His incompetency would have assured that, even without the disaffection and displeasure in army circles. To restore him now would probably not improve matters. It is undoubtedly desirable, however, that the bureau of the judge advocate general should have a head, and if there is no way now provided by which the president can supply it with one, congress should promptly make a way. Meanwhile, unless it can be shown that outright injustice has been done Swaim, his interests might judiciously be left out of consideration.

Federal Influence in the Elections. A Chicago contemporary, which affects independence in matters political, but never omits an opportunity to laud the administration, said in a recent issue: "For the first time within the memory of the present generation a national election has been held in which the power of federal patronage has not been flagrantly abased to party use." The easual reader could hardly fall to infer from this that the administration had been an absolutely passive quantity in the late elections, not only exerting no influence itself, but holding in abeyance all the forces under its control. Such an inference, it need hardly be said, would be misleading. It will readily be admitted that the activity and interference of tederal officeholders were generally less zealous and conspicuous than had hitherto been the case. For this the country is in no wise indebted to the present administration, except as it has sought to execute the law as it found it. But to convey the idea that federal influence was wholly absent from the campaign is to misrepresent indisputable facts, which if they do not show that patronage was "flagrantly abased to party use," easily demonstrate that the means of curtailing federal influence in elections are not complete.

The vaunted virtue of the president in

removing a few officials who had boldly disregarded his civil service order by actively engaging in political work, is very small capital for the administration to bank on when it has been notoriously appointing to office in New York men who are committed to the personal ambition of the president. Nothing could be plainer than the meaning of the appointments of Magone and Lockwood. They were made with reference to the protection of the administration's interests, which were certain to be more or less affected by the late elections, and they were designed to convey a hint that only those who are in sympathy with those interests can hope to be preferred for public position. There are insidious methods of exerting influence not less potent than those openly employed, and there is evidence that it is in this direction the patronage of the administration has been and will be used to influence elections. It is nothing to the credit of the administration that the clerks in the federal offices were not bled for campaign expenses. They are protected by the law. But the democratic congressional committee found an easy way of evasion by calling upon the department employes at Washington to purchase a worthless campaign book, under an implied threat that a failure to do so would be to their disadvantage, and the administration tolerated this subterfuge. It is not questionable that the influence of the administration was exerted both in Massachusetts and Michigan by authorized representatives, and probably also in Pennsylvania. It certainly was so in Wisconsin, where the administration was represented by Postmaster General Vilas and a leading official in the postoffice department. That a great deal of money was quietly contributed by administration circles in Washington to the campaign funds of doubtful states is more than probable, but the public has knowledge only of the \$500 contributed by the president in New York, which was expected to carry with it a good deal more in federal influence than is represented in the campaign purchasing power of that sum. Whatever credit is due the president for his intention and efforts to execute the civil service law as he found it will not be denied him, but his best friends must see that there is

nothing to be gained for him by misrepresenting plain and indisputable facts.

The Holly Jobbers' Grief. The Barker block fire affords Dr. Mil ler another chance to air his grief over the defeat of the Holly job of five years ago. The loss of a heavy commission which the Holly managers and agents had reserved as pay for the influence of the Herald has never been forgotten. Taking advantage of our comments on the necessity of better water service and fire protection, the doctor purposely misquotes the BEE in order to place it in a false light before the people who are not familiar with the history of the Holly fight. We are made to say that "the Holly job was forced on this city." No such expression was used. Everybody that lived in Omaha in '81 knows that the corrupt conspiracy to foist the Holly contract upon this city was defeated through the efforts of the BEE and the best citizens of Omaha, after eight months fighting in the council chamber, in the courts and at the polls. The fight was not against Holly pumps and hydrants, but against a swindling contract that was pulled through the council by bribery and fraud. Had that contract not been annulled by the decrees of Judge Savage and defeated by the vetoes of the then Mayor Chase, Omaha taxpayers and water consumers would have been robbed of more than half a million dollars and this city would have been compelled to buy the works at an enormous figure, and tear them up by the roots. This is not an extravagant estimate of the saving made by the present contract. It comes from late officers of the waterworks company.

