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THE DAILY BEE.

Bworn Statement of Circulation.

Btate of Nebraska,
County of Douglass,
Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bes Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending April 20, 1888, was as follows:

Saturday, April 14. 19,115.
Sanday, April 16. 18,600
Monday, April 16. 19,000
Tuesday, April 17. 18,050
Wednesday, April 18. 17,925 Sworn Statement of Circulation.

Average 18.363

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this flat day of April, A. D., 1888, N. P. FEII.

Notary Public.

Notary Public.

Btate of Nebraska. | 8.5.
County of Douglas. | 8.5.
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 April, 1837, was 14;316 copies; for May, 1837, 14,237 copies; for June, 1837, 14,147 copies; for July, 1837, 14,033 copies; for August, 1887, 14,151 copies; for September, 1837, 14,349 copies; for October, 1837, 14,331 copies; for November, 1837, 15,226 copies; for December, 1837, 15,041 copies; for Junuary, 1888, 15,062 copies; for February, 1868, 15,062 copies; for March, 1888, 19,682 copies. GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Bworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 16th day of April, A. D. 1888, N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

OMAHA is not built on the balloon order. The padded and paid puff of last Sunday's New York World was nothing if not gas.

MR. J. STERLING MORTON thinks Cleveland will decline the nomination. The sage of Arbor Lodge doesn't know the man with the nineteen-inch shirt

CONNECTICUT would be pleased to put her favorite son, General Hawley, forward as a promising candidate for the presidency. But there is the lurking fear that he spoiled his chances by marrying an English nurse.

In the midst of the grave and pressing practical problems of the day, the leading Chicago and New York editors find time to inflict this pertinent problem on their readers: "If a hen and a half lay an egg and a half in a day and a half, how many eggs will six hens lay in seven days?"

JAY GOULD has adopted literature as a profession. For the past few weeks he has been writing letters nearly every day to the directors of the Missouri Pacific and other railroads. Mr. Gould is a high priced letter writer. Security holders of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas have paid thousands of dollars for every line he writes.

AN eminent American politician once said he would rather walk a hundred miles than write a letter. Next to writing foolish letters nothing is more indiscreet in a politician than saying foolish things. Mr. Montgomery's interview in the Chicago Herald, affords a striking illustration of this fact.

THE race horse Dexter with his record of 2:171 was king of the turf in the early days of the war. But since his time Goldsmith Maid, Rarus, J. I. C. and Maud S. have lowered his record until the champion is nowhere. The record of Dexter is analogous to the high tariff record of republican war horses, still in harness and still kicking because there is younger blood in the field trained in a new school to lower the war tariff record.

MR. VAUGHN was evidently misinformed when he stated under outh that the Republican only circulates 2,000 dailies all told. The American newspaper directory for 1888 credits the Omaha Republican with a daily circuation exceeding 3,000, but less than 4,000. The figures in the directory are made up from statements furnished by the publishers. Mr. Vaughn should by all means amend his petition.

THE proceedings at the St. George dinner in New York city not long ago brought to light-that a new and uncertain element in politics has been introduced in the Empire state. It was announced at the dinner that for the past year the naturalization of 130,000 British Americans has been quietly going on, which will add a "British" voting constituency to the state. This is a turn in the political wheel which politicians have not counted upon. Of course as a "British" vote this element will oppose anything Irish. The trick of capturing this British element by abusing the Irish, and yet not to give offense to the Irish by alienating its vote, will be a unique spectacle in the coming national game.

IT is a sad commentary on Mr. Andrew Carnegie's judgment that he reopened his extensive iron works at Braddock, Pa., under Pinkerton protection. The strike at his works has been in progress some time. Mr. Carnegie's proposition to his men to pay them according to a sliding scale, a hobby of his, was rejected. In a petulant temper, it seems, he started his large plant with new men. No violence of any kind was offered by the strikers. But Mr. Caruegie dotermined to overawe them by armed guards. In calling in these mercenaries he invited a bloody riot a day or two ago, which would not have taken place if the Pinkertons were not there. The state of Penusylvania knows from the terrible experience of the Pittsburg riots that she is pecuniarily responsible for the maintenance of order and protection of private property within her borders. The duty of preserving order belongs to the state. The stand taken by Mr. Carnegie is consequently unjustitlable and unlawful.

The Lease Declared Void.

