

THE DAILY BEE. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS. E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, Geo. B. Tschuck, secretary of the Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending July 5, 1887, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Day and Circulation. Saturday, July 2, 14,170; Sunday, July 3, 14,200; Monday, July 4, 14,200; Tuesday, July 5, 14,200; Wednesday, July 6, 14,200; Thursday, July 7, 14,200; Friday, July 8, 14,200.

Average, 14,170. Sworn to and subscribed to by my presence this 9th day of July, A. D. 1887.

(SEAL) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, Geo. B. Tschuck, 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 ending July 5, 1887, is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation. July 1, 14,170; July 2, 14,200; July 3, 14,200; July 4, 14,200; July 5, 14,200; July 6, 14,200; July 7, 14,200; July 8, 14,200; July 9, 14,200; July 10, 14,200; July 11, 14,200; July 12, 14,200; July 13, 14,200; July 14, 14,200; July 15, 14,200.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of July, A. D. 1887. (SEAL) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

In the fearless discussion of men and measures this paper has never been gagged by threats of libel suits.

There are a few planks loose yet, Major Balcombe, and a good many sidewalks where there never were any planks.

Major General Colby will be a candidate for district judge. Colby on the bench would be an ornament. He was the gem of the state senate, you know.

BECAUSE THE BEE has seen fit to oppose the Moynihan protective night watch scheme, it has been denounced as a "drab" by Moynihan's billy editor. Considering the source this is complimentary.

EX-SENATOR THURMAN positively declines to become the democratic candidate for governor of Ohio. The old Roman exhibits great wisdom. He knows Ohio politics when he sees it, and none know better than he, that there is no hope for the democrats to carry the state.

The citizens of Council Bluffs may not be able to survive the disgrace that seems to be put upon them by the opening of a club room in their new hotel. The protest against this "outrage" may possibly come from the fact that it costs \$2 to become a member of the club. The story which is so graphically told of the Manawa hotel, while not exactly blood-curdling, is evidently one of the great institutions of our sister city, thought it was constructed on wind and propped up by mechanics' liens. Council Bluffs is nothing it is not highly sensational.

It is a fact not generally known that as long ago as 1859 the people of the southern counties of California voted in favor of a division of the state, and the result was duly certified to the secretary of state, by him to the governor, and by the governor to the president. And yet, had he thus refused ever since, but if the people of Southern California want a new state they can demand it and can probably get it. This result is believed to be only a question of time, as the matter is now being agitated.

A SPECIES of boycott has been placed upon the millers of Connersville, Indiana, by the farmers under novel circumstances. For years the mills have been loaning to the farmers the sacks necessary to handle the new crop, but this year the millers united in announcing that no sacks would be furnished. In consequence the farmers of the surrounding country have entered into a compact that not a bushel of grain will they bring to that city, and the prospect is that the bats will roost in the elevators. Meantime buyers at Lyon's Station, east of the city, and at Rosson's station and Glenwood, north and south, are doing an immense business.

The prohibitionists of Iowa with eighteen delegates nominated a state ticket yesterday from governor down to superintendent of public instruction. The platform embraces more than a separate political action in dealing with the liquor traffic. There is danger that they want too much. Not content with pulverizing the rum power they favor the reduction of passenger rates on railroads, the establishment of postal savings banks, woman suffrage and a number of other reforms. It is barely possible that these people are asking too much upon their shoulders. If they are successful in establishing prohibition they will accomplish a great deal more than there is reason to believe they will do. Too many iron in the fire is not a good business principle.

In an interview with King Kalakaua printed on the first page of this paper the king admits that his position to-day is largely one of ignorance as to what is going on in his kingdom. From the confession of the king as to his ignorance of public affairs, it is probable that the president, Mr. Cleveland may have been misled as to how the chief magistrate shall be "of the people" and acquire an understanding of their wants and desires, while Kalakaua evidently apprehends personal violence may be done him, the country will hardly share in that belief. He is an object of pity rather than of censure, and no one believes the citizens of Hawaii would inflict personal punishment upon one whose intelligence is of such small caliber.