The original Holly contract, as advoented by Dr. Miller, proposed to give us about twenty miles of four-inch mains and no reservoir. The pipes would have been laid in the main streets and at this juncture we should have been compelled to tear up the pavements to take them up and replace them with six and eightfavors. It was naturally very offensive inch mains. This was done in Des

Moines with the original Holly plant The direct pressure alone would have given us a chance of burning up in case the pumps failed to operate. The difference in the cost of hydrants between the Holly contract and the present contract would have made a difference of from \$300,000 to \$400,000 to the tax payers. The proofs of this gigantic swindle with which Dr. Miller was connected, was furnished in the correspondence of Dr Cushing, Holly's agent at Omaha. Those tell-tale letters showed just what kind of a man sits in the editorial chair of the

Harald We are informed that the price of justice to the waterworks company demanded by the BEE, was that the new machinery should not bear the name of Hotly. If this were true, rather cheap compared the price which Fingler & with Cushing set apart from the corruption fund to pay the Herald for its invaluable services. Nobody dares to charge that a dollar was promised or paid to the editor of this paper although a large part of the expense in fighting the job through the courts was borne by us. So far as Omaha is concerned the only question now is, is whether the water works company has the machinery and necessary mains to comply with the contract which requires a clear water supply by gravitation and ample fire protection by the combined system.

THE last Sunday BEE was the best newspaper ever printed in this section of the west, and cost more money to produce than all of its windy contemporaries combined. Ten thousand words of special and exclusive telegraph was a single item in the rich feast of good things which the BEE spread before its readers. Every capital of the old world was covered, while the domestic news was fully treated. The BEE depends upon its own excellence to do its advertising. The result is shown in a circulation which is the envy and sorrow of all would-be rivals.

A LATE fall has assisted greatly in forwarding building operations in Omaha. Several hundred dwellings are now rapidly advancing towards completion while many others are rising from their foundations. There is no good reason why Omaha's building season should not begin earlier than June except the lack of brick yards, conducted for the sale of brick and not for the benefit of their owners' who are at the same time contractors.

THE Douglas county delegation should get together as soon as possible to formulate a plan for charter amendment. Two years ago nothing was done until the session was half over. Every phase of our city's needs should be thoroughly discussed before our delegation leaves for the state capital.

ODD FACTS.

Twenty-nine postmasters carned less than a dollar each last year. The Pasteur institute fund, Paris, has

reached the sum of 1,442,000 francs. "At present," writes a visitor to the island of St. Kilda, "whistling is strictly forbidden

The slave trade is being carried on in the Persian gulf with great activity at the present time.

hill was split in two by some mysterious subterranean torce. A farmer near Greenfield, S C., has 10,000 pecan trees, from which he this year secured

At Chim

a large quantity of nuts. A remarkably rich gold mine is reported to have been discovered in a bear's den in the Cour d' Alene country. The mine is called the Black Bear.

At Reno, Nev., the boys follow ant-righting for sport. A shovelful of ants from one hill dumped among those of another colony will always light to the death.

The peppermint farmers of Wayne county, New York, are worried over the decline in peppermint oil, which sells for \$2,60 to \$2.65 per pound. This is quite a peppermint drop.

The Day After Election. Chicago Tribune.
"I'll beat him to-day." said the candidate,

"I'll make it a Waterloo affair!" But at dawn of Wednesday they carried him

In a thing that looked like a Sedan chair. A Word to Sam Jones.

Kansas City Journa

Sam Jones, who has given this western country a long and much needed rest, is coming back and will open a crusade in Omana. Omaha is a sinful place, and we would impress upon Mr. Jones beforehand that if he feels tempted at any time to leave Omaha for Kansas City, he should remember that there are still sinners in Omaha who have not yielded to his assaults.

Squealing Like a Pig.

Chicago News. Having been whipped out of his boots in the First Nebraska district, the lamented Church Howe is squealing like a pig under a gate. But his talk about contesting his opponent's election is so much buncombe. Mr. Howe is shrewd enough to know that it is cuter to pose as a martyr than to give the other tellow a chance to prove that he is simply a very brassy and a very unpopular

That Nebraska Landstide.

Chiengo, News,
The landslide out in Nebraska demon strates that, while Church Howe may be a wonderfully good and a wonderfully great man in the eyes of the nation, he shrivels into insignificance when he undertakes to bristle up to the pulssaut editor of the Omana BEE. When he called the roll last Tuesday night there wasn't enough of Brother Howe left to hang up on the clothes line to dry.

Frank Church Noblé (il Somerville Journal, Let your name be high and noble, Strive to reach the heights of fame, Carve upon the top-most summit, Pure and true, a lasting name.

Should you stumble, in the pathway, Where the rocks are thick and rough, Let not hope nor courage falter, You will still have strength enough.

