THE DAILY BEE.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

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

BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors
E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, } s. s.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending June 29, 1888, was as follows:

Saturday, June 23	21,035
Sunday, June 24	22,000
Monday, June 25	20,710
Tuesday, June 26	21,490
Wednesday, June 27	18,300
Thursday, June 28	17,940
Friday, June 29	17,925
Average	20,057

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 30th day of June, A. D., 1888.
N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, } s. s.

George 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 July, 1887, was 14,995 copies; for August, 1887, 14,161 copies; for September, 1887, 15,246 copies; for October, 1887, 14,533 copies; for November, 1887, 15,226 copies; for December, 1887, 15,041 copies; for January, 1888, 15,256 copies; for February, 1888, 15,662 copies; for March, 1888, 19,629 copies; for April, 1888, 18,744 copies, for May, 1888, 18,181 copies; for June, 1888, 19,343 copies.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 30th day of June, A. D. 1888.
N. P. FEIL Notary Public.

AVERAGE DAILY CIRCULATION 20,057

Total for the Week - - - 140,400

MR. CLEVELAND has issued a new civil service rule, but it has not a word about the dangers besetting a second term.

THERE are only fifty-eight pages to the Mills tariff bill. But congressmen enjoy this document so well that they will read no other novel the whole summer long.

GERMAN newspapers are now venting their spleen on Dr. Mackenzie and charging him with all sorts of blunders in his treatment of the late emperor. The Scotch physician, however, will have his revenge when he presents his bill for services.

THE novel and delightful coaching trip of Mr. Blaine through England to Mr. Carnegie's castle in the highlands of Scotland has fully restored him in spirits and health. Mr. Blaine's return to the United States at the end of July is full of significance to his party. He is sure to take a most prominent part in aiding the election of Mr. Harrison.

IN the hands of the prominent business men who met at the board of trade rooms to organize a stock company, the realization of the Palace of Products is assured. There will be no difficulty in raising the amount of stock required, which has been put at $25,000 in shares of $25. Every merchant in the city at a moment's glance can see that as a business venture the indirect returns alone will warrant his subscription to the enterprise. But it is necessary that the celebration this fall shall be an artistic success as well, and for that reason great care should be exercised in the selection of the committees of arrangement.

ATTORNEY GENERAL LEESE, of Nebraska, in his recent refusal to naturalize a Chinese to citizenship followed in line with the decision of the United States circuit court of California. Other courts have ruled similarly. Section 2170 of the revised statutes on naturalization applies "to aliens being free white persons, and to aliens of African nativity, and to persons of African descent." As a Chinaman is neither a white person, nor an African, he is clearly out of the pale of the statute. This was the position taken by General Harrison in the senate. He voted against the Chinese bill on the ground that the law already in force prohibited the naturalization of Chinamen to citizenship. And the courts have borne out Mr. Harrison's views.

EMIGRATION from Norway to the United States has always brought a desirable element noted for its sobriety and thrift. From our consul at Christiana, the report comes that the number of emigrants from that country is increasing constantly since the year 1885, when the low water mark of 14,000 was touched. The year 1882 witnessed the largest exodus of that people. Nearly 29,000 came to our shores at that time. In 1887 the total number of Norwegian emigrants was 20,741, and for 1888 the figures will approximate the emigration for the year 1883, when 22,000 found a home in America. The peculiarity of the Norwegian emigration as compared with other European countries lies in the fact that the rural districts and not the towns are drained of their inhabitants.

THE report comes from New Mexico that the Hammonds, of pork-packing fame, have induced an eastern syndicate to purchase 100,000 acres in New Mexico and stock the range with 250,000 head of cattle. It is the purpose of this syndicate to supply the extensive dressed beef establishments of the Hammonds at Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City, and other cities directly from this mammoth ranch. The selection of the ranches in New Mexico, though somewhat out of the present cattle ranges, was made in the welfare of the company's herds. Snow and ice are never of sufficient depth in the region chosen by the company to interfere with feeding throughout the year, and the elevation from 4,000 to 6,000 feet, is sufficient to ensure freedom from contagious diseases. Although the venture is somewhat of an experiment, there is little doubt but that it will turn out a success.

A Campaign Expedient.

The democratic platform omitted to give any assurance that the party was in sympathy with civil service reform, or that the policy would receive any support from the party in the future. The platform is very generally believed, and not without prominent democratic authority, to have had the approval of the president before it was submitted to the national convention. Even without the statement of Congressman Scott that he carried the document from Washington to St. Louis, and that it was adopted without a single alteration, it would be entirely fair to presume that Mr. Cleveland would not allow so important a matter as the declaration of the principles and policy on which he was to stand to be made without his knowledge and approval of their character. It was of vital importance that the platform be made to fit the candidate, and no man could have been quite so solicitous regarding this as the president. Having absolute command of the situation, it is not at all questionable that he knew every line of the platform before it went to the committee, and it would have been treason punishable with political ostracism to have changed a single word of it.