The decision of the supreme court of Nebraska, declaring void the lease of the Atchison & Nebraska railroad by the Burlington & Missouri railroad, is a matter of the very highest importance both from its legal and material aspects. As to the former, it settles definitely and permanently that there can be no lease or consolidation of parallel and competing railroads in this state. The decision makes it entirely plain, by reference both to the language of the constitution and of the statutes, that railroad lines which are not continuous or connected in Nebraska cannot be lawfully operated as one corporation. In other words, no two lines running parallel to each other, and therefore naturally or presumably in competition, can consolidate or in any way become subject to the control, management or operation of one corporation, either by lease, sale of stocks, bonds, or franchises, or by any other method. The fundamental and statutory laws of Nebraska actually prohibit any union between parallel lines of railroad in this state. So far as this form of monopoly is concerned, a complete check to it is furnished in exist-

ing laws, of the scope and authority of which there can be no question. Regarded in its material aspect, the people of the seven counties through which the Atchison & Nebraska road pass are to be congratulated upon the supreme court decision. Traversing one of the best agricultural regions of the state, it is not to be doubted that run as an independentline that road can with proper management be made to contribute largely to the improvement of that section, while being profitable to its stockholders. The purpose of the B. & M. in securing control of it was to impair its enterprise as a competing line, and this it has effectively done since it obtained the control seven years ago. Furthermore, it has given the B. & M. the power to exact from the people of the region traversed by the Atchison & Nebraska unjust and unreasonable charges, which have been in no small degree a detriment to them. Under new conditions to be expected changes in these respects will be effected of great value to the people along the nearly two hundred miles of

the Atchison & Nebraska road. The victory for the state in this matter is an important one, and Attorney General Leese is entitled to great credit for his intelligent management of the case. The result will go far to justify the confidence that has been felt in him as a judicious and careful lawyer, who is at all times watchful of the interests of the state.

Protect the Settlers. It is obviously the paramount duty of congress, in legislating for the forfeiture of unearned railroad land grants. to provide that the settlers in good faith on these lands, purchased from the railroads, shall be protected against loss. It seems evident that the land grant forfeiture bill before the senate does not make adequate provision for such protection. Our Washington dispatches have reported several amendments submitted by Senator Manderson which seem to be clearly necessary in order that the bill shall do no injustice to those who have bought lands from the railroads believing they were getting a perfectly valid title. It appears that as the bill stands it provides that purchasers of torfeited lands may buy them of the United States at two dollars and fifty cents an acre, but as Senator Manderson said regarding this there is danger that it would be construed by the courts to give no redress to the purchaser against the railroads. The amendments proposed by Senator Manderson provide that nothing in the act shall be construed "as in any manner affecting any cause of action existing in favor of any purchaser against his grantor for breach of any covenant of title," and also that nothing in the act shall be construed as limiting the rights granted purchasers or settlers by the act of March, 1887, which contains important provisions for the protection of purchasers of land from land-grant railroad companies

whose title had been declared forfeit. In referring to the bill before the senate, Mr. Manderson said it was encumbered by a good deal of matter extraneous to it, and this, taken in connection with the criticism of the bill by Senator Hoar, ought to induce a more careful investigation of the character and probable effects of the measure than the senate appears to have given. Mr. Hoar charged that a scheme had been organized in Washington to get possession, through fraud, of valuable portions of the lands proposed to be forfeited, in the belief that in case the lands are forfeited the settlers who have purchased from the railroads to which the lands were granted will lose their claim and title. He said men had been hired to go to these lands and enter homestead or pre-emption claims, preparatory to taking possession under the public land laws as soon as the titles of purchasers from the railroads should become worthless by reason of the forfeiture of

There is nothing in this statement that is at all incredible, but in any event it is clearly the duty of congress not to allow this measure to pass without providing for such complete and just protection to the purchasers of the railroad grant-lands as shall fully shield them against all chance of loss. It is not difficult to conceive of such a scheme as Senator Hoar suggests, and which he claimed to have positive information of. and it is certainly expedient to guard against the possibility of a conspiracy of this character to rob the settlers who have purchased of the railroads in good faith the lands subject to forfeiture The amendments to the pending bill pro nesed by Senator Manderson appear to be sufficient to supply the required protection, and it is to be hoped they will not fall of acceptance by the senate.

the railroad grants.

THERE is nothing surprising in the fact that ex-Senator McDonald, of Indiana, has publicly proclaimed his determination to thwart, if possible, the ambition of Governor Gray to secure the | defend it against overy pretender, St. Louis. The hostility of these two or enunuting like an enights from a smouthed to \$349,000. nomination for the vice presidency at "whether representing the monarchy

leaders of Indiana democracy is of long | plebiscrie." The same uncompromising standing, and the friends of Gray have understood that they would encounter the opposition of the ex-senator if they pushed the governor for the vice presidency. They have shown themselves not only indifferent to this, but able to carry out their purpose of sending a Gray delegation to St. Louis, and it is not probable the efforts of McDonald will have any great effect, particularly if it shall transpire that Cleveland wants Gray on the ticket. It may make some difference, however, in the vote of Indiana, where ex-Senator McDonald has many warm friends. and from this point of view republicans can regard the breach with entire complacency.