Strength to battle long and bravely,
For the guerdons life doth both hold,
For the soul that fears no dan er,
That is steadfast, true and bold. Never falter nor look backwerd.

With regret or needless pain, But with brave and strong endeavor, Make each loss an added gain. STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

Rulo is short of homes. Scores of candidates were elected and efeated by "scratches." Knox county sends two Van Wyck

emocrats to the legislature. Congressman Laird's majority over McKeighan is placed at 5,696. Thayer county elects one democrat and

one republican to the legislature.

A feeble effort is being made to inject life into the Hastings board of trade. Butler county voters rejected the pro-position to bond and build a \$39,000 court

Hartington looks forward to the estabishment of a Catholic college in the near

future. The finest school building in north Ne-braska will be completed at Niobrara

Some jealous cuss has raised the cry of rats in Plattsmouth and all the girls re-main in doors after dark.

The tracklavers on the Elkhorn valley xtension from Scribner, have reached Humphrey, Platte county. A man named Peterson, growing tired of daily toil, shot himself into the restful

hence, in Adams county last week. John W. Lackabury, of West Point has retired from politics and proposes to make an honest living by hard work. D. Lowman, a cemetery promoter in

Hastings, set a good example by being the first occupant of Park View cemetery, just opened to business. An old man named aged sixty-seven years, lives near Blackbird, in who Holt county, was arrested last week on the

enarge of norse stealing. Dawes county was cut in two by the voters at the last election. The dividing line runs east and west, and the south half erected into Box Butte county, with Nonpariel as the county seat.

Some person went to the house of I. D in Wymore the other night, and calling him to the door, squirted vitriol in his face from a syringe. Luckily it did not go into his eyes, and prompt remedies at hand saved him from serious injury. No explanation can be given of the rage, and the villain is unknown.

lowa Items. The artesian well at Cherokee has reached a depth of 130 feet.

Farmers throughout the state are as a general thing through picking their corn. A number of Sioux county farmers and business men have organized a stock company to rebuild the Hawkeye roller mills

The Burlington & Quincy road is lav-ing down large quantities of burnt clay ballast on its Iowa lines. It is said to give excellent results.

The articles of incorporation of the Des Moines base ball club have been filed for record with the secretary of state. The capital stock is placed at \$5,000.

The Keokuk & Western railway has been incorporated to purchase and operate the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska road, running from Keokuk to Van Wert. The supreme court of lowa has decided

that a promissory note made on Sunday but not delivered until Monday is void under the law against Sunday contracts. A citizens' committee has been ap-pointed in Des Momes to take proper steps for securing the location of railroad machine shops and packing-houses in

that city. Creston is possessed of a gang of youthful housebreakers, ranging in uge from ten to fourteen years. Their depredations are numerous, and when caught their punishment will be severe.

The next synod of the Presbyterian church of Iowa will be held in Keokuk in the fall of 1887. There will be at least 150 delegates in attendance, and the gath ering will be an ecclesiastical body of Miss Mary Vance, of Burlington, has

received her appointment as missionary,

and is assigned to duty at Tokio, Japan

-probably the most desirable of all foreign fields. She will sail in a few weeks from San Francisco. At Mason City, Saturday, the jury in the case of William Winter vs. the Iowa Central railway company, claiming \$10,-000 damages for injuries received on a freight train November 8, 1881, returned

a verdict allowing the plaintiff \$2,500. Dakota.

Sioux Falls does not contain an empt store building. A very rich strike in tin iu the Custer district is reported.

The telegraph line to Deadwood was completed Saturday. Aberdeen claims to be improving faster than any other city in Dakota. The young town of Monango, Dickey

county, built fifty houses during October. Paddy Norton, of Deadwood, has issued challenge to any man in Dakota for a prize fight at \$1,000 a side.

J. Y. Reynold, of Rapid City, recently oagged the largest bear ever found in the hills. The "varmint" was as large as an ordinary cow and weighed 1,000 pounds. The Rapid City Republican is of the opinion that in two more years coal from the Butte county fields will totally sup-plant wood as a fuel in the entire Hills country.

Those who have means of comparison state that there are more land and home seekers in Dakota this fall than a year ago. A large proportion have means and prefer to buy land.

There are hundreds of gold, silver, tin ead and mica claims in the Black Hill now lying idle and non-productive, merely for the lack of capital to work them and make them productive.

Something of a wheat blockade is re-ported from along the Manitoba road at and above Grand Forks. teen large elevators filled to the brim and closed up, and as many more partly full. One hundred cars a day are needed to transport the immense yield of that

The new Union Pacific depot at Chev. nne will cost \$75,000. The Douglas Coal and Land company capital \$200,000, has been incorporated.