In view of this the consideration accorded civil service reform in the democratic platform was a bitter disappointment to the radical reformers who had professed a boundless faith in the sincerity of Mr. Cleveland's reform pretensions. They might have hoped for very little from the democratic convention if left to the free expression of its sentiments on this policy, but with Mr. Cleveland as the platform maker they expected an enunciation in behalf of their hobby that would amply justify the confidence they had reposed in their ideal reformer. The failure to get it amazed and discomfitted them, but the newspapers representing this element came bravely forward in merited criticism of the civil service plank, some of them going so far as to denounce the preposterous claim therein set up as contrary to well-attested facts.

Mr. Cleveland has evidently had his attention called to these criticisms, which it is not unlikely he expected. What he permitted to be said in the platform was necessary to silence the democratic clamor against civil service reform. No harm could come to him from his own party simply by claiming for the administration all the glory of inaugurating and maintaining honest reform, so long as the pledge for the future went with the claim. The assumption of superior merit for what had been done involved no danger so far as the democracy was concerned. The peril would be in the promise of continuing the reform, and this was shrewdly omitted. But Mr. Cleveland needs the mugwump vote. He cannot lose any of it without imperiling his chances in New York, and there is great danger that some of it will stray away from him unless he can restore the faith badly shaken by the national platform. This he is endeavoring to do by extending the classification of the civil service so as to include all the officers, clerks and employes in the executive departments, the new regulation going into effect at once.

Will any intelligent citizen, not a confirmed mugwump, be deceived by this obvious campaign expedient of the president? If Mr. Cleveland had been honestly respecting the spirit of the civil service law, as the democratic platform claims, this regulation would have been observed from the beginning of his administration. The authority to order it has rested with him from the first day he entered the presidency, yet he has chosen to put off the exercise of it until the closing year of his administration and until within four months of the presidential election. Had he observed from the outset the principle he now finds it expedient to announce, and which is clearly in line with the spirit of the civil service law, there would have been some virtue in his conduct, but there is none as it is. Having allowed the spoils system to freely operate for three years and a half in the executive departments, until all the positions worth having are occupied by democrats, this model civil service reformer now extends the classification so as to embrace these departments. It is quite probable there will be a chorus of mugwump laudation of this order of Mr. Cleveland, but the intelligence of the man who cannot see in it the cheap electioneering device of a very ordinary politician is deplorably obtuse.

Dilatory Business.

More than two months have passed since the bill to open the Sioux reservation became a law, and still the commission provided for, to secure the consent of the Indians, has not been selected. The country is informed that the president is giving the matter his serious attention, but it may be at least another month before the representatives of the government will be ready to meet with the Indians and ascertain their sentiment regarding the law.

Thus will have been wasted three months of the year in which the law must receive the approval of the Indians or become null and void. Meantime the opponents of the act are not idle. They or their emissaries are industriously at work among the Indians creating hostility to the law, and there is reason to apprehend that their efforts are not wholly without success. There is a considerable element among the Indians that opposed the act while it was pending, and who have since vigorously shown their hostility to it. They are not without influence, and aided by the white men who have personal interests at stake they are enabled to make their influence felt.

The obvious duty and policy of the government was to have pushed this matter with all practicable vigor. The plan should have been to strike while the iron was hot. There are doubless more hostile Indians to be won over now than there were two months ago, and the labors of the commission will consequently be pursued under greater difficulties and less expeditiously than if entered upon a couple of months earlier. The pretence that extraordinary care was necessary in selecting the commission is absurd. Capable and trustworthy men for this service could have been found in a week, without any great expenditure of effort. A more probable and reasonable explanation is that the president has been so much engaged with political work that he has put aside this duty, in the performance of which there was no assurance of any political advantage. The allowance of a year in which to perfect the business provided for by the law does not justify the government in occupying the full time. The intention was to have the reservation opened as soon as it could practicably be done, so that settlers anxious to go there could do so, so that projected railroads through the territory could be commenced, and so that this fertile region could speedily be utilized for the general benefit. It is a mistake that this intention is not being carried out, and it will be a misfortune if the delay shall result in the failure of the law.

Senator Sherman.

