

THE DAILY BEE. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS relating to news and editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor of this paper.

THE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS. E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, Geo. B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending August 13, 1887, was as follows:

Average: 14,079. Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 13th day of August, A. D. 1887.

(SEAL.) Notary Public. 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 of August, 1887, is as follows:

Sunday, July 30, 14,200; Monday, July 31, 14,300; Tuesday, August 1, 14,300; Wednesday, August 2, 13,850; Thursday, August 3, 14,000; Friday, August 4, 14,000.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of August, A. D. 1887.

Four dollar ink. \$\$\$\$.

The rib roast given by Buffalo Bill to Simon Cameron, Murat Halstead, Senator Hawley and others was nothing to compare with the roast Bill is giving the English in the matter of gaining their glittering guineas.

BETTING on the next presidential election has taken an early start. A Washington man already has a thousand dollars staked that Cleveland will not be re-elected and wants to show his faith in the same proposition to the extent of five thousand more.

THE COURT persists in ignoring the order of Judge Wakely to re-advertise proposals for city printing. The question is, does City Attorney Webster, who has full knowledge of the conspiracy to prevent a proper letting countenance this open defiance of the court?

THE former proprietors of the Republic were convicted of libel by an impartial Omaha jury less than two years ago for charging disloyalty during the war against Edward Rosewater. The new proprietors of the same paper had better not repeat that costly and exploded chestnut.

EVERY taxpayer in Douglas county is interested in the proceedings of the county commissioners, and we invite them to carefully read the reports which we have begun to publish with this issue, in order that they may fully understand the points to which we shall call special attention in a day or two.

Men who charged the government \$4 a pound for ink worth from 15 to 20 cents per pound are in their natural element among Omaha bootleggers. But a Washington grand jury is yet liable to put an end to their operations—by the time a congressional committee has thoroughly probed their nefarious methods.

THERE has long since been a prejudice, and a just one too, against wearing colored shirts. A woman in Iowa a few days ago was driven to commit suicide because her husband objected to white shirts which she had purchased for him. The colored shirt has often given a gentleman the appearance of a rowdy, but there is no record that it was ever before the cause of wilful destruction of life.

THE commissioners of the District of Columbia, who last winter saw fit to place an espionage upon members of congress for the purpose of blackmailing them into supporting the plan to improve certain portions of the city where the commissioners had real estate interests, has come to grief. If they are allowed to continue in their corrupt schemes they will soon have the entire wealth of the district in their pockets. Their dishonesty has been well established and it is doubtful if ever there were given positions of trust to three greater bootleggers than Webb, Wheatley and Ludlow.

THE latest news from the scene of horror at Chatsworth seems to indicate that the burning of the bridge was the work of tramps and robbers. If this should turn out to be true there is no punishment within the limits of the law, hardly outside of it, severe enough for such a crime. If any fiends in human shape are convicted of such an atrocity as the wrecking of this excursion train, they should be made an example of that would deter others from attempting a similar crime. It is to be hoped for the sake of human nature that the catastrophe was an accident.

Tax latest advice from Honolulu state that the recent "little misunderstanding" in Kalakaua's kingdom has been turned into a fraternal understanding and the machinery of government is now running smoothly. One of the results of the trouble seems to be that the policy of the government is now dictated almost exclusively by the foreign element. The natives have had less to say in their own affairs of state ever since the usurping white man set foot among them. Soon they will be thankful to be allowed to stay on their native soil at all. Queen Kapiolani arrived July 10th from a tour of the new country. She was the king's recently signed edicts for an election next October, and for an extra session of the legislature in November. The regular session convenes in May.

The Alternatives. In considering the surplus problem two alternatives are presented. The taxes must be reduced or the expenses of the government largely increased. In referring some days ago to the recent address of Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, who is one of the strictest protectionists, on this subject, we noticed that he took very positive ground against the idea of disposing of the revenues beyond the necessary requirements of the government in such extraordinary forms of expenditure as have frequently been suggested. He did not believe it would be sound policy to go into a system of profligate outlay for internal improvements, the building of fortifications, and the construction of a navy, but insisted that the only proper and prudent course to be pursued is to reduce the amount of money going into the national treasury by cutting off taxes.