AN ardeat democratic admirer of Congressman McShaue slopped over and furnished a sensational piece of political gossip to a Chicago paper the other day, in which McShane's election to the United States senate is confidently predicted as the outcome of a triangular fight in the next legislature. This stupendous sensation affords a feast for the famishing vultures that subsist on the remains of a moribund newspaper. They see a chance to frighten Senator Manderson into shelling out some of his surplus to keep them on their unsteady legs another season. And they supplement the specter of Banquo McShane with the formidable shadow of Rosewater emerging from behind Van Wyck to settle down in General Manderson's cushioned seat at the national capital. This is enough to frighten anybody, and we are not surprised to learn that Senator Manderson is already on his way home to stop the awful conspiracy. Incidentally his presence may be absolutely essential to keep the played-out organ out of the clutches of the sheriff.

Other Lands Than Ours.

England continues to find the somewhat disgraceful condition of affairs in the army and navy a leading subject of discussion, and there is perhaps none of more serious concern to her. In a recent notable address General Wolseley made this subject his text, and his remarks are said to have taken deep hold on the English mind. He said that at this time it behooves the people of England to know not only the truth, but the whole truth, with respect to its army and navy. All the great nations of Europe, with the exception of England, are armed to the teeth, and the political horizon shows nothing promising. He urged that it was the paramount duty of the country to support the ministry in efforts to place the army and navy on a proper footing. Political affairs in England have not been exceptionally interesting during the past week. Beyond a passage in the commons between Gladstone and Balfour, in which the veteran statesman scored the youthful representative of coercion very severely, and some sharp strictures by Lord Randolph Churchill on the general policy of the government, not much has transpired to attract general attention. For the moment the Irish question seems to be in the declared policy of the government some Australian sheep no promise that it is to undergo any change. The party opposing home rule seems to be as firmly in the saddle as it has ever been. On the other hand there is no evidence of discouragement on the part of those who advocate home that they are doing constant and honest work in behalf of the cause.

The event of the week in Germany has been the visit of Queen Victoria, who received an enthusiastic popular reception and was accorded all the distinction due to her station. If her visit had anything more than a social character it has not transpired. She had an agreeable conference with all the royal personages, did homage at the tomb of the dead emperor, and held conversation in the language of the fatherland with Bismarck, which he is reported to have been much pleased with. It is more than probable the matrimonial question was referred to, and very likely Victoria advised that her grand-daughter and namesake should wait. If so, however, the keenscented correspondents have not discovered it. As to the emperor, he has within a few days grown marvelously better, and the physicians are reported to think that the crisis in his case is passed, and that he again may become a sound man. It is certainly an important fact in his favor that he has recovered his sense of taste and is having an excellent appetite. Nothing better could be wished for Germany, and indeed for Europe, than that Frederick should live and continue to rule for yet many years. Such an assurance would do more than anything else at this time to restore confidence in Europe and make for a more certain peace and prosperity.

The spirit of Boulangerism seems to be less rampant in France. There is not a reaction, but a sober second thought. This is largely due to the wise and courageous attitude of Premier Fioquet, who has certainly appeared to advantage during the sharp debates in the chamber of deputies, and has shown that he has not been rattled by the Boulanger scare. In the great discussion upon the vote of confidence he attacked with splendid effect Bonapartists and Boulangerists alike, while half Paris was astir outside to 'see Boulanger take his seat." His cool reply to M. de Cassagnac of the right that he considered "the present circumstances less perilous than they have been represented," coupled with an instant turn to the left and center declaring that nevertheless the situation was serious enough to dumand an expression of entire confidence, and not merely the boon of "prayers for the condemned." seems to have electrified the chamber. His speech was full of points, as when he declared that the republic wanted neither anarchy nor a dietator, and that the government would

language, sharp retort, and pungent sayings marked Floquet's part in the debate on the effort to rebuke him for having appointed de Freycinet, a civilthat such a choice, certainly unusual in modern days, was "revolutionary,"

ian, as war minister. To the charge no reply could have been neater than that forcing a general into political agitations was what was really revolutionary. His element allusion to de Freycinet's relations to Gambetta was no less happy.