Numerous stories have obtained circulation since the national republican convention regarding the impression made upon Senator Sherman by the result of the convention. Most of these have reflected unfavorably upon the Ohio senator. He has been represented as feeling very sore and as privately threatening to do things which could hardly fail to be very damaging to his party. It has been said that he was very much displeased at the course of Governor Foraker, that he contemplated a public denunciation of the methods of General Alger, and that he would have a good deal to say about others whom it is alleged were not entirely faithful to his cause.

It is not at all surprising that Senator Sherman should have felt disappointment at his third failure to secure the nomination of his party, when the chances of success seemed so largely in his favor. It was in all probability his final effort to attain the honorable ambition of being made the candidate of the party in whose cause he has devoted the best years and the most arduous labors of his life. He is sixty-five years old, and his age when the next national convention shall meet, if he live until that time, will doubtless bebar him from appearing in it as a presidential aspirant. It is easy to understand, therefore, that his present disappointment would be greater than ever before. It is not improbable, also, that he has good reasons for feeling aggravated at certain parties.

But Senator Sherman has never sulked and never failed to put forth his best efforts for the success of his party, and he will not now mar his honorable record of loyalty and fidelity to the republican cause. He is too true a man to be for a moment seriously suspected of any such purpose. He believes fully and heartily in the principles of the republican party, and these he will battle for as long as he has the power to do so. Only those who do not know John Sherman, or who have a malicious purpose in disparaging him, will attempt to cast a doubt upon his constancy to his party in every circumstance. The presidency would be a merited reward of his great services to the country, but without it his name will occupy an honored place in our history far above some who have attained that exalted position. Senator Sherman can be trusted to do nothing in derogation of his splendid record.

Ignorance of Sanitary Principles.

Popular Science Monthly.

In his census reports, Dr. Billings states that, in the United States, 100,000 deaths occur every year from strictly preventable diseases alone. This is unquestionably a very moderate estimate, and, if there are reckoned also twelve cases of serious illness for every death, we see what a great amount of suffering results from ignorance of sanitary principles.

But how is this ignorance manifested? Are not our architects competent to deal with the problem of household sanitation? It will be said, perhaps, that it is the province of the architect to direct the entire work of house-building, and to arrange every detail of the fittings. But it should be considered that the science of sanitation is broad and comprehensive. Years of study and of experience in sanitary work are necessary for a proper understanding of the subject. It is perhaps unfortunate that there is so little in the severe and unpleasant details of this work to commend it to those whose tastes have led them to the study of the more attractive principles of artistic construction and the science of æsthetics. An architect should have the soul of an artist, but there are few men whose nature is so broad as to combine truly artistic tastes with a love for the details of difficult mechanical work, involving the necessity for undertaking comprehensive and scientific research. It is the province of the engineer to engage in an occupation of this kind. His natural inclinations and his rigid training in scientific pursuits fit him especially for the direction of matters relating to drainage and sewage disposal.

Misrepresented and Betrayed.

Chicago Herald.

Were the people represented in the Chicago convention? Who spoke for them? Who stood in the forum last week for the state of Nebraska, where shylocks charge 12 per cent interest, and where the farmer, unable to exchange his corn for coal, burns his crop? Who appeared for Michigan, where the farms are mortgaged almost to their full value, and where only the timber, the salt and the copper baron is rich enough to enjoy a holiday in Chicago seeing how many votes in a republican convention $100,000 will buy? Who spoke for Wisconsin—not for the office hunters, the corporations and the pine land rings, but for that greater Wisconsin made up of the people who toil? Who were the representatives of the Minnesota which, in 1886, broke out of party thongs and manifested its sovereignty by sending a free trade delegation to congress.

Railroad attorneys, politicians who draw their inspirations not from the people, but from eastern smoke-stacks, from the trusts and combines, and from the business rings within rings—they spoke and voted for the northwest. From the beginning to the end of the long session not a man of the people was heard in that body. Nebraska's little delegation contained seven railroad lawyers. Every other northwestern state was simply misrepresented. The platform adopted on Thursday is explained when these facts are known. To remove the tax on whisky and to increase it on the clothing of the masses is a proposition which, in the name of the great northwest and its honest industries and virtuous people, the Herald repudiates. They never adopted it. The impudent creatures who spoke for them betrayed their trusts. They were not representative men. They were the agents of monopoly, of public robbery and of imperial expenditure. That crowning disgrace of American politics will not properly attach to the west until this immoral doctrine shall be indorsed at the ballot box.

LABOR NOTES.

More hands are at work in England at present than have been employed in a long time.

Eighty cigarmakers of a New York factory have struck against a reduction of from $1 to $2 per 1,000.

The Bricklayers' union No. 11, of New York, has defeated a resolution to admit Italians to membership.