Illegitimate Insurance Companies. The country is full of "united" insurance companies, and there is reason to believe that the evil is not decreasing. Notwithstanding the fact that most of the states have stringent insurance laws, these illegitimate schemes of pretended insurance are continually developing, assuming all sorts of forms and each professing to have a plan that surpasses all others in the conditions of cheapness, convenience and safety which make insurance attractive to the average individual. It does not require either a great amount of ingenuity or of capital, as some recent exposures in New York demonstrate, to start one of these companies, but being started they are capable of doing a great deal of wrong to the hundreds of gullible people whom they victimize. It has been shown that in New York a number of professed insurance companies, under all sorts of catching titles, have been operating without a dollar of assets from which to pay promised death losses, and it is not questionable that similar organizations are to be found in many other states. These swindling concerns run on until some one is robbed who will then inquire into their working, when they suddenly collapse and the company of two or three officials betake themselves to quarters where they are unknown. It is generally deemed a waste of time and money to pursue them, and thus they escape merited punishment.

It appears that Iowa has been responsible for more or less illegitimate business in the insurance line which it will be the duty of the legislature of that state to provide against in future. The trouble seems to have been carelessness on the part of the state officials in granting certificates to so-called insurance men to do business in Iowa without sufficient inquiry as to whether or not they were responsible. Those who were irresponsible have used these certificates as credentials of character in other states, whose people have been fleeced without mercy. It is certainly the fault of such states that they do not protect their people against such rascals by stringent laws. In Massachusetts, for example, no insurance company located outside of that state can do business in the state without conforming to certain laws and regulations which protect the people against fraud. Only recently some sensation was created in insurance circles there by the arrest of several agents of outside companies who disregarded these laws. But the want of adequate regulations in other states does not relieve Iowa of the duty of making such laws as will prevent her endorsement being used to the detriment of people elsewhere.

Sound life insurance is a good thing. To a great many people it is the only investment they can make as a provision for those dependent on them when they are left to shift for themselves. Because this is so it offers an inviting field for unscrupulous adventurers who understand that there is always a large body of unsophisticated and gullible people who can be victimized by the fictions these oily-tongued sharpers can so readily invent. Hence the necessity for stringent laws in this matter, which shall carry heavy penalties for their violation. There is no manner of form of swindling than that carried on by insurance sharps, and their punishment can hardly be too severe.

Mr. Cleveland on His Office. Whenever President Cleveland drops into sentimental ratiocination he becomes interesting and suggestive. He did this on Wednesday evening at the banquet which closed the exercises in honor of the centennial of the town of Clinton, N. Y., where he responded to a toast, "To the president of the United States." Mr. Cleveland's remarks showed him to have a proper idea and estimate of the character and importance of the presidential office. The fact that it represents the sovereignty of sixty millions of people must make a profound, if not solemn, impression upon all intelligent minds. It is undeniably the most exalted position on earth, and its dignity and value should not be regarded lightly by any citizen. The president was right in saying that this great office should command the watchful care and solicitude of the people, both with respect to the selection of an incumbent and in insisting that the powers and duties of the chief magistrate are faithfully exercised within their constitutional limitations. It may also be admitted that the office should never be made subservient to selfish interests, or its incumbent forced to submit to a direction or dictation proceeding from only a part of the people. We have no doubt that the great majority of intelligent citizens will find no fault with the proposition implied in the remarks of the president that the executive office represents the whole people, and that its incumbent should be given a measure of confidence and magnanimous forbearance commensurate with the character of the office.

Work For the Health Officer. At this season of the year, the health officer of Omaha should exercise the greatest vigilance and activity in preventing malaria and the spreading of disease germs. In some parts of the city stagnant water has been confined in the low places by the grading of the adjacent grounds and air has been poisoned by putrid matter. The miasma in such neighborhoods engenders malarial fevers and diseases that have their source in filth and bad air. In other sections of the city excavation of grounds saturated with the contents of cess-pools is not only offensive to people who live in the immediate vicinity, but tends to impregnate the atmosphere with health-destruing gases. While it may be difficult for the health officers to carry into effect sanitary measures by filling up the ponds and pools of stagnant water, they certainly can and ought to compel parties engaged in excavating cellars, drains and cesspools, either to abstain from doing this work in the glaring July sun, or else to use disinfectants to dispel the nauseating odors and purify the atmosphere. The excavation of cesspools and abandoned vaults should, in our opinion, only be carried on under the supervision of the health officer.