There ought to be no difference of opinion among intelligent men, who can regard this question with an eye single to the general welfare, as to which of the alternatives should be adopted, and we do not doubt that the great majority of the people acquiesce in the view of Senator Dawes. But there are men and newspapers so hopelessly under the control of the protection doctrine that in order to more surely fortify the tariff policy against all danger of being interfered with they would unhesitatingly plunge the government into the wildest and most reckless expenditure as a means not only of finding employment for the surplus on hand and yet to be derived from the excess of revenues, but of perhaps justifying a demand hereafter for enlarging the tariff list and increasing the duties. An eastern journal of the extreme protectionist order suggests several familiar ways in which the government could dispose of a grand total of \$311,000,000, which would get rid of the surplus for about two years, when there would again come the necessity of finding some new outlet. Having established the precedent of extravagant expenditure it would be less difficult to continue in that course so long as the people would patiently tolerate such a policy. The protectionists having gained their point of keeping the tariff tax burdens on the backs of the people for two years longer would be ready at the expiration of that time with some other plausible schemes for further extending the period of oppression, and perhaps with the chance of success more strongly in their favor. Certainly the vast sums expended would have to be protected by continued large appropriations, which of itself would be a reason for maintaining taxation, while the tendency of one expenditure to create a demand for another would place the situation pretty much in the control of the tax defrauders. Meanwhile would the people as a whole be benefited to the degree they would be by a reduction of taxation to the extent necessary to bring the revenues of the government down to its necessary expenses? Obviously they would not. Certain industries would become more prosperous and a class of labor would be given fuller employment, but the great majority of the workers of that country would not necessarily have their condition improved, and the great agricultural class would be no better off, while both of these elements of the population would continue to pay the protected industries a tax in everything they use.

This is not the sort of policy the people desire or will uncomplacingly accept at the hands of their representatives. It is not the policy which would prove wisest and best for the country. So far as the surplus in hand is concerned, and that which must be added before legislation to reduce the revenues can become operative, it is doubtless desirable that it shall be used for such public improvements as will be of permanent utility. But schemes of expenditure that have no justification in the needs of the country, and that are clearly designed to perpetuate the existing policy of taxation, will not be supported by intelligent and disinterested public judgment. The people ask and expect relief, the necessity for which is becoming more urgent every year, and they will be satisfied with nothing short of that. There is but one plain, direct and honest way to provide it, and that is by a reduction of the revenues that shall embrace a fair revision of the tariff.

Omaha as a Grain Market.

The initial step looking toward the establishment of an open board of trade has been taken. It now remains to be seen whether the effort can be sustained by a bona fide daily sale of products. So far as hog and sheep products are concerned there can be no question. Omaha is to-day the third pork-packing centre in America and within eighteen months she will have the same rank as a beef product market. But it goes without saying that Omaha is yet far from having an established grain market. Before she can become such there must be a more extensive local demand which depends upon our ability to convert the grain into flour, starch, oat-meal and other small grain products. Ten years ago a proposition to make Omaha a great milling point would have been regarded as utterly impracticable. Water-power facilities were then considered as essential to every milling enterprise. But steam has become a more reliable motor than water in milling just as it has in transportation. The great flouring mills at Minneapolis are running by steam most of the time, and water-power is now regarded as secondary, and likely to be abandoned altogether.

There is no valid reason why great flouring mills cannot be profitably operated in Omaha. Once established these mills would make Omaha as great a grain market as she already is a live stock market. All that is requisite for achieving this end is concerted, energetic effort and far-sighted liberality such as has characterized the South Omaha enterprise. Make Omaha a grain market and her future as a great commercial centre is on a foundation that no financial earthquake can shake. Omaha as a grain market would, within a few years, make tributary the most prolific wheat raising region in America. Omaha is much nearer to the wheat fields of southern Dakota than Minneapolis and St. Paul. This section also raises great herds of cattle and hogs, which can find ready sale in Omaha even at this time.