The silk weavers in College Point (L. I.) mill who struck because some of their brother unionists were blacklisted are still out.

Three hundred Knights of Labor, and their ladies, of Tiffin and Fostoria, O., were recently banqueted by their brothers of Findlay, O.

The 800 employes of the Darlington (Eng.) steel works have struck against fixing a sliding scale of wages on a basis of £3 10s. The men want £3 15s.

The girls in a New York cigarette factory went out to have a discharged girl reinstated and to put a stop to the obnoxious boss' doings and they won.

They have been making 38-ton guns at Portsmouth, England, and are talking of introducing the 47-ton variety. Nearly thirty-five thousand people live at Portsmouth on wages earned in doing some kind of work on England's big guns.

STATE JOTTINGS.

Nebraska.

The Hastings Democrat celebrated its ninth birthday last Friday.

The valuation of property in Dakota county has been placed at $1,294,190.

Every town in the state enthusiastically ratified the nomination of Harrison and Morton last week.

The annual picnic of the old settlers of Gage county will be held at Townsend's grove the third Saturday in July.

With its last issue the Kearney Press changed hands, W. C. Holden retiring and J. P. Johnson stepping into the editorial harness.

Linwood people are rejoicing over a coal discovery which was made last week, and a shaft is to be sunk to test the extent of the deposit.

Gosper county is on the verge of another fight for the county seat between Homerville and Elwood. The Lincoln Town Site company favors the latter place.

The total valuation of property in Webster county according to the last assessment is $2,323,397.65 of which $1,013,720 is real estate, $382,000 is personal property and the balance railway property.

The Indians on the Winnebago reservation will celebrate the Fourth on the 5th, with dancing, racing and a great feast. The event is postponed one day so that the pale face brothers can come and see the fun.

The Beatrice Canning company is preparing for a good season's work. The can makers have already made 1,000,000 cans. This season the factory will have a capacity of 30,000 cans of corn or 15,000 to 20,000 cans of tomatoes in ten hours. About two hundred hands will be employed, 100 men and women, the remainder children.

A team of mules is causing more litigation at Wayne than all other causes combined. The animals were bought by a Wayne business firm, and were afterwards claimed by a Dakota county man who said they had been stolen from him. They were finally taken under a chattel mortgage and a boy started to drive them to Sioux City. But the Wayne men overtook the lad and persuaded him to drive them back, when a writ of replevin was issued. The case will come up for final hearing July 7. The mules now stand the Wayne parties in for over $600.

A. S. Neiswanger and wife, of Frontier county, had a narrow escape recently. He had placed some strychnine and corn in a can to soak for the purpose of poisoning squirrels; and to keep it out of the reach of the children he put it on the roof of their sod house and banked sod up around the can and placed a board over it. The can leaked and the poisoned water went through the roof on to some packages of coffee. Some of this was used by the family. It first took effect on Mrs. N., making her quite sick, and soon after Mr. N. began to feel the same effect, and on looking around they concluded that it must be the coffee, as that was the only article that the children had not indulged in. The two were very sick for a short time, but recovered after taking emetics.

McCook makes the following bid to secure the prize as the town presenting the champion snake story teller: "Ralph McCracken says that in the hills in the eastern part of the city snakes abound in large quantities, not dangerous reptiles but large and fat garter snakes. Now Ralph has a pet English pug dog which he prizes very highly, and, as the story goes, this dog gets out in the hills and gambols with the snakes. Monday morning the pug came running on three legs to where Ralph stood, the fourth leg being down the throat of a snake which was hanging on in a manner conclusive that he did not want to lose his meal. Ralph soon dispatched the snake and released the dog. Ralph says the snake was six feet long and as big around as a young cottonwood and that the curve on the pug's tail was the only thing that saved it from being swallowed alive."

During the storm of Monday week at Culbertson, W. R. Foster, Jean Keifer, A. W. Holliday, E. D. Smith and William Startzman, who were riding in a wagon, were struck by lightning and all knocked insensible. An hour after the bolt fell three of the party came to and made the discovery that W. R. Foster and William Startzman were dead, and one of the horses was yet on the ground apparently dead. However, the horses soon revived. It was hard to tell where Startzman had been struck, but Foster had received the stroke in the back of the head. The spring seat was torn to pieces but otherwise the wagon was unharmed. During a second storm the same day a house in the western part of town, occupied by the family of Ed Coaklin, a brother-in-law to Foster, was struck by lightning and the family badly shaken up. The windmill at the Farmer's house also received a severe stroke, and the electrical fluid seemed to play all around through town, several persons feeling the heat, being shocked and otherwise reminded of the fact that life is rather uncertain in duration at the best.