The majesty of the law has been avenged and Jake Sharp has been sentenced to four years in the penitentiary and fined \$5,000. If a few more hoodlums of the Sharp type were placed behind the bars it would have a wholesome effect upon the country. Sharp's appeal for mercy didn't meet with much favor from Judge Barrett. If Sharp had manifested a desire to pay back any part of his stolen millions to the city he would have received some consideration in the shape of mercy. The strong characteristics of the hoodlums is to appeal for mercy when the penitentiary is staring them in the face.

This is indeed the age of reform. The Christian people of Washington have petitioned Secretary of War Endicott to issue an order dispensing with the regular Sunday morning dress parade and inspection in the army. Do these people wish to deprive the dude officers from exhibiting their manly beauty in the presence of their sweet-hearts? This would be the saddest blow ever dealt to the army.

Now that Queen Kopolana will in all probability soon be reduced to the ranks of the common people, and no longer a throne to occupy, she should have stopped off at Omaha and invested her \$2,000,000 which she procured in England in real estate. It would have done her far more good than going back home with the hope of building up her little government.

OMAHA has been very liberal if not reckless in voting away street railway franchises. Now that all the horse railroads, cable roads and motor companies have been voted franchises in every direction, we want to see their projects materialize.

The Chicago papers include Omaha among the cities that make an especially creditable exhibit of school work in the collection brought together for the inspection of the National Teachers' association, now in convention in Chicago.

UNION PACIFIC economy—decrease clerks and salaries at headquarters, \$25,000 a year. Increase of general manager's salary, \$30,000 a year—net increase, \$5,000. At this rate the company will soon be able to declare another dividend.

Advertising His Patronage. A St. Louis, Mich., dentist advertises weekly the names of his patients and the number of teeth extracted for each.

A Mugwump Uninformed. Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. A composite photograph of Mr. Cleveland and his cabinet would look like a Boston mugwump in confederate uniform.

The Simple Way Out. Buffalo Courier. A simple way of settling things would be to allow Jay Gould and the Standard Oil company to divide the earth between them.

Just Enough to Go Round. Colonel Bradley B. Smeley announces with pride that the democrats are in possession of every federal office in Vermont. He had just about enough good men to go around.

Peace and Harmony. The meaning of "peace and harmony" as understood in Calvert county, Virginia, was explained by a negro the other day as follows: "Mr. John Thomas Bond and his crowd git all de offices and Mr. Joe Wilson and his friend's git nuthin' but de harmony."

Perhaps He Does. Marton's Nebraska City News. Senator Madison says he did not announce his resignation to the president by his appointment. Madison says he does not believe the story published about Michael and says there is more malice than truth in them. That is a very nice manner in which to call the republicans of Fremont, Grand Island and Sidney liars. Perhaps Madison can tell the class of men with whom he is dealing.

Drum and Sheridan. Chicago Herald. The relations between General Sheridan and General Drum continue strained. When the secretary of war is on deck Drum is subordinate to Sheridan, but when the secretary goes out of town for a week or a month he makes Drum acting secretary, and then Sheridan is Drum's subordinate. There is liable to be a call for the police at almost any minute now, for Endicott is away and both Drum and Sheridan are in Washington.

Still Awaiting. Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle. "Husband in?" asked the assessor cheerfully. "No," answered the woman, "He isn't home." "Expecting him soon?" asked the assessor with a twinkle in his eye. "Thoughtfully, 'I don't know exactly; I've been looking for him seventeen years and he hasn't showed up yet. You travel round a good deal, and if you see a man who looks as though he'd make me a pretty good husband, tell him I'm still a-waitin' and send me word when he gets here." But the assessor wrote something on a slip of paper, and without speaking, slid softly away with the cautious haste of a man walking over the thin place in the ice.

A Torrid Day in Town. Editor of the Daily Bee. "Ready!" the nude little villains stand on the broiling rock. "Let her go, Gallagher!"—splash! They welcome the sun, but when the secretary says, "Cheese it, the cops are comin'!"—each one dives like a rock. "Did you catch them, Moriarty?" "Divil a one of 'em, Phew, but it's hot!"

Down in the tenement district children in wild platoons Swallowing penny ices, using their tongues for spoons. Stealing the frozen cream, greatest of summer boons. Cooling their feet in the gutters, chasing the steam-heating boys. Phew, but it's hot!

Clang! the ambulance flies—a man has dropped in the street; Splutter! the soda-fountain froths at the mouth with heat. Fan, and your most discomfort seems but the more complete; Even the open car a favoring breeze has Phew, but it's hot!