With a dozen great mills running in

Omaha the southern Dakota trade would naturally drift into this city where the haul would be shorter and prices as high, if not higher than at Minneapolis. If our jobbers, capitalists and property owners will join hands Omaha can be made a grain market within twelve months.

These Questions Answered.

There never has been any question asked of the editor of the BEE concerning his conduct in connection with public men or measures which he is not willing to answer, even where the parties who propound those questions are notorious public thieves or rotten jobbers. For this reason we will accommodate the inquisitive minds of the proprietors of the Republic, who are playing cut-throat and shedding an immense amount of four-dollar (\$4) ink to cover their own corrupt tracks.

We make answer to each question without reserve: "I did you (Mr. Rosewater) not on two separate occasions call upon Mayor Broatch and ask that he recall the contract with the Republic as city printer, and erase his name from it?"

Yes; Mr. Rosewater called upon Mayor Broatch two or three times to protest against the infamous trickery by which a contract was awarded fraudulently and unlawfully to the Rounds and Taylor jobbers, and Mayor Broatch was asked to raise his name because the contract was not in accord with the bid, and had not been awarded by an authorized majority of the council. Mayor Broatch declared he would consult with the city attorney and act on his advice. But as the attorney was evidently in collusion with the tricksters he told the mayor that the contract had been legally consummated and the mayor therefore had no right to withdraw his name. When this attorney appeared before Judge Groff to defend the rascally job he flopped over and had the brazen impudence to plead that the contract, not having been consummated, the court had no business to interfere. But the court did interfere and pronounced the contract fraudulent and the award in violation of law.

Did you not personally call upon City Attorney Webster and insist that he advise Mayor Broatch to comply with this request? And did you not meet with refusal in both cases, with the statement that it would be unlawful to do so? Yes; the answer to the first question covers the second. The call upon Attorney Webster was made because Rosewater wanted to leave Webster who had been tampered with no loop-hole to crawl out of by pretending ignorance of the charter provisions which apply to official advertising and the method prescribed for making contracts. Mr. Webster insisted that the mayor's signature completed the contract and the only remedy was in the courts. But when the courts were asked to enjoin he was promptly on hand to champion the fraud.

THE attempt to make the unfortunate death of Georgia Clark, in the city jail, a pretext for assailing the chief of police and the efficiency of his limited force, is a very transparent and means "anything to down Seavey." The officials who took charge of this woman probably did not handle her with gloves, but there is no evidence of their abusing her. There is, however, evidence that she fought with another human tigress in the cell until the officers were compelled to separate them. There is also evidence enough to support the belief that the dead woman had been very roughly handled by some one immediately before the officers arrested her on the street.

THE Rounds and Taylor cormorants have taken out of the city treasury \$623 for alleged official advertising. Of this, \$483 for printing Boyd's election proclamation, and \$200 smuggled through with the salary ordinance by Acting Mayor Bechel for illegal registration notices in a special election conducted in violation of the election laws. And yet the cormorants are hungry and crying for more.

THE United States last year supplied Great Britain with twice as much wheat as that supplied by all other countries and at a better price than was obtained for the product of any other country except Germany. This country furnished more than five times the amount sent from India. The indications point to South America as our future greatest competitor. From the outlook of the European crop, less American wheat will be needed next year than was called for the past year.

Other Lands Than Ours.

Political affairs in Great Britain have not been marked by any strikingly new features during the past week. The most noteworthy fact, and one not unexpected, has been the manifestation of a vigorous hostility on the part of the peers to the amended land bill. The concessions which the ministry found it expedient to make to public sentiment are reported to be exceedingly displeasing to a majority of the house of lords, in which the bill originated, and Lord Salisbury and his ministerial associates are now employing their energies in the effort to suppress the revolt of the peers. There is not favorable promise that they will be successful in this, and in anticipation of failure the liberals and Parnellites are preparing to present a solid front in opposition to any mutilation of the bill. The ministry has been very earnestly discussing the question of proclaiming the National League, thus far without a decision. Meantime they are collecting official reports relating to the operations of the league and intended to justify proclamation if it comes. The league has recently been avoiding giving any cause for the proposed action, and the indications are that it will not be immediately taken. The ministry is said to be anxious to reach the parliamentary recess not later than the 27th of this month.