Iowa.

Muscatine had five weddings in one day last week.

Horse thieves are drumming up a big trade in Jefferson.

The Atlantic district Methodist camp meeting will be held at Crystal Springs, August 7 to 17.

Local creamery men at Waterloo are confident of securing the meeting of the State Daryman's association for that place to be held next November.

The law in regard to temperance teaching in the public schools is being complied with in the Charles City schools. It is a matter of daily study, and is a part part of every examination.

The directors of the state fair this year make the following rule: "All propositions for games of chance, including wheels and sales of pools for races will be rejected by the society. Gambling of every nature and form will be excluded from and about the fair grounds."

A New Hampton saloonkeeper sold beer in the original package as shipped in the bottles. In proceedings brought to enjoin, Judge C. T. Granger holds that while it may be sold when it has been imported from other states, the manner of sale and the purpose for which the liquor is purchased must be regulated by the state laws.

A curious accident happened to a lady at Ackley a few days ago. When she arose in the morning her false teeth had disappeared. She had no recollection of removing them during the night. She searched the bed, took the covers off and shook them, looked under the bed and finally got up and looked all over the house. Then she felt a burning and gnawing in her stomach and concluded she had swallowed them. Her symptoms became alarming and she was about to send for the doctor, when the lost set of masticators was found between the feather and straw ticks, and the stomach trouble at once ceased.

BOOK REVIEWS.

STUBBLE ON WHEAT, a story of more lives than one, by P. Bayard Dod, New York Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. Price $1.25.

The purpose of this book is to face the tide of pessimism that is sweeping through our literature and the plan is to tell a simple domestic story and show the outcome of a life modelled on the pessimistic philosophy; and how, under ordinary circumstances, an earnest nature will be led, who adopts this as the guiding influence of his life: the inevitable trend of its teachings.

KELP, by Willis Boyd Allen. Pine Cone Series, Boston, D. Lothrop Co. Price $1.

Mr. Allen has never written a more delightful story than this, the fourth volume in the famous Pine Cone Series. It takes a jolly party of young campers from Boston down to the Isles of Shoals for a fortnight, and describes the various ways in which the members enjoy themselves during that happy time. They crowd into those two weeks an amount of enjoyment possible only to young people of sound health, perfect freedom from care and who are in perfect sympathy and harmony with one another.

CAPTIN KIDD'S GOLD. THE TRUE STORY OF AN ADVENTUROUS SAILOR BOY." By James Franklin Fitts, No. 10 of the "Boys' Home Library." Paper, 12mo. Price 25 cents. Published by A. L. Burt, 162 William st., New York.

The author of this number of Mr. Burt's excellent Boys' Library has caught the true spirit of Daniel Defoe and Captain Marryat, and he has here given to the boys of America a most fascinating story of the sea, for which it is very safe to predict a wide reading and large popularity. The author has evidently traveled far and seen much as his pen-pictures of interesting localities could never have been drawn at second-hand. The book is unique in its way, blending the best literary entertainment for youth with useful instruction and commendable morals. The illustrations are apt and the volume cannot fail to make its way to the boys. It is for sale at Caulfield's.

WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE PORTRAYED BY HIMSELF: A revelation of the poet in the career and character of one of his dramatic heroes, by Robert Waters, author of "Life of Corbett." 1 vol. 12mo. $1.25. Worthington & Co., New York.

All the known incidents of the life of the poet, his traits of character, are shown to correspond in a remarkable manner with those of one of his own dramatic heroes. The author of this volume makes it evident that Shakspeare's early roystering career, his subsequent studious life, his gentle disposition, his idiosyncracies, his fondness for wit and humor, his deep contemplations "behind the veil of wildness," are all reflected and vividly presented in this dramatic character. It is a work of real solid merit and will be hailed by every lover of Shakespeare. It also gives a complete and crushing answer to the Baconians and Cipheronians.

NOTES

"A Fortnight of Folly" is the title of a new book from the pen of Maurice Thompson, about to issue from the press of John B. Alden, publisher, New York. It is pronounced by those who have seen it one of the brightest productions of his prolific pen. Combining a requisite amount of "plot," with considerable picturesque description of life out of doors amid romantic scenery and quaint characters, for which Mr. Thompson is almost unrivaled.

A portrait of General Lew Wallace, with a very interesting biographical sketch, is the opening feature of the last issue of Litterature, Alden's illustrated weekly magazine. This is followed by a brilliant paper by Maurice Thompson, in which under the title of "Beside Ben-Hur," he vividly pictures the home and home surroundings of General Lew Wallace, and especially the personal and literary qualities of Mrs. Wallace, whose new book, "The Land of the Pueblos," is just appearing from Mr. Alden's press. Selections from "Ben-Hur" and from "The Pueblos," with several illustrations, help to make the issue a most interesting and attractive one. John B. Alden, publisher New York and Chicago.