Wyoming.

Chevenne has received underground ssurances that the Burlington road will ouild to that city. A stranger named Kinney was killed

by the cars near Rawlins last week. He was a brakeman tourist Douglas and Lusk did some tall voting. Time was called before all residents had

the third round with the ballot box. The Lander Luar's latest effort is tale of marvel," a subterranean cavern lined with gold and studded with precious

The Shoshone oit basin is the only place in the world where a well has been sunk which will produce a barrel of oil very twenty four hours for each foot in

stones.

Toppling Walls. It was noticed yesterday morning that a

pier in the northwestern extremity of the Barker building was leaning toward the street, threatening to fall at any minute. George Barker immediately notified Chief Gialigan, who ordered out the book and ladder company, and in a few moments the dangerous column was removed. The men commenced to tear down the high pile in the southwest corner of the building, waich terminates in the brick outline of the last dormer window. The work of razing this to the ground is the most dangerous and difficult yet undertaken, because, unless well done, there is danger of the pile falling upon the older Barker build-ing and destroying the greater part of it.

Nebraska's Champton. ' Dunean McDonald left for Sait Lake last night, where he is interested in a law suit soon to open. He bore with him the Rothery heavy-weight champion gold medal, which he has won since coming to this city. He made many riceless and Col. Forbes hopes to have him return and Col. Forbes hopes to have him return to engage in a glove encounter with some pugilist of note.

AN AGE OF SUPERSTITION.

The Sixteenth Century Prolific in Stories of Wonderful Sights.

A VISIT FROM THE EVIL ONE.

A Terrible Sensation in a Church-The Evidence of Eye-Witnesses -The Cloud That Passed Over Malta.

Chambers' Journal: Whether it was owing to the improved means of spreading intelligence afforded by the invention of printing or to the excitement of men's minds consequent upon the political and social events of the time, the sixteenth century was prolitic in stories of wonderful sights in the heavens and on the earth. Of the many marvellous accounts then circulated, we select the following, which forms the subject of a tract by Abraham Fleming and purports to have been taken from the evidence of eye witpesses. The account is entitled: "A Straunge and Terrible Wunder Wrought Very Late in the Parish Church of Bungay-namely the fourth of this August in yeere of Our Lord 1577 * with the appearance of an horrible shaped thing sensibly perceived of the people then and there assembled." The account is couched in terms appropriate to the solemnity of a special manifestation from the spiritual world, and is interspersed with ejaculations expressive of the awe which filled the people's minds at their witnessing the occurrences described, but the incidents, briefly told, are as follows: A storm of extraordinary fury was raging while the congregation was assemoled at divine services; rain came down like a deluge, lightning flashed, thunder peared, so that not only dumb creatures were disquieted, but "senseless things void of all life and feeling shook and trembled:" in other words, the fabric and furniture of the building were shaken by the violence of the storm.

While the tempest was at its height a visitor from the lower regions (as the narrator evidently believed) made his appearance in the midst of the congrega-tion, in the form, "as they might discerne of a dog of a black color, whereof, together with the fearful flashes of fire which then were seene, moved such admiration in the minds of the as semblie that they thought doomesday had already come." The "evil one in such a likenesse" ran with extraordinary speed down the body of the church among the people. Passing between two persons who were on their knees apparently engaged in prayer he wrung the necks of both of them in an instant so that they died where they kneit. As he passed by another man he "gave him such a gripe on the back that therewith he was presently drawen togither and shrunk up as t were a piece of lether scorehed in a hot fire; or as the mouth of a purse or bag drawn togither with a string." This man, however, did not die. Meanwhile, the parish clerk, who was cleaning out the gut er of the church, also saw the "hor-rible shaped thing," and was struck to the ground with a violent clap of thunder but beyond this fall was not harmed. The stones of the church and the church loor, on being afterward examined, bore evidence of the power of the demon in the marks of his claws or talons; and all the wires, wheels, and other things belonging to the clock were wrung in sunder and broken in pieces A similar occurrence is stated to have

been witnessed at Blibery, a viliage seven miles from Bungay. In this case the demon planted himself on the roodloft, from which he flung himself down into the church, and after killing two men and a lad, and burning the hand of another person, flew out of the church "in a hideous likeness."