Civil Service Coincidences.

The professed object of civil service examinations is to obtain the best talent that presents itself for positions in the public service. The question of politics, religion, and other personal matters, is supposed to be ignored. The usual rule is to present the names of three or four applicants having the highest standing, as shown by the examination papers, to the local nominating officer who makes his selection from them. He is not supposed to know what the politics of the applicant whom he appoints. The local examining board is not supposed to know. But some curious things have happened at various places in connection with appointments of this kind during the last two years and a half. In the New York custom house, while Hedden was collector, all the men appointed were democrats and belonged to the faction of the democracy of which the collector was a member. This was a strange coincidence. But Hedden did not live long, politically speaking. The newspapers started a cry that he was breaking the civil service regulations, an investigation was held, and Mr. Hedden stepped down and out. Similar coincidences happened in the Baltimore post-office and in many other places. But it is not a safe thing to do for the local nominating power to bring about these curious coincidences. Theoretically, a republican candidate for a position in the Omaha post-office, for instance, stands as good a chance of appointment as a democrat, provided he passes as good an examination.

Mr. E. Favé, of New York.

Mr. E. Favé, of New York, this week successfully accomplished the casting in bronze of the mammoth buffalo head which is to be placed over the por-

tain her southern boundary and Turkey proper. Bulgaria and Roumelia consolidated would be able to place an army in the field that, with such support as Turkey and her allies might afford, would present almost insuperable difficulties to Russia's long-contemplated march to the sea.

Russia's aggressive operations in Afghanistan continue to excite attention, particularly from the British government, which also finds cause for concern in the developments in Northern India. For months Russia has been steadily pushing on toward the elevated region that overhangs India in the north, and the further development of her designs is awaited with special solicitude in England. While Herat is still menaced by her forces, the scene of her activity has been transferred to districts that are not separated from India by so wide a "buffer," and which admit by the narrow Indian pass ways it may be possible to organize a revolt against British rule. It is not probable that any offensive movement will be undertaken until the Transcaspian Railway shall have extended so as to serve as a base of supplies; but in the meantime Russian agents will not be idle. The discontent of native rulers in northern India will afford an opportunity for Russian intrigue. And as the railway grows the available points of attack are multiplied. When Russia at last determines to force her way to the Indian ocean England will need the warm support of all the native Indian rulers, some of whom are not at present feeling the most friendly toward her.

Little Belgium is being drawn into the great European maelstrom of warlike turmoil, and it is perhaps the best thing that could happen to Belgium to have the fact made plain that in any great continental struggle it must look for the preservation of independence mainly to itself. England is supposed to be pledged by treaty to the maintenance of Belgium neutrality and a great deal of money has been spent on the construction and continuance of a great entrenched camp at Antwerp for the reception of a corps of British allies. But in the event of a violation of Belgium soil by the armed forces of Germany and France the camp at Antwerp would be of little value. In the recent papers on European politics written by Sir Charles Dilke, the fact is made plain that England's ability to defend the neutrality of Belgium is as dubious as its readiness to make the required sacrifice of men and money. As the writer justly remarks, "it is the Belgians who, when Germany and France fall out, if the struggle is a long or doubtful one, will have to pay the piper." The Belgian general who has got into trouble by his freedom of speech merely echoes the opinion of Sir Charles Dilke that "their fortifications at Namur and Liege, their possible adoption of personal service and a large increase of their army and of their expenditure upon defense, may save them if they have the courage." An army of 50,000 men is a ridiculously inadequate defense for Belgium, situated as it is, and if it wants to retain its present color on the map of Europe, the sooner it adopts the self-protecting attitude of Switzerland the better.

The War of Commercial and Financial Discrimination.