The July Century is to contain another article in the series which Rev. Dr. Buckley, the editor of The Christian Advocate, has been for some time past contributing occasionally to that periodical. It is entitled "Dreams, Nightmares and somnambulism." It will contain a chapter on "Mysterious Dreams Analyzed."

A timely article in the July Century is "Disease Germs and How to Combat them." It will be accompanied by a frontispiece portrait of Pasteur, who has made disinfection and fermentation a longer study than hydrophobia, although it is with the latter that his name is more intimately associated in the public mind.

George Kennan's Siberian paper in the July Century will be called "The Steppes of the Irish."

The reunion at Gettysburg will be remembered in the July Century by the publication of a short article descriptive of the reunions of the blue and the gray which have taken place within the last few years. A poem by an ex-confederate soldier, entitled "The High Tide at Gettysburg," will be printed in this number.

The Christian Register for June 14 is largely a memorial number to James Freeman Clarke. It contains a fine portrait, a fac simile of a part of his latest poem, "The Shadow," original tributes by Oliver Wendell Holmes and W. H. Furness, a biographical sketch by the editor, a full report of the funeral services, extracts from the pulpit utterances of several clergymen, and other matters pertaining to Dr. Clarke's life and work.

Mr. Carl Schurz, who is yet in Germany, and was recently entertained by Prince Bismarck, is preparing a thorough study of Bismarck's career and of its bearings on the political situation in Europe. It will appear in an early number of the Forum.

Senator Edmunds is preparing for the Forum an article on "The Political Situation."

The most valuable and popular story ever published by Mr. Bonner was Mrs. Southworth's novel, "The Hidden Hand." Every time it appeared in the Ledger subscriptions poured in by the thousands. At last the story of "The Hidden Hand" is to appear in book form; it will be published by G. W. Dillingham, New York, in August, and the demand for it will be enormous.

Two articles are promised in "The Popular Science Monthly for July" that are especially worthy of attention. They are a fully illustrated paper on "Safety in House-Drainage," by William E. Hoyt, S. B., in which the belief that plumbing-fixtures in our houses are inevitable sources of danger is controverted, and ways are shown for making them perfectly safe; and the concluding essay of the remarkable series on "Darwinism and the Christian Faith."

THE GREEN VELVET RIBBON.

Between Rugged and Frowning Mountains.

PEOPLE WHO ARE FOUND THERE.

A Day at Dakota's Summer Resort—Magnificent Scenery—Rippling Streams and Fragrant Flowers—Scenes at the Springs.

Hot Springs of Minnekahta.

BUFFALO GAP, Dak., June 27.—[Correspondence of THE BEE.]—"All aboard for Hot Springs," shouts the driver, as the six-horse tallyho pulls up in front of the depot at Buffalo Gap on the arrival of the passenger train at that station. So much has been said and written concerning this resort that the BEE man, more through curiosity than anything else, mounts the seat with the driver and is soon whirling along through canon and gorge, over hill and vale, toward the noted springs of Minnekahta. Two hours' ride brings one up in front of the large and elegant hotel by the same name. Here is found an immense crowd of people awaiting the arrival of the daily stage coach, eager to learn the latest news from the Chicago convention, and some one in the party happens to recognize me as the representative of the greatest newsgatherer in the country and I am at once sought after for information concerning that important political event; but when I ventured an unauthentic prediction that it would be Harrison the wise ones shook their heads and said, "it cannot be."

The town of Hot Springs is a bright gem upon a green ribbon of fertility, between rugged and frowning mountains. The green velvet ribbon is the valley of the Falling Water river, and the Hot Spring is the jewel that lies upon it. What a world of grandeur and magnificence is presented by nature to the traveler and sightseer as he lands in this beautiful valley. Mountain peaks, whose pinnacles tower through soft, silvery clouds and kiss the azure skies, stand bold and majestically in the distance and lend a scene of delicious rapture to the eye, inspiring the soul with nature's grand sublimity. Every breeze is laden with health and vigor, and as the wavering zephyrs return from off the rippling stream, made sweet with the delicate perfume and delicious fragrance of the wild flowers that grow in profusion along its mossy banks, one can but in ecstatic reverie exclaim: "This is nature's gift to medicinal science!"

The hot springs, of which there are many, bubble and boil out from solid rock along the mountain side and vary in temperature from 60° to 95°, and are said to contain certain medicinal properties beneficial to many chronic ailments, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, constipation and diseases of the skin. And now I wish to speak particularly of

THE PEOPLE WE FIND HERE.