"Tinkle!—the ice in the glass has the sound of a sweet refrain; "Beer and a julep, waiter!"—"Water, some more, please!"—the hill-top is a sea of blue. Down go the cooling ('d) drinks, and up flies the blood to the brain; And the temperature, so high, doesn't lower a Whew, but it's hot!

Rush! for the seaside boats with their mobs and their awful bands, Bound for the breakers cool that has on the heated sands. There's a perfect babel of talk, and a furious dutter of fans—"Captain, you let me off, you've got on an awfully Phew, but it's hot!"

Three p. m.: 'tis blazing; handkerchiefs turn to mops; Diners are all quater—there's a run on Up from a mystic quarter—a rain-cloud suddenly pops; There's a sudden flood of water—it's grateful, is it not? No, for it's hot!

Save from 25 to 50 per cent by attending Rose Bro's special sale of fine stationery, 1221 Dodge st.

PACIFIC INVESTIGATION. The Proof the Pudding is Chewing the String. The Pacific railroad investigation at Omaha, must have been very refreshing to the brass-collared organs throughout the state. The "straight" and "trooly toll" papers in every village and hamlet in Nebraska during the late session of the late lamented legislature, ridiculed the idea that the railroads had men at Lincoln to control legislation in the interests of the corporations. The State Journal would venture the assertion that the idea of a broom factory is to be established at Fort Collins, which will draw the raw material from Nebraska.

The News says lawyers are as thick in Denver as vagrant dogs. The license receipts of Denver from all sources for the past six months amounted to \$888,848. The broom factory is to be established at Fort Collins, which will draw the raw material from Nebraska. The indictments against Sheriff Cramer, of Arapahoe county, and his deputies did not hold water in court and were quashed.

John Hicks, a Denver laborer, father of five children, gayed and bantered a fellow workman named McCarty, aged seventeen, and when the latter protested, Hicks pounded him with his fists, and finally, by a blow from the man's grasp, and quickly picking up a shovel lying near dead Hicks a terrific blow on the head. Hicks died from the effects of the blow in about an hour. A coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict was returned of justifiable homicide.

The Drum Lumber mine turned out \$203,900 worth of ore during June. The new court house at Helena has been paid for, dedicated and opened for business. The Revenue mine in the Richmond Flat has been sold to Boston parties for \$500,000.

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The Helena Mining and Reduction company continue to show very gratifying results at the Wickes works. The output for the first five months of the year foots up very nearly \$500,000. The single item of lead reached 4,136,156 pounds of railway haulage. The total bullion output of the works for the year 1887 is estimated to exceed \$1,300,000.

THE BLACK HILLS. What the Inhabitants are Doing During the Hottest Term. RAPID CITY, Dak., July 13.—[Special Correspondence of the Bee.]—In these torrid days the Black Hills country does not give such encouragement to the tenderfoot as earlier or later in the season. One thing, and only one, can be found to offer consolation. It is possible to sleep. During the day the sun beats down with an intensity that is fierce, but when the night comes the light air, easily cooled, loses all of the torridity of the day, and the long evenings are cool and pleasant and the nights very comfortable for sleep. This alone makes life endurable in this region. But the people who come to the Black Hills were not enticed hither by the beauties of the climate. Climatic conditions are minor considerations when the prospect of a large pecuniary gain is held out. Quartz and carbonates, galena and sulphurites attract a class of citizens who are usually impervious to heat or cold such as affect ordinary metals. All the people of the Black Hills are not of this class, yet all exist.

The busy granger is just now furnishing up his mowing machine and hunting the self-binder out of the field where he has no time to fall. He is not doing the work in town making glad the heart of the implement man by purchasing harvest machinery with a liberality almost prodigal. For the outlook for crops was never brighter in the history of the country, and the heart of the granger man is glad and the fieldless dweller in town is rejoiced correspondingly. In the Black Hills as elsewhere, times are good when crops are good, and the outlook is bright. Plenty cause money to circulate in abundance. The consumption in the Black Hills has more than doubled in two years, and last year crops were almost a failure. The granger man, the farmer and even now, Nebraska hay, corn, oats, fed the stock and Nebraska flour, beef, butter, eggs, potatoes aided man in this country to exist. All this took place out of the Black Hills, and it will change this condition, hence the general rejoicing.