Before dismissing this story as a fable bred of the imagination of people terror stricken by the storm, let us compare i with the account of an occurrence which ook place on Malvern hills on the 1st of July, 1826. A party had taken refuge in an iron roofed but from an impending storm and were about to partake of re freshment when the storm came on A gentleman who was standing at the astern entrance-the storm had come from the west-saw what appeared to im to be a ball of fire moving along the surface of the ground. It came up and entered the hut, forcing him, as it did so, several pages forward from the doorway. An explosion followed, described by the nhabitants of the village at the foot of the hill (Great Malvern) as terrific. On going in, as soon as he had recovered from the shock, to took after his sisters ie found them on the floor, fainting, as he thought, from terror. Two of them had died instantly, and a third lady and others of the party were injured. An examination of the hut showed a large crack in the side opposite to that at which the fireball had entered, leading to a window, and the iron roof above this was indented.

The correspondence of the leading circumstances of this account with ng's story is remarkable; and had the Malvern incident occurred in the supertitious sixteenth century instead of scientific nineteenth it would no doubt have been regarded as a supernatural visitation, and have furnished just such marvelous story as that of Bungay. In both cases something was seen to enter a building during a thunder storm. killing two persons instantly and injur-ing others, disappearing with a noise described in the one case as a violent thun-der and in the other as a terrific explosion and leaving behind visible marks of its progress on the material of the build In each instance, too, a person stationed outside saw something which drove him from his place, but otherwise did not harm him; and in both cases the body, whatever it was, which seemed to e the immediate source of the mischief. had a progressive motion, which, though swift could be followed by the eye. The chief point of difference is in the appearance presented by the vehicle of the de structive agent. In the one case it is likened to a black dog and in the other to a ball of fire, and it may be said that no two things could be more unlike.

As to the form of the so called dog, lif-

the need be said. It is solimitted that the church at the time was in such a state of "palpable darknesse" that one parson could not perceive another; and in the dark any ill-defined object that can be perceived at all has a tendency to assume a furthstic shape. It was accompanied by "fearful flashes of fire," which seemed to be distinguished from the lightning, and the effect on those who were touchest by it was that of scorehing or burning. Whether the vehicle which brought the destructive force into the church and which was thought to be a field, was a nass of nightly charged smoke or dust, or a miniature cloud of the kind which, on a grand scale, passed over Malta on the 20th of October, 1257, the efforts described sorrespond so entirely with those to result from a particular kind of thun-der stroke that we cannot accuse the auther of writing otherwise than in good faith. The supermatural coloring may fairly be ascribed to want of knoweledge in regard to a subject, which, even now, is imperfectly understood. The Malta storm-cloud, which destroyed hearly two hundred lives, and laid in ruin almost everything in its way, is described by Brydone as being at liest black, afterwards changing its color until it became like a flame of fire mixed with black smoke, but he reports that despite the cientific explanations of this extraordi-

pary storm-cloud the people declared with one voice that it was a legion of de mons let loose to punish them for the sins. There were, says be, a thousand people in Malta that were ready to take their oath they saw the flends within the cloud, "as black as pitch, and breathing out fire and brimstone.

Henry George's Votes.

New York Times. The other and the wiser way, the American and the republican way, is to consider soberly what ideas, what wants, what grievances this vote represents, and so far as these ideas and wants and grievances are sound and reasonable and well founded to recognize them and to take such steps as will content the uneasiness produced by their failure of recognition in the past. This does not mean the confiscation of land. It does not mean ten hours' pay for eight hours' work. It does not mean the prohibition of police interference with riotous strikers and lawiess boycotis. It does mean that the workingmen and their families have gen uine ("evances water in behooves the makerf and executors of the laws to take into account. It means that Mr. Blaine's hollow cry of protection to American industry may not be accepted as a pre-scription which will afford a cure for every social ill. It means that the continuous making and the almost invaria-ble constraing of laws for the ad-yantage of stock watering and monopolizing corporations are an abuse that cannot go on forever. It means that there is a wrong to be righted between the millionaire who easily and persist ently escapes taxation and the mechanic whose taxes are collected with unfailing certainty in his reut and in his payments for coal and bread. And it may mean that "society" will have something to say to the capitalists who huddles a hundred families into his tenement, house in order that his rents may represent a 25

per cent prolit. These are among the problems certainly raised by Mr George's unexpectedly heavy vote. "Property and order" will not suffer if they are solved in the just and humane way. And when these solutions, and others no more subversive of the social order, are found we are entirely confident that Mr. Henry George's party will tranquilly disappear by absorp

A Famous Old Scottish Air.