Without doubt the motives that inspired the present owners of the place to improve and make a noted pleasure and health resort out of it, were prompted solely from a sense of duty they owe to their fellow beings, together with the pecuniary benefit derived therefrom; and with a liberal display of printer's ink and the aid of the railroad company, they have advertised to the world the greatness of these "healing waters," and brought from far and near people of all ages classes and distinction. One finds those with silvery hair, decrepit with the years of toil and activity, whose life is fast nearing the end, and which is fraught with the wrinkles of many years; hardships and endurance, at last seeking relief from palsied pain and rheumatic suffering. The middle-aged man whose anxiety and ambition to do two men's work in one man's life-time, has prematurely brought him to the very verge of death's deep chasm, and warned him of his folly by a stroke of paralysis, is hobbling along the veranda of the hotel, anxious for another ablution. The more unfortunate whose limbs have been crippled by accident and who has failed to receive relief from scientific medical aid, is seeking refuge from the heat of lower altitudes and experimenting with the waters of Minnekahta. Those whose life has been blasted through the death of a devoted wife or a loving husband are seeking divorce from sorrow in these life-giving invigorating solitudes. The little one whose early existence is made wretched by scrofulous eruptions is here, with its mother, whose prayer is for her child to be purified and all disease eradicated so that they may return to father and husband in their eastern home contented and happy.

MANY ARE HERE FOR PLEASURE,

many for amusement and recreation, away from the busy strife and turmoil of the crowded city. Still a greater number are here through curiosity alone, while the city itself has its full complement of those exclusively for business. The bride and bridegroom find things amusing in a short stay, and a week seldom passes but that they are represented among the guests. On yonder mountain summit, high up towards the heavens, is the relic hunter, amusing himself collecting fragments of nature's upheaval in specimens of mica, feldspar. His return at evening, shows his basket filled with everything from a petrified mass to a rusty, bleached old ram's horn. (The horn of a mountain sheep.) The carriage is wending its hourly passage up the narrow, winding gulch of the Wi-mi-la-kah-ta brooklet toward the bath house, filled with crippled and convalescing inmates, meeting on its way bathers returning on foot. Through that rising cloud of dust in yonder mountain road ride on horseback two couples bent on the romance of broncho riding, and apparently enjoying that exhilirating exercise to its fullest extent. The six horse tallyho, with plumes in varied colors protruding from the bridle of each animal, has just driven up preparatory to an excursion down the valley to the Cheyenne Falls and Robber's Cave. In a swinging hammock across the stream sits a "maiden young and fair," in her hand a book of poems of some favorite author, and by her side, lounging in a rustic settee is a gentleman wearing eye glasses, evidently a lover pouring words of poetic inflections into her listening ear with a surprising profoundness in effect. There is

AN AMUSING INCIDENT

connected with this scene which probably none but those directly interested and the quick susceptibilities of the newspaper man noticed. I have been there myself, young man, and have experienced the same keen pang of embarrassment when the "old man" from out some unseen nook approached. The acute sensitiveness of the young lady adds golden wreaths to her natural disposition. The tyrannical discipline in a boarding school is rigid on the nerves of a frolicsome girl, but a pleasure resort in the mountains is not always free from gossip's eyes.

A landscape artist with canvas and brush, and easel, and stool has taken his position on the verge of a lofty mound and is sketching the rays of sunlight as they descend against the magnificent scenic

MOUNTAIN OF GLITTERING MICA

and marble—the summer clouds flitting across the horizon, dipping their dewy mists to the murmuring pines, form a subject for the full display of his artistic skill. Down by the brook is a party whose propensities at this particular time seemed to be displayed in angling for the unwary trout, a little scream from a feminine throat announces the fact that a fish is caught. A glance in the directions reveals the knowledge that a little harmless minnow has been actually "taken in" by the ruthless hand of this designing female. The honors of the day, however, rest with her, as none of the other members of the party get even a nibble, and she is crowned the heroine of the hour by common consent. Under the spreading branches of that lofty pine is congregated a party enjoying the solace of a "two for" havana, and judging from the hilarity which resound and re-echoes from that direction against the towering hill beyond, they must be a happy crowd. "Who are those fellows that seem so gay?" asks a chronic and sallow-complexioned cripple of a companion sitting by his side on the piazza. "Those," says the second, "are what people now-a-day call