Next to the crop outlook, the chief topic of conversation in this region is the fire department, which closed its season at Lead City last week. That spirit which in other regions induces young men to join military companies, runs in this section to fire departments. A double end is thus observed. Deadwood, a small town in the hills, has a fire department in point of number and in splendor of equipment of firemen. But with all their glory, the Deadwood firemen failed to win the coveted honors, not to speak of the prize money, for the wealthy equipment availed nothing against the muscle and luck of the Lead City men, and not a purse worth having went away from the town that furnished the enterprising team. A wrangle arose, the details of which are interesting, which threatens the disruption of the association. Small glory fell to the running teams from Rapid City. Yet when the boys returned from the race they were given a warm reception by the city fathers. A school-keeper invited them in, and in his "parlor" set forth the sparkling champagne in liberal quantities. "A feast of reason and a flow of soul" it flowed. Other towns in the hills imitated the example, the first, beer took the place of champagne, song and speech vied with each other for supremacy, and all was beyond compare. Then some inspired individual slipped off and came down in an instant some twenty-five and thirty packs of fire crackers were popping on the floor. Here was an idea. Forth the gang sallied, a wrangle arose, and the different stocks of fireworks which the city were levied on. Not only levied on, but exploded. Words cannot portray what followed. The entertainment has been noised, yet not one of them can tell how the firemen of Rapid City made night hideous and sleep impossible with their sport. Big crackers and little "tigger" crackers and "Dunderberg" crackers and Roman candles, anything to make a noise, and the racket of the explosion accompanied by a chorus of yelling that would put to shame any Italian that ever frightened a peaceful white. It was the firemen, however, and as the honest citizen turned uneasily on his sleepless couch he mentally blessed the existence of the cause of his misery. It was the firemen, however, and as the honest citizen turned uneasily on his sleepless couch he mentally blessed the existence of the cause of his misery.

Iowa News. Prairie hay is worth \$7 a ton in Burlington; new timothy \$15, and old \$17. The sensation at Moulton last week was the elopement of Lewis Gallier and Miss Della, daughter of Mayor Swift. They were last heard from at Nebraska City.

The third annual regatta of the Iowa Amateur Rowing association will be held at Spirit Lake, July 16 and 17. The gold medals offered as prizes are valued at \$1,300. Prophet Foster predicts a dangerous drought season for crops from July 15 to August 3 and from August 12 to September 1. The dry region will not be

widespread, merely patches here and there. Ground has been broken in Cedar Rapids for a condensed milk factory, the building to be 50 by 150, three stories. The factory will have a capacity of 100,000 pounds per day, using the product of 6,000 cows.

The Marshalltown city council has passed a resolution offering a remission of all municipal taxes and all license fees for a term of five years to any one who shall build an opera house in that city, to cost not less than \$25,000 and to have a seating capacity of not less than 1,000.

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which he denied the existence of in the company's property, and proposed to make a number of very serious allegations, imputing anything but an honest intention to the directors of the enterprise. As the Horney Peak company is to Rapid City what the Home stake is to Deadwood, and the relations between the towns are strained, it is easy to surmise that the result will progress. Mr. White stands in a very promising way of damaging his reputation as a reliable mining critic.

All through the Hills the people are busy. The farmer is preparing his harvest, the miner for winter. Little is doing in the towns. A building goes up now and then, yet no boom is heard. The railroad extension from Rapid City to Sturgis progresses, and yet Sturgis does not seem to have felt the impetus of an approaching road gives a western town. A combination appears to work against her, and all are waiting to see "which way the cat will jump." I'm watching with the others.

THE CARE OF CHILDREN. A Few Timely Words to Those Who Are Now Caring a Heavy Burden. Mothers who in the long, hot days of this season are watching your poor little babies pining and fading away, while all experiments with various foods and medicines fail to vanquish the terrible fever and summer scourge, and cholera infantum, try the following: Give up at once the use of milk in any way prepared, either boiled, condensed, mixed in large or small quantities, with any of the cereal foods; not a drop of milk, until the child is well and the summer is over! Get a pound of lean fresh beef; the butcher must cut it in thin slices, and take from the finest portion of the round. Use one-half of it for beef juice, by rule given later; take the other half raw upon a plate, hold it steady with a fork, stick firmly into the steel part of the edge, and with a small, sharp steel knife, scrape partly by the blade as well as by the handle, scrape away from you, the whole length of the beef across the top. What you thus take from the beef will be a fine, smooth paste, and for every one-half a teaspoonful will be enough for the first feeding. Cover the rest of the beef closely with a saucer, and put it right away on ice, or in the coldest place, until you have scraped some more to feed the child again.