The war of commercial and financial discrimination which is now going on between Russia and Germany strikes the impartial observer as being very foolish and likely to prove very costly. There has never been any love lost between the Russian and German people, though since Teutonic indignation at the Russification of the Baltic provinces wore itself out, it has seemed as if the political accord of the two empires was established on a permanent basis. The job which the Russian government has undertaken to drive out the German traders and German people in the Baltic and western provinces seems to be irrational. In the last fifteen years there has been an immigration of probably 600,000 Germans into Russia, and they have contributed to the natural development of the country. Germany takes about \$50,000,000 or 32 per cent of the annual exports of Russia, and contributes about \$88,000,000 or 40 per cent of Russian imports. One would imagine that an infusion of German thrift, intelligence and perseverance would be a very good thing for Russia, and it is difficult to understand what is to be gained by the expulsion of Germans and the prohibition of trade with Germany.

The Witching Hour.

When the mantle of night over the earth is spread and asky with its twinkling gems is started. Again on the roof of the back-yard shed The felino solo and chorus is heard. These neighboring windows are upward raised And white-robed forms through the gloom And swift from the hands of men half-crazed The showers of boots and bootleaks fly. Hubbed for awhile are the lullabies. And the wretched people are made to bed, But ere sweet sleep has sealed their eyes, The concert's resumed on another shed.

A Constable Defendant.

Mortiz Stegeman, a constable from the second ward, is engaged to keep order on Sundays by Mr. Ruser, who keeps a saloon and recreation garden west of the city. Last Sunday some young rascals insisted upon dancing without paying the required amount asked for the terpsichorean privileges. Stegeman demanded the money when a young man named Pickard, a relative of the one who was sent to the penitentiary for killing Gorman Bowers some years ago, became obstreperous. He drew a dirk on Stegeman, when the latter used his club quite effectively. Pickard had the constable arrested for assault and the Anderson's court was adjourned as the place of trial. Max Kuhn appeared for the defendant and yesterday secured a change of venue. There is considerable feeling in this case, and the witnesses seem to agree that Stegeman was in the right.

It was on old oriental doctrine the woman have no soul. More enlightened philosophy concedes that they have purer, finer, more exalted souls than men. But they are too often contained in feeble, suffering bodies which hamper and retard their full development. For all these painful ailments incident to the sex, Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is the best specific in the world, and is sold under a positive guarantee that it will cure all this class of ailments. Price reduced to \$1. By druggists.

Colonel E. D. Webster arrived this morning from San Francisco, having been away several weeks. He stopped at his ranch near Stanton, and will leave for home on Saturday.

ian ship bound from Geneva to Buenos Ayres. Through the carelessness of the authorities of the latter place the disease was allowed to spread, and it gained a foothold in the Argentine Republic, crossed the Andes range and invaded the Pacific coast of the South American continent. The effects were most disastrous. Thousands of deaths occurred, the free movement of commerce was interfered with, and the high prices of provisions naturally caused great suffering. The South American republics in their efforts to adopt sanitary regulations have had to battle with the superstitions of a mass of ignorant people; but concerted action on the part of the different governments would undoubtedly stimulate healthy local action in the matter. The importance of the proposed congress should be recognized by the United States.

The history of the negotiations by which certain English capitalists were to become possessors of \$300,000 of Hawaiian bonds is not yet complete. The Hawaiian revolution comes just in time to prevent the consummation of the transaction. It appears that the law authorized a loan payable in United States gold coin; the bonds the English sent on for the finance minister's signature were payable in English money. This irregularity might have been overcome, but the English syndicate proposed to deduct \$35,000 and one month's interest from the full amount of the bonds. The Hawaiian minister of finance declined to complete a transaction in which such extraordinary financiering was a principal feature.

Prominent Persons.

According to a Washington correspondent Secretary Lamar now has his trousers and his hair both cut in the latest style. It is a fact not generally known that Harrison, the boy preacher, is a brother of Carter Harrison, of Chicago. Powell and Foraker, the democratic and republican candidates for governor in Ohio, were classmates at college and are warm personal friends. Stanley, the African explorer, is to have \$50,000 for a book from a London publisher if he survives his present expedition. The prospect ought to keep Mr. Stanley alive.

The New Chemical.

The new chemical now at the police station, will be removed to the No. 3 engine house tomorrow. It is a fine piece of workmanship, one of the most powerful, and largest capacity made. It will not only be a beneficial acquisition to our already very efficient fire department. It is from the factory of Charles T. Hollowell, Baltimore, and is as handsome and durable a machine as there is in the country.