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS,

but in former times we called them 'bummers.' I have learned since I have been in the mercantile business, and since I have become better acquainted with their ways, to think very well of them. They are always apparently happy, and having a good time wherever they go, and when two or three or more of them get together they usually amuse themselves by telling stories, 'spinning yarns,' and relating amusing incidents connected with one another's travels and experiences, and I presume that that is what they are doing now. There is never so many as that together but that one or more of them can tell stories enough to make the most confirmed case of rheumatics flee from the listener for self-protection." "Well," interrupts the former, "I wish you would invite them up this way." "They are men of extensive knowledge of the ways of the world, and have splendid business qualifications. In a moral sense their standard is away above many others of greater pretensions, and it really takes a man with a spotless record to obtain a position in a house of any reputation. Their meanness is always on the surface, and hypocrisy is an element entirely foreign to their composition. They are here, I presume, to spend the Sabbath quietly, and to enjoy a refreshing bath in these hot springs." From the spacious parlors the music of the piano floats resonantly through the open halls and corridors, with soothing effect on the nerves of the cowboy, lying helpless in his room at the further end of the building, whose intense rheumatic sufferings have been brought upon him by exposure to the elements on the cattle ranges of northern latitudes, and as each note, accompanied by a sweet, feminine voice, vibrates through his open door, it reminds him of his far-off New England home, where a sister plays the accompaniment to a mother's song: "O Where is My Wandering Boy To-Night."

On the grassy lawn, on the piazza and around the building the children—sweetest flowers in life's bouquet—are having a game of "hide and seek."

Every profession, every trade, every business is represented, and all are here for one common object, health and happiness, and so far as expressions have been obtained, all have realized their expectations. After experiencing with pleasure one of those massage baths with which all visitors are familiar, given by the sweet and modest little Swedish lady, I took my departure, fully satisfied with my visit to the hot springs of Minnekahta. E. E.

ROYALTY.

It is announced from abroad that Prince Ruprecht, of Bavaria, heir to the throne of that kingdom, as well as of the Stuart pretensions to the British throne, is to be affianced to Marie Valerie, the second daughter of the Austrian emperor.

Queen Natalie of Servia is described by Mr. Edmund Yates as "decidedly of the 'fine woman' order; tall, broad and massive, with large features and black eyebrows and eyes and black hair, which she wears down her back, as the sayin' is, as poor Sketchley used to say, like a horse's tail."

Empress Elizabeth of Austria, having been forbidden to take equine exercise for some months, now amuses herself with a tricycle. It is whispered that her majesty also practices, when in the seclusion of her grounds, upon a bicycle.

The queen regent of Spain has quite recovered from her recent and sudden indisposition, and is resolutely introducing economies into the royal household. Her majesty has suppressed the post of manager of the royal palaces, and deduced the number of paid chamberlains.

Ole Eugenie, ex-empress, is said to have developed strange idiosyncracies, besides being a recluse. One is a tendency to spiritualism and a belief that she can communicate with her dead Prince Imperial. It is well understood that she intends to make Princess Beatrice, of England, her heiress.

Princess Victoria, the oldest daughter of the empress, who wanted to marry Alexander of Battenberg, is proving herself a great whip. She recently drove a four-in-hand attached to a light drag a distance of sixty miles, visiting Spandau and Potsdam. Her younger sister, Marguerite, followed with a single team, handling the ribbons herself.

Queen Christina, of Spain, has mania for being photographed in company with her children. A recent picture presents a most charming family group. It represents the queen regent pouring tea at table, the baby king in his high chair at her side, and the two infants looking demure and beautiful in their plain white dresses.

Princess Isabella, the reigning regent of Brazil, whom all agree in ranking as a woman of large native power, strong will, and robustness of mind, is a direct descendant of the great Maria Theresa of Austria. There are so many cases in which blood seems to refuse to tell that it is the greater pleasure to note the cases in which it does tell.

Old Age Notes.

Near Clarion, Georgia, there died last week Smith Hubbard, aged 105, colored, and the successful cultivator of a one mule-crop up to the hour of his death, which, as he never took a dose of medicine in the course of his somewhat protracted existence, must have been wholly from natural causes.

Mrs. Louisa M. Thompson, of Lebanon, N. H., a grandniece of General Putnam, of the revolution, died recently, aged ninety-four.

Admiral William Norton Taylor died at Margate, England, aged ninety. He entered the service as cadet as far back as 1810.

John Warren, the oldest person in Marblehead, died May 14, aged ninety-four years and ten months. He was a veteran of the war of 1812 and one of the Dartmoor prisoners.

Halsey B. Scoville, one of the oldest pioneers of Monroe county, New York, died at his home in Millville May 9 at the advanced age of ninety-three years. He was an old settler in the town of Shelby, and had a wide circle of friends.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures when every other so-called remedy fails.