The German government has carved out for itself colonial possessions in Africa estimated to cover 740,000 square miles. The French have African possessions amounting to 550,000 square miles. Portugal, Spain, Italy and England have African possessions. It is but a question of time when a great political allotment of the map of Africa will need to be made, and accrediting to each country the areas seized upon, Africa will be almost as European as its sister continent to the north. Whether this political change will be for the benefit of the native population will depend very largely upon the wisdom and generosity shown by the absorbing powers. There are certain sections of equatorial Africa where the climatic conditions are such as to preclude the possibility of work being carried on by European colonists except the duty of supervising native workers. It is understood that, in view of this fact, the German government has under contemplation certain plans of industrial development which involve some kind of compulsory labor on the part of the natives, it being generally admitted that the latter will never of themselves take to even moderate work. As nature bountifully supplies them with the few neccessaries needed for life in a tropical climate, there is no incentive to enter upon gainful occupations; but when compulsion of any kind is employed in the place of individual initiative, it becomes difficult to draw the line between this method and slavery. Such forms of coercion may be eminently to the advantage of the foreigners who have arbitrarily seized upon the territory, but it by no means follows that the personal happiness of those who are made to pass their lives in work when they would prefer, as their ancestors from time immemorial have, to pass their lives in leisure, will be improved in any marked degree. The solution of the African question on the continent of Africa is one which will bear careful watching.

The proverb delares that we find comfort in the misfortunes of others. If that be so, there is consolation in the eported fact that the English colonists in New Zealand and Victoria and other Australian colonies are devoured by rabbits. Some sentimental bodies imported the rabbit into the colonies, probably as a reminder of home, sweet home. They forgot the wretched experience of the canny Scot who carried a thistle with him that "auld lang syne" might not be forgotten, and so scattered the pest broadcast over the abeyance, and although allusions to it whole country. The rabbits have reare made from time to time, so far as duced the feeding capacity of walks with respect to it is concerned there is over fifty per cent, and the settlers begin to fear that, in a short time, there will be no return to their mutton. Now an active war of extermination is going on. Sections of land are laid off and the sheep driven away. Poisoned wheat, oats and carrots are rule, and there is no reason to doubt | distributed over the ground, and millions of rabbit skins are shipped to London and there manufactured into fancy furs, or honestly left to figure in their native colors. The weekly cost of an exterminating party of about thirty men operating on an area of a thousand acres s roughly estimated at about \$600, less \$300 for the proceeds of the skins. The price of liberty in farming in those colonies is "eternal vigilance."

For the second time in its short history as an independent state the little kingdom of Belgium is to have a regency. It began with a regency, and it would not be surprising if the return to that form should mark the end of monarchical government there. King Leopold II. has alienated the affections of his subjects, not only by his subserviency to German imperialism but by spending in foreign speculative enterprises the enormous wealth which he and his late father accumulated, whilst as the same time the country has been overrun with pauperism and has been afflicted with industrial troubles that have fomented discontent and the spirit of anarchy. There is no country in Europe in which the doctrines of socialism have taken root quicker or spread more extensively than in Belgium. Universal suffrage, secularism and state education are the demands that have been formulated at every socialistic demonstration; and if the radicals, in the event of the king's abdication, should succeed in uniting with the moderate liberals a great step might be made toward the erection of a truly representative government.

Delegates from Newfoundland are to confer with the Dominion government on the annexation question in June. The fact seems to be that neither Canada nor the island wants annexation very badly, but the proposed step would complete the unification of British North America, and so commends itself to the imperial authorities. The Toronto Mail draws a doleful picture of Newfoundland's affairs. Poverty abounds, as is shown by the annual ex-penditure of \$150,000 for poor relief among a total population of less than 200,000. Education is largely sectarian, and the people are backward in civilization. The mining and fishing rights of the French have not yet been defined satisfactorily to the islanders. Moreover, there is ill-feeling between the Protestant and Roman Catholic elements, which is constantly taking some lawless form. "We have here ready made," says the Mail, "all the elements which go to make a troublesome, costly and disaffected province."

Sale of Bonds.

Washington, April 27 .- The offers for sale

STATE AND TERRITORY.

State Jottings. Stewart will build a \$10,000 school

completion.

Loup City's waterworks are nearing

York wants, and her papers say, will

have, a new hotel. O'Neil's public schools are in a better condition that ever before. Weeping Water is reaching after a

pressed brick manufactory. The Union Pacific will extend its line from Loup City to Arcadia.