Oban (Scotland) Times: Many of the caders and singers of Burns' admirable songs could not imagine that that same highly-gifted genius—whose songs and exquisitely original poems shed a luster of glory on his native land—would deign to acknowledge any verse composition or music unknown to some degree of fame prior to his own time. Such was not the ease with him, but perhaps the very reverse, as some hints relative to the air in the question, 'Gae bring tae me a pint o' wine,' will bring out in relief this point. The very pretty song from which Burns took the air to "My Bonnie Mary" was composed in Abergeenshire as far back as 1636, by Alexander Leslie, of Eden on Davern-side, and grandfather to the Archbishop Shairp, of St. Andrews. The air lady that the Aberdeenshire bard took for the genius of his muse was a Miss Helen Christie, who afterward became his wife. Two verses may here serve as specimens. I quote from the

ong now before me. Her checks are like the crimson rose, Her countenance an admirat on; I could not had a better enough, it I had searched o'er a' the nation.

This is very sensibly put on the part of he northern lyrist, but somewhat prosy withal; but the following verse, and the one that struck, I believe, the true key note to Burns' musterly song of exquisite finish and true pathos, "My Bonnie Mary," reveals the author to be a man of tine sensibility, and a cavalier in pledging the health of his darling when the social cup in the hour of marth in some Norland inn passed quite freely from hand to hand. Here it is:

Ye'll bring me here a pint of wine. A server and a silver tassie, That I may drink before I gang A health te my ain bonnie lassic. The first four lines in Burns' soug

above named begin thus Go fetch to me a pint o' wine, And all it in a silver tassie, That I may drink before I go. A service to my bonnie lassle

We have here but mere verbal altera tions by Burns; but the sentiments of the old Aberdonian gleam out clear, crisp and beautiful in every one of these four lines. But independ ent of all that, the rest of that charming song by Burns, "My Bonne Mary," embrace in twelve lines doubtless more real poetry than can be found within the same compass in the entire lyrical literature of Saxon England and Doric Scot-iand. I can well imagine the zest with which that lovely air would be received n the Auld Tam O'Shanter inn, in the High street of Ayr, a hundred years ago, and Burns himself to be the singer. Such songs and airs bring out the deep

est feelings that radiate round our in

Strength of the English Navy.

most hearts!

William H. Rideing, in Brooklyn Mag zine: The control of the executive government of the English navy is visted under the crown in the board of admiralty, which changes with each cabinet, and which consists of five lords, the first and which consists of live fords, the first lord being a member of the cabinet. The second lord is known as the senior naval lord, the third as the second naval lord, the fourth as the junior naval lord, and the fifth as the civil ford, who has a seat in parliament. They are paid £13,600 (\$68,000) per annum, of which the first ord receives £4,500 and subordinate to them are eleven departments-the seere tary's, the controller's, the con-structive and engineering, the victualing, the contrate and purchase, the accountant-general's, the 'medical, the transport, the director of works, the hydrographic and the superintendent of reserves. Though the first lord has su preme authority and is responsible to parliament for the efficiency of the navy, he more practical duties of administration belong to the three naval lores, while the civil lord controls in conjuction with the junior naval lord the victualling, medical, and similar departments. There are seventeen flag-officers in conmission, who, with their secretaries, reeres £56,591 a year, and eighty-three flag officers on the active list, besides 2,021 commissioned officers, 585 subordinate, 25 warrant officers, and 31,433 petty officers and seamen. Of 4,900 boys, 2,700 are on service in the fleet and 2,200 in training ships. In the coast guard service on shore there are 4,000 officers and men and in Indian troop 1,200. In the marines there are 400 stalf and commissioned officers and 12,591 non-conomissioned officers and men, making a grand total of 58,800 men in the service. There are 171 ships in commis-sion, 27 ships building, and the estimated cost of maintaining this naval establish ment is about \$55,000,000 anneally.

Economy in Bubgaria.

Londan Figuro: I hear from a friend tafely returned from Solia that the gov-ernment of Bulgaria is being most economically carried on. A prefect getonly £240 per amount and a cabinet minis ter only twice as much, unless in the case of the secretary of foreign allairs, who receives £120 extra to pay for his enter tainment of the various foreign ministers and diplomatic agents. The president of the high court of appeals receives £30 a year, while the sum of about £83,000 is devoted to public education. has its national bank, which is privileged to issue notes, with its headquarters Sofia and branches at Varna. Restele and Philippopolis.