Mysterious Disappearance.

No news has been received as yet from the missing George J. Ambrust, and his wife and friends are in a state of painful uncertainty and solicitude. He left his Cambridgeport home on Friday for a dinner with accounts aggregating \$600, which he was anxious to collect, but since that time he has not been either seen nor heard from, notwithstanding a diligent search has been maintained since his disappearance.

OUR LITTLE GRANDCHILD.

Cleaned, Purified, and Beautified by the Cuticura Remedies. It affords me pleasure to give you this report of the cure of our little grandchild by your Cuticura Remedies. The child was born with a large tumor on his left hand which began to swell and had every appearance of a large boil. We consulted all the best physicians, but they all told us it was a running sore. Soon other sores appeared on his face and neck. The tumor on his hand became more and more painful and it took less time for him to break out. A sore throat, which he could not swallow, and a sore on his chest, which he could not breathe, were very offensive. His head was so sore, and he was so restless, that he would not sleep. He was taken out of his mother's arms, and he was taken to the Cuticura Remedies. He was cured in a few days, and he is now a healthy child. The tumor on his hand is now a small scar, and he has no more sores. We are very much encouraged, and we will use the Cuticura Remedies for our other children. We will use the Cuticura Remedies for our other children. We will use the Cuticura Remedies for our other children.

ITCHING.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases." ITCHING. Pain, Inflammation and Weakness of the Skin. The Cuticura Remedies are the best for itching, and they are sold everywhere. The Cuticura Remedies are the best for itching, and they are sold everywhere. The Cuticura Remedies are the best for itching, and they are sold everywhere.

HAGAN'S Magnolia Balsam. For the Complexion. It makes a lady of 40 appear like 20. It is a harmless liquid, and it is sold everywhere. The Cuticura Remedies are the best for itching, and they are sold everywhere.

Notice. Hida will be received by a board of public lands and buildings at any time before August 13, 1887, at 2 p. m. for donations for the location of the site of the new building. The board will meet on August 13, 1887, at 10 a. m. in the Secretary's office. J. W. 1887. J. W. 1887.

COUNTY SCHOOL MATTERS. Interesting figures and facts relating to the new school districts. Florence Thursday and in conjunction with Director King made the following adjustment between districts No. 5 and 11: Appraisal school house site, Burlington, etc., for district No. 5, 1,100; Proportion district No. 11, entitled to, 1,372.50; Cash on hand July 11, in district No. 5, 2,611.00; Proportion No. 11 is entitled to, 1,029.00; Proportion No. 5 is entitled to, 1,582.50; Cash on hand July 11, 1887, in district No. 5, 159.80; Proportion for district No. 11, 74.70; Property for district No. 5, 118.00; District 5 will retain school site, furniture, etc., 3,100.00; Also amount in hands of county treasurer, 130.00; Also amount in hands of district treasurer, 690.00; Total, \$2,970.40.

District No. 5 will pay over to district No. 11, out of district treasury, 1,029.00. The adjustment in districts No. 3 and 87 has not been settled yet owing to the boundary lines of the school districts between Omaha and South Omaha not having as yet been permanently defined. Out of the districts adjusted under the new situation of affairs in only one case has the city school district been obliged to pay out any money, and that was in District No. 37, the old Quail district. Mr. Bruner and Mr. Piper, secretary of the board of education, will meet to-day to examine the appraisements that have been made. The superintendent is rushed with his business these days. The meeting of the teacher's institute will be held at the high school. On the 20th, 26th and 27th examination of teachers for county schools will take place, and then he will have to make out his annual report.

Omaha receives under these appraisements \$8,804.10, as follows: District No. 2, \$2,927.36; District No. 3, 1,931.88; District No. 4, 1,447.41; District No. 5, 1,582.50; District No. 6, 4,986.54. The whole of district No. 3 comes into the city, which includes valuable property. Valuable property is also secured in No. 6. The city only pays out \$1,745.98 in money in district No. 38, and is held for bonded indebtedness in that district to the amount of \$1,745.98. Property obtained in this district valued at \$5,000.

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