Nebraska railroaders are making s mad rush to Glen Rock, Wyo. The enterprising business men of

Schuyler will repair the Platte river bridge. The frail and fickle women of Blair

have been notified by the mayor to In one year \$12,000 of delinquent taxes have been gathered by the treasurer of

Saline county. Aurora is sitting upon the threshold

of a boomlet that will expand and grow with the season. Oscar Torrence, of Weeping Water,

in a mad frolic with a fractious colt was seriously disabled. Dr. Gerth, state veterinarian, is dis-

covering glandered horses in almost every county in the state. Dr. Gandy was finally proven guilty

and will probably get more than five years in the penitentiary. A general complaint is found in state papers concerning the slowness of the telegraph system along the B. & M.

line.

A loving and giddy couple living in Burt county eloped this week, leaving loving and distracted parents very much excited. The mad dog at Hendley has been

killed, and people bitten round about Hendley are anxious to know what the result will be.

Mr. F. Marhun, a farmer living five miles east of Crete, was kicked in the head by a colt last Sunday morning, and will probably die.

A Mrs. Smith, of Tekamah, went to the depot to see a friend off. She got into the passenger coach and in at-tempting to get out after the traid had started almost lost her life.

McMahon, the B. & M. guard who shot Charlie Wilson on Wednesday at Stewart, waived preliminary trial, giving recognizance in the sum of \$1,000 for his appearance at the May term of district court.

The twenty-first annual convention of the Nebraska Sunday school association to be held at York commencing Tuesday afternoon, May 22, at 2 o'clock, and continuing Wednesday and Thursday, will be largely attended.

A son of Chief Henry Fontenelle, of the Omaha tribe, was in Blair a few days ago soliciting cattle to herd on the reservation. The educated Indian is sufficiently civilized and enlightened to look after business interests like his white brother.

This is the season of the year for the following item to be circulated in the Nebraska papers: "A prairie schooner passed through our town last Sunday on its return from the west, bound eastward. The wagon sheet bore the follewing inscription: "Tryin' 2 git bac 2 my wifes people my name's Eli."

The prospects in railroad building in Nebraska this year are not very promising. The Union Pacific will not do much in the line and the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley will do but little, although more than any other. The B. & M. was the pushing road last year, but the strike this year will probably put aside all plans for extensions if there were such made.

There is a school ma'am, Miss McFarland, up in Holt county, this state, who should bid for some little notoriety as a house-mover. It is said that recently she found it necessary to have moved a small frame shed 10x12 feet, from the east to the north side of her residence. With a degree of assurance worthy of a Hercules, she provided herself with a number of "rolling-pins," broom-sticks and improvised crowbars and commenced the task. Aided by a five-yearold brother, she succeeded in moving the shed as desired, the greatest difficulty being in anchoring it to the larger structure.

The Sioux City corn palace will cost \$100,000.

The management of the Iowa state university is to be investigated. Congressman Hayes assures Clinton people there is no doubt that their

bridge bill will pass. The annual convention of the Roman Catholic Protective society will be held at Waterloo June 20. Mayor Rohrer has asked all the police

officers appointed under the Groneweg administration to resign. Dallas county is on the eve of a county seat fight, as an effort is being made to

remove it from Adel to Perry. The first Masonic lodge in Davenpor was chartered November 10, 1851, and organized with Austin Corbin its worshipful master.

The Muscatine News publishes the names of sixty-nine young men, engaged in active business in that city four years ago, who have gone away. Articles of incorporation have been

filed with the secretary of state for the Stearns paint manufacturing company of Davenport with a capital of \$25,000. The \$60,000 stock in the new Rock Island-Davenport Ferry company, to operate the Mississippi ferry so long

conducted by Spencer, Robinson & Co. has been subscribed. Harry Coates, an Albia butcher, while attempting to ride across the track in front of the west bound fast mail near Albia, Sunday, was struck by the engine, and both he and his horse were

instantly killed. Owners of Jersey cows near Marshalltown are alarmed over a disease which is carrying off that class of animals. The disease is malignant in the extreme; it attacks the brain and the animals remain

most of the time in a drowsy state. Frank Pierce, the Des Moines constable who made himself noted by his sleuth hound following of whisky sellers, has been indicted by the grand jury of that city for extorting money from guilty parties.

The Press, of Sioux Falls, and the Sentinel, of LeMars, are endeavoring to persuade the people of their respective towns that the chief end and aim of Sioux City is to hurt LeMars and Sioux Falls by building the Sioux City & Northern.