Sprinkle the scraped beef with a little salt, and take small pinches of it in your thumb and finger, and put it so upon the baby's tongue, until you have given six months can swallow and digest this fine, smooth paste when every drop of milk will turn to curd and acid and burn its poor little stomach. Give the child water only in a small glass, and in a small spoon. To crush the ice very fine and quickly, put into a clean stout cloth, also as large as a handkerchief, a piece of ice the size of an egg. Take up the four corners of the cloth, wrap it in a sling and strike the ice with three or four sharp, smart strokes upon the edge of a marble slab or stone window-sill. The ice will be mashed fine almost as snow. You can give five to ten drops of brandy upon such crushed ice. It is a good plan to keep some brandy, in a small bottle, a little sweetened ready for use in this way. Feed the baby often with small quantities of the beef-ones-half teaspoonful of beef-ones-half with ice between until you see improvement; then you can give a little more at one time and not quite so often, and after forty-eight hours, perhaps sooner, some stale bread crumbs.

Crumb fine a piece of bread, stale but perfectly sweet and light, about two inches square. A little Champion cracker will do, but bread is better. Pour a very little boiling water over it, so as to enable you to mash it to a smooth, stiff paste. Heat a piece of the other side of the beef over hot coals, but not enough to cook it. Take from the fire upon a small square of clean cloth, wash the square, score them with a sharp knife, sprinkle a little salt upon them and squeeze the juice from them with a lemon squeezer. (Many poor have no lemon squeezer.) The juice will be a very little hot water, and you can give it in your hands very clean in cold water and do your best, squeezing with your hands.) Mix the bread paste and beef juice, and feed very slowly in small quantities to the baby. Do not do this until the baby is young you must feed with your fingers; a stronger child can be fed with a spoon, but remember, only small bits at each mouthful. If the child is old enough to swallow coarse food, give him a cracker, get butter, let it eat stale bread, sparingly buttered, or crumbed into the beef juice, freely, and give plenty of the raw scraped beef. On this diet three of my little children were kept from death by cholera infantum, and one at nothing else for more than a year, excepting after two or three months, an occasional baked potato mixed with the raw beef, and a small amount of sweet butter and sugar, and drank only water. A tablespoonful of milk would work instant mischief with these three children.

Without having been succeeded in bringing several apparently dying children back to life upon this diet of raw beef paste and bread and beef juice. Sometimes the persistent use of milk has failed to do any good, and the child has its sharp edge as to require a corrective. Then give little powders of bi-carbonate of potash—two, three or five grains each, as the child is five, six months or a year old, and give it three or four times a day. It is very tasteless. No doubt your doctor will laugh you to scorn while you try to bring your baby up on such a diet of bread and butter, but "let those laugh who win!" And this is the experience of

A MOTHER OF NINE CHILDREN. July 8.

A Strange Meeting at Gettysburg. S. P. Reed, in Richmond Dispatch. Among the many incidents of the reunion at Gettysburg I was an eye-witness to one well worth remembering. General Joseph Smith, of company F, Fourteenth Virginia infantry, had previous to this related to me that after passing the rock altar he was wounded, fell near a Federal soldier came up and kindly offered to assist him, which offer he declined in the hope that our line would reform. Moments and he might be reclaimed. Soon after reaching the battlefield on Monday last a member of the Seventy-first Pennsylvania regiment came up to me and stated that near the spot we were sitting upon, a Confederate sergeant fell wounded July 3, 1863, and spoke of having offered to assist him from the field. He expressed a great desire to meet that man if living. I told him that was satisfied all arms of arms were called on to face danger often, and their license is their only reward. And this license is seldom abused.

Probably the most interesting topic among the Gettysburg reunion was between Thomas H. White a mining expert of Deadwood, and the Horney Peak Mining company. The company lately attempted to place a large amount of property in London, and Mr. White, in his capacity as self constituted crusher of mining enterprises, took the pains to write a letter to a London paper, in

which he denied the existence of in the company's property, and proposed to make a number of very serious allegations, imputing anything but an honest intention to the directors of the enterprise. As the Horney Peak company is to Rapid City what the Home stake is to Deadwood, and the relations between the towns are strained, it is easy to surmise that the result will progress. Mr. White stands in a very promising way of damaging his reputation as a reliable mining critic.

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