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 July 7, 1888, was as follows:

Saturday, June 30	17,975
Sunday, July 1	18,250
Monday, July 2	19,960
Tuesday, July 3	18,028
Wednesday, July 4	10,024
Thursday, July 5	18,052
Friday, July 6	18,020
Average	18,504

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 7th day of July, 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 14,653 copies; for August, 1887, 14,161 copies; for September, 1887, 14,340 copies; for October, 1887, 14,333 copies; for November, 1887, 15,236 copies; for December, 1887, 15,041 copies; for January, 1888, 15,266 copies; for February, 1888, 15,962 copies; for March, 1888, 19,029 copies; for April, 1888, 18,744 copies; for May, 1888, 18,181 copies; for June, 1888, 19,243 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.

PITH OF THE NEWS

The City.

A building falls into ruins on Sherman avenue.

Rev. Mr. Sherrill's resignation has been accepted.

A general strike among the plumbers threatened.

The board of education meets but transacts no business.

Rev. E. B. Graham announces his intention to resign his pastorate.

Dave Kaufman, the cigar dealer, arrested on the charge of larceny.

Real estate transfers yesterday aggregated $60,644; building permits $4,370.

Steps taken to make an exposition this fall a certainty at a meeting at the Union club.

Mrs. W. P. Shoffroth charges two clairvoyants with obtaining money under false pretenses.

John Casson received probable fatal injuries in a fight in a saloon on Sixteenth and Cuming streets.

Sara Clarke, the abducted girl, is discovered in a grading camp near Grand Island leading a revolting life.

Nebraska.

Bohemian oat swindlers have been operating in Hamilton county.

Mrs. R. L. Ware was killed by the roof of a dugout cellar falling on her.

Benkleman was visited by a destructive cyclone. Twenty frame buildings completely destroyed.

O. P. Baily, of Bloomington, Neb., filed a complaint charging the B. & M., with discrimination.

A Nebraska City special tells how a designing adventurer was prevented from wedding a rich farmer's daughter.

Certain members of the Aurora city council are accused of being unduly influenced in granting a franchise to an electric light company.

General.

The Minneapolis club will not disband.

Chicago and Milwaukee played another tie game.

The Fuller case was informally discussed in the senate.

The Grant locomotive works, at Patterson, N. J., have shut down.

"Squealer" Smith testified in the alleged dynamite conspiracy case.

The national republican executive committee met and organized.

Fears have been entertained of a strike on all the roads leading into Chicago.

The convict labor question was discussed by the national prison association.

Thomas Perfect, of Springfield, O., was choked to death while eating potatoes.

Members of the G. A. R. have been ordered not to display uniforms at political meetings.

The bark Magnolia, from Rio Janiero, has been quarantined at Ship Island against yellow fever.

ENGLAND need not fear an invasion from France when the crack general of the French army let himself be pinked by a lawyer nearly sixty years of age.

THE new duchess of Hammersley is reported to have made a hit in London society. But it takes an income of $100,000 a year of American money to do it.

WHO says the Indians are not adopting the ways of the whites? A Ute chief calmly committed suicide in Colorado. There is one consolation, however—a dead Indian is a good Indian.

THERE is a perfect hegira of the presidential candidates. Depew has gone to Paris, Gresham sailed for England, Alger is about to start for Switzerland and Senator Sherman has packed his trunks for Cuba.

OMAHA'S increase in bank-clearing for the week ending July 14, was over 28 per cent as compared with the corresponding week last year. This may not be of much consequence in itself, but there isn't a metropolitan city in the country that can show up as well.

NEXT to the cyclone, the wooden railroad bridge and trestle get in their deadly work on an average of two disasters a week. Virginia and Indiana were the scenes of terrible accidents only a few days ago. State legislation must step in and condemn the wooden trestle as unsafe and dangerous.

THE wonder of commercial circles is the piling up of the reserves of the New York banks. Despite the great exportation of gold to Europe, the surplus in those institutions foots up nearly twenty-eight million dollars. In consequence money is easy, and there is no danger of a stringency in the market such as threatened the country a year ago.

Excessive Attention.

It is the habit of the American people to carry their attentions to public men who have been exceptionally honored to an extravagant excess. A great many examples of this could be cited, but they are familiar to all intelligent observers. We are a curious and an enthusiastic people, and as soon as a citizen is elevated into uncommon prominence there is a rush from all quarters to see him, and to attest the popular pleasure at his elevation. If the object of this adoration were permitted simply to exhibit himself and receive the plaudits of the people who desire to manifest their respect the American habit would be productive of comparatively little hardship, but this will not satisfy the average citizen of the republic. The principles of equality must be recognized, and the recipient of popular favor is required to shake hands with everybody who calls on him, in order to show that he is one of the people. This practice may become a positive cruelty to the individual subjected to it, and is always more or less a hardship. It makes a heavy drain upon the physical vitality of a man to be required day after day for weeks or even months to shake hands with hundreds of people, and then there are other objections to it. But the public man who should decline to do it so long as he could stand up and had enough strength to open and close his hand would be sure to suffer in popularity. On more than one occasion General Grant was compelled from sheer exhaustion to decline handshaking.

The attentions that have crowded upon General Harrison since his nomination made him ill, and now that he is recovering he must face the prospect of having to go through an even severer ordeal, if the many political clubs that desire to visit him carry out their purpose. It is about all that a healthy man can do at this season of the year to keep his vitality up to the standard without any extraordinary demands upon it, and there are not many men of much greater physical strength than General Harrison who could have gone through with what he has already experienced without giving out. He should be permitted to rest at least until cooler weather comes, and if the curious and enthusiastic will not let him rest at his home, where doubtless he would prefer to remain, he will do wisely to go to some out-of-the-way retreat where he can have the opportunity to recuperate. It is undoubtedly gratifying to a candidate to receive popular attention, and General Harrison has been favored in this respect to a notable extent. Mentor, the home of Garfield, was not more of a political Mecca in 1880 than has Indianapolis been since the nomination of Harrison. There is in this an augury which republicans will note with great satisfaction. But it is of the highest importance that the candidate shall be allowed to get well and remain so, and to this end a cessation of the demands upon his vitality and his hospitality is absolutely necessary.

To Renew the Inquiry.

The committee on manufactures of the house of representatives, which was charged with an investigation of trusts and other combinations, proceeded as far in the discharge of its duty as to take testimony regarding the Standard oil and sugar trusts, and there dropped the matter. A number of times the report of the committee as to what it had done has been asked for in the house, but every such inquiry has been met by some excuse for delay. Finally resolutions were passed last week calling upon the committee for a report of its work, with or without recommendations. In addition to this the senate adopted a resolution, offered by Mr. Sherman, directing the finance committee to report a measure to "control, restrain or prohibit all arrangements, contracts, agreements, trusts or combinations that tend to prevent free competition in dealing in articles of domestic growth or production, or imported from abroad, or that tend to foster monopoly or advance artificially the cost to consumers of necessary articles of human life."

Under the instigation of these resolutions the committee aroused itself and now proposes to soon enter upon an investigation of the whisky trust, while the report of what it has done in this special line of duty is expected to be forthcoming. But the question is, why did the committee drop its labors in this direction when not half finished, and why has it withheld from the house and from the country information that should have been given in official form a month or more ago? Why has the committee waited to be forced to report and to resume its labors by the formal demand of the house, made after inquiries by members for the desired information had been found futile? What is the reason for the loss of weeks of valuable time during which a great amount of useful information might have been obtained regarding other combinations than those investigated? There is a mystery about the conduct of the committee that needs explanation. As the matter stands it is only natural to find the explanation in the influence of the combinations. It is a well-attested fact that representatives of the trusts have not been idle, and it is believed, not without good grounds, that men high in the councils of the majority of the house have been suspiciously intimate with trust managers. A great deal was promised early in the session respecting legislation for the regulation or suppression of the monopolistic combinations, but for some time before the meeting of the democratic national convention the expressions of hostility to trusts from democratic sources ceased, and the failure to condemn these combinations in the national platform was one of its most notable omissions.

The committee on manufactures of the house will probably submit its report of the testimony it has taken and resume the investigation that was cut short without any apparent reason, but we think it entirely safe to predict that there will be no anti-trust legislation proposed by any leading democrat at the present session. The indications are that the monopolistic "combines" will have smooth sailing for some time to come, so far as any action by congress can affect them.

Keep the Boodlers Out.

Nearly every one of the boodlers and oil-room guzzlers who held seats in the last legislature are again bidding for public favor and actively at work for renomination.

THE BEE serves notice on this class of law-makers that their professions of republicanism will not pass muster with honest republicans at the ballot-box this fall. The mere fact that they are staunch supporters of Harrison and Morton will not condone their dishonesty and betrayal of the people.

Republican supremacy in national affairs will not in the least be endangered by the defeat of venal legislators. The republicans of Nebraska cannot afford to load themselves down with men who go to the legislature to sell out their constituents to corporations and jobbers.