A Day's Committee Work. Washington, April 27. - The senate com nittee on education and labor at its meeting to-day ordered favorable reports on the fellowing: Senator Blair's bill to restrict the sale of opium in the District of Columbia and the territories; the house bill to establish a department of labor; the senate joint resolution proposing an amendment to the consti-tution forever prohibiting the manufacture, importation, exportation and transportation and sate of inquors in the United States.
Senator Call was authorized to report as
from the committee his till of the last congress to establish a national college of dental

THE GUARD IN THEIR GLORY.

Brilliant Military Reception Ten-Nebraska City's paving grade is to be dered Governor Thayer.

A PROUD DAY FOR THE BOYS.

The Edward Creighton Company Makes a Magnificent Showing in Appearance and Evolutions -A Very Swell Event.

Governor Thaver's Recention.

Fully conscious of the admiring gaze of balcony crowded with fashion and beauty, the Edward Creighton Guards, N. N. G., stood three ranks deep in exposition hall at 10 o'clock last evening, each man as imme vable as a statue, awaiting the entrance of the chief executive of the state and his staff The company stood near the west end of the hall, and just south of them was the Second Infantry band, whose inspiring strains added greatly to the pleasures of the occasion. Over the west end of the hall were the floral letters "Welcome to Our Commander-in-Chief." The hall was prettily decorated with bunting and the ceiling swung with green festoons. On the north side were three camp tents. The orchestra was almost concealed behind the luxuriant plants in front of them, while the balcony was thronged with a bewildering profusion of pretty faces, beautiful dresses, swallow tails and

military trappings,
Just before 10 o'clock the bugle sounded and the company fell into line. Almost on the stroke of the hour the east door opened and the governor and staff entered and the band struck up "Hail to the Chief," The governor appeared in a black Prince Albert coat and slouch hat, and his staff were re-splendent with gold lace and buttons. After the formal presentation of the company to the governor, inspection of arms followed, the party being escorted along the ranks by C. J. Symth, captain of the company.

The adjutant general reported everything satisfactory to the governor, and a drill followed. lowed. The movements were all executed with promptness and decision showing prac-tice in drill. The boys had on their new dress uniforms and presented a very handome and warlike appearance.
The next feature had been put down

upon the programme as "special num-ber," and had excited some curiosity as to the significance of the two words. It was fully explained when Captain Smyth stepped forward with a handsome gold mounted sword and handed it to Governor Thayer, who, on behalf of the company, presented it to Lieutenant Kennon, of Genoral Crook's staff, who has kindly put in con siderable time drilling the company and otherwise encouraging them. The governor's remarks were brief and appropriate. The prised, was equal to the occasion and made graceful response.
The governor next addressed the company

telling them of the value of such organiza-tions, the interest he felt in them, and trusted the interest would only be main-

tained. His remarks were throughout very complimentary to the boys.

More military evolutions followed, which ended with the stacking of arms in front of the tents and breaking of ranks. The enthusiastic militiamen then gave three cheers for Governor Thayer and almost everybody else oncerned with the affair.

The grand march next followed, the gov-ernor and Miss Kate Murphy leading. Among those seen in line were General Crook and a number of other military officers from th fort, all in full uniform. After this came the reception to the governor, the band mean-while playing a beautiful serenade. Danc-ing followed with an order of fourteen

AMUSEMENTS.

Gus Williams in "Keppler's Fortunes," at Boyd's Last Night.

Williams, the inimitable German comedian, and his excellent company was accorded a vigorous welcome at Boyd's opera house last night. The play was "Keppler's Fortunes," a new one written expressly for the irrepressible Gus, and it suits his varied is allowable, is sustained by an endless series of the most excruciatingly funny situations and brightened by the catchiest of catchy songs, sung as no one but Gus Williams can sing them. "Keppler's Fortunes" is bound to become the most popular of all the good plays in Mr. Williams' repertoire. His role is that of Albert Keppler, a New York butcher. His only relative, a brother in Germany, dies intestate, and Keppler tuherits a fortune of \$250,000 mbitious wife attempts to enter a fashion able set, and a new home is purchased. Keppler becomes the prey of a sharper who flatters him a good deal until, quite upset by his good fortune, he disowns one of his daughters, who still clings to her old time

About this time Keppler's lawyer discover that the deceased brother left a will be queathing his fortune to a grandchild whose mother, east off by the testator because of a marriage which had displeased him, had disappeared. Keppler acci-dentally discovers that his grand-nice, the heiress of the fortune, is a sewing girl in his own family. He makes this fact known, returns to butchering, and goes into politics as well.

There are some protty situations, and Mr Williams is very pleasingly cast. Indeed, he has not been seen to better advantage in some years, especially in the more pathetic scenes in which the play abounds, his acting is very forcible. "When We Ran With the Old Machine," a song introduced by Mr. Williams in the third act, is a charming bit of melody and was nicely sung. The support was strong. Miss Watson as Madeline Keppler and Frank Girard as Keppler's fistic

friend, were quite acceptable,
Miss GOODRICH AT THE GRAND.
Notwithstanding the threatening weather of last evening, Miss Goodrich drew a large audience at the Grand opera house to witness the melo-drama, "Zizi." There are in the play a number of very interesting situa-tions which are finely appreciated by nearly every member of the company. rich is afforded an opportunity of doing some quite emotional acting, which is done with most satisfactory results. In the leading role, last evening, she made hosts of friends. Mr. McCann made a great deal of a rather hackneyed burn actor, and Mr. Mabb, Miss Stevens and Miss Belmont were very successful.

Politicians Come to Blows. DENVER, April 26 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE.]--During the entertainment of a delegation of citizens from Dallas, Tex., at Zang's brewery in this city yesterday, Mayor W. Scott Lee and Hon. E. O. Wolcott, attorney for the Denver & Rio Grande railway, and the most prominent republican candidate for the United States senate, camp to blows over a political matter. The two men have long been political enemies, and a few weeks ago Wolcott kielred Lee out of his office. Lee controls the city machinery, which Welcott has been trying to influence but failed. friends of both attempted to pacify the men but hard language was used and blows were struck. The matter has been kept very quiet, but it leaked out to-day. Welcott gained some celebrity by his speech at the New England dinner. He was drunk during Crushed By His Own Train.

KANSAS CITT, Mo., April 26 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE.]-- The death of Ed Sullivan, a well known conductor of the Union Pacific, occurred yesterday at Denver While boarding his train, which was moving out, he slipped and fell under the wheels and was killed. The accident was not known until the train had departed. Sullivan lives here and was a prominent member of Knights of Pythias lodge No. 1 and the Order of Rail-way Conductors. The body will be interred here Saturday.

An Epidemic. Sr. Louis, April 27 .-- [Special Telegram to the BEE. |-The curtain dropped last evening on another romance in which an Indian and a sweet young missionary are the principal ac

tors. About a year ago Miss Ida Belle Rich

ards, daughter of the late Captain S. C. Richards, of this city, who was a cousin of

President Arthur, was detailed by the Pres byterian church for missionary work in the Indian territory. Among the Indians whose sequaintance she formed, was Dr. Eliphalet N. Wright, an educated Cherokee, who is practicing his profession at Lehigh. The pair at once proceeded to tumble into love, and last evening they were married in the Glasgow Avenue Presbyterian church. The groom is a graduate of Albany medical college, and his father, Dr. Allen Wright, was quite a prominent man in the territory.

They Will Prorate the Traffic. CHICAGO, April 27 .- A meeting of the general managers of the lines between Chicago and Missouri river points was held to-day for the purpose of agreeing upon a basis of divisions with lines west of the Missouri river on through business under the new tariff. It was agreed a pro rata division of through business should be made by the con-necting roads concerned in this traffic, a committee being appointed to confer with the auditors with a view to arranging the percentages to govern the interested I

Deserted Their Child.

Kansas City, Mo., April 27.—[Special Telegram to the Brs.]—George and Mary Carley, husband and wife, were to-day arrested, charged with deserting their child. Wednesday night a four-months old child was found on the steps of the children's home. The infant was poorly clad and was almost dying of exposure.

SCROFULOUS SORES.

A Child's Great Sufferings Ended by the Cuticura Remedies.

The Cuticura Remedies.

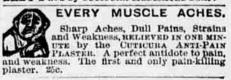
When six months old the left hand of our little grandchild began to swell and had every appearance of a large boil. We poulticed it, but all to no purpose. About five months after, it became a running sore. Soon other sores formed. He then had two of them on each hand, and as his blood became more and more impure it took less time for them to break out. A sore came on the chin, beneath the under lip, which was very offensive. His head was one solid scab, discharging a great deal. This was his condition at twenty-two months old, when I undertook the care of him, his mother having died when he was a little more than a year old, of consumption escrofula of course. He could walk a little, but could not get up if he fell down, and could not move when in bed, having no use of his hands. I immediately commenced with the Cuticura Remedies, using the Cutrcura and Cuticura Soap freely, and when he had taken one bottle of the Cuticura Resourtyent, his head was completely cured, and he was improved in every way. We were very much encouraged, and continued the use of the Remedies for a year and a half. One sore after another healed, a bony matter forming in each one of these five deep ones just before healing, which would finally grow loose and were taken out; then they would heat rapidly. One of these ugly bone formations I preserved. After taking a dozen and a half bottles he was completely cured, and is now, at the age of six years, a strong and healthy child. The scars on his hands must always remain: his hands are strong, though we once feared he would never be able to use them. All that physicians did for him did him no good. All who saw the child before using the Cuticura Remedies and see the child now consider it a wonderful cure. If the above facts are of any use to you, you are at liberty to use them.