If these boodlers imagine that their record of two and four years ago has been forgotten, they will presently discover that they are laboring under a delusion. The rank and file of the republican party in Nebraska do not wear the brass collar and on local issues cannot be dragooned into supporting boodlers, jobbers and corporation tools for the legislature. If any such are foisted on the ticket they will meet with ignominious defeat.

THE New York legislature will convene in extra session to-day. The object was not stated in the call of the governor, but the failure to make an appropriation at the regular session for the subsistence of the convicts in the state prisons is presumed to be the principal reason for calling an extra session, and is doubtless sufficient justification. Very naturally, however, there is a suspicion that the motive of Governor Hill in convening the legislature at this time is not solely to provide for the most serious omission of the regular session, and some political developments are expected. No one appears to have any very clear idea as to what these may be, but the fact that the democratic situation in New York does not assure the renomination of Hill, and the certainty that he is extremely anxious to be renominated, give plausibility to the suggestion that he has some adroit political scheme in mind to the working out of which an extra session of the legislature at this time is essential. It may be, however, that there is an urgency for the prison appropriation that will not permit delay, and that the motive of the governor is misconstrued, simply for the reason that his political methods are such as to warrant people in suspecting his motives under all circumstances. It is not an enviable position for a public man to occupy, as Governor Hill is likely to discover if he shall be allowed to again ask the suffrages of the people.

THE republican state convention is to be held on the 23d of August. This is well known to the county central committee. Why have no steps yet been taken to call a county convention and fix the date for primary elections? Are we to have a repetition of the farce and fraud perpetrated by the connivance of the committee this spring? Is the call to be held back again until within three or four days of the county convention so that the republicans of the country precincts shall be disfranchised by being kept in ignorance of the time and place of primaries. Such a course repeated at this time cannot fail to arouse just resentment. In nearly every county but Douglas conventions have been called and full publicity has been given to the times and places for holding primary elections.

PREPARATIONS are now being made by congress for taking the eleventh census of the United States. It will include such publications as shall pertain to population, and social statistics relating thereto. In this respect the forthcoming census will differ somewhat from the census of 1880, which, by the way, has not yet been completed. The cost and labor necessary for taking an enumeration of the inhabitants of this country is on a much greater scale than most people imagine. It is estimated that the population has increased fifteen millions since 1880. The tenth census puts the number of people in the United States at fifty million, and the eleventh census will not fall short of sixty-five millions.

JOE and Jim have resumed their periodic howl about Jefferson square. If Joe and Jim would display public spirit enough to invest their own money, or what they can borrow, in buildings on Sixteenth street, they would be entitled to some consideration. But this eternal yawp from people who do nothing except as agitators against public improvements which do not pay tithings to them as contractors, is the height of impudence.

A LOCAL cotemporary is very much exercised over the abuse of sidewalk privileges of merchants who have defaced the walks by signs and advertisements. How would the editor of that sheet relish a call from the police to stop painting the sidewalks of Omaha red with a notice of the alleged time at which that paper is delivered by carrier to subscribers.

IT has been given out that the legislative campaign will be fought out on the single issue of the abolition of the police commission. This is simply absurd. But if any candidate is foolhardy enough to force that issue and commit himself to Hascall's pet scheme of wiping out the commission, he will wonder whether he was really running after the votes are counted.

MR. BLAINE'S coaching trip with Carnegie will be described in a book written by Mr. Blaine himself. It will no doubt deal with the social and economic condition of the English people as seen through the eyes of this American statesman, and for that reason will be both instructive and interesting.

JUDGE WAKELEY'S advice to the council to provide for the joint use of street car tracks is all right, but judicial advice is a commodity which the council seldom sees fit to adopt.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

Crawford voted against issuing water bonds last week.

There are only four prisoners at present confined in the Otoe county jail.

A gang of burglars worked Albion last week, but with very poor success.

A project is on foot at Stromsburg to build a three story brick hotel to cost $15,000.

Tramp burglars have made life a burden to residents of Republican City the past few days.

The foul alleys of Falls City are a continual stench in the nostrils, and loud are the calls for a general cleaning-up.

The juvenile bootblacks of York have petitioned the city council to prohibit adult competition in the profession.

Falls City makes the proud boast that she has more local politicians than any city in the state of double her population.

Two vagrants nearly tramped over the "big divide" at Superior last week by eating corn beef and barley which had been doctored with poison.

The pastors of Nebraska City churches have pooled issues and will hold union services on Sunday evenings during the hot weather in the city park.

A German farmer named Hardtlich became insane at Plainview last