MRS, E. S. DRIGGS,

Mrs. E. S. DRIGGS, May 9, 1885. 612 E. Clay St., Bloomington, Ill CUTICUBA, the great skin cure, and CUTICUBA SOAP prepared from it, externally, and CUTICUBA RESOLVENT, the new blood puritier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c; Soap, 25c; Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass. 50 Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Scarp preserved and beauti-



She Tried and Knows.

A leading chemist of New York says: "No plasters of such merit as the Ath-lo-pho-ros Plasters have ever the Ath-lo-pho-ros Plasters havever before been produced." They are a novelty because they are not made simply to sell cheap, they are the best that science, skill and money can produce, and will do what is claimed for them. For sprains, where workness lameness etc. aches, weakness, lameness, etc.

404 Fulion St., Sandusky, O., Nov. 21, '87.

The Athlophores Plaster acted like maric. It is the best I ever tried and I have used many kinds. Our drussist said "plasters are all about the same" but I don't think so now. I sprained my arm and shoulder in July, and it has been painful since, but it does not pain me at all now.

Mrs. Willis Magill.

Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored pie-ture, "Moorish Maiden." THE ATHLOPHOROS CO. 112 Wall St. N. Y.

REEP YOUR EYE OPEN if you would not be victimized by imposters and frauds who are flooding the market with worthless imi-"pirates" who seek to float their worthless oducts on the reputation of Benson's Plaster resort to many tricks for which their class is famous, and if buyers are not exceed ingly cautious they frequently find themselves victimized by unscrupulous dealers who aid and abet in such deception for a division of the profits. Honest dealers will unite with physicians in recommending Benson's Plaster as superior to all other external remedies for coughs, colds, pleurisy, chest pains, backache, kidney affections, malaria, rheumatism, sch tica, lumbago and aches and pains of every do-SEABURY & JOHNSON, scription. Sole Manufacturers, New York.

SAVED HIS LEG

SCROFULA

BONE CURED!

LITHONIA, Ga., August 11, 1237.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlante, Ga.:

Gentlemen—I have been adleted with interation of the legs ever since I was a child, the disease undoubtedly being hereditary, as my mother suffered from scrofulcons symptoms. As I advanced to manhood my affinition increased until the mainty became harrassing and painful toyond the power of words to describe. My right leg particularly became fearfully involved, the left leg being less painfully affocted. Finally, about fourteen years ago, the ulcers on my right leg had eaten through the field into the bone. In order to save my life the doctors determined to amputate my leg below the knee. The operation was successfully performed by Dr. H. V. M. Miller, of Atlanta, and Dr. W. P. Bond, of fathoula. But the loss of my leg gave me only temporary reperformed by Dr. H. V. M. Miller, of Atlanta, and Dr. W. P. Bond, of Inthonia. But the loss of my beg gave res only temporary relief. The polson was still to my system and soon began to show itself again. In a short time affer large ulcers appeared on my left log, covering it from the Luce to the instep. Frequently while at wors I could be tracked by the blood whitch cosed from the huge ulcers, and the scree and rottening holes were so offensive that my fellow-workmen could not stand the steach and would more away from me.

Last winter I was persuaded to try fi. S. S. As a last effort I consented to do so, and about seven months ago I began taking the Epocific. I soon began to feel the good effects of the medicine, the offensive running began to grow less send iess and firstly cassed, the nicera beared, my fless he came firm and solid, and to day, after using twenty-one bottles, I am as lake and shout a men of my years old, but feel now younger and stronger than fidd when I was twenty five. I weigh about I'm pounds. Nothing is to be seen of the terrible disease, or to remiad me of the forture I suffered for so many years, except the scare of the perfectly head ulcers.

I want the world to know of the almost miraculous curse effected on me by £ 8. and I call upon those who wish to know the miraculous curs effected on the first sand I call upon those who wish to know its particulars directly from me to write, and will consider it a pleasure as well as a duly to answer their letters. I refer to Dr. W. P. Bond, or Lithonia, as to the truth of mastatement. Very gratefully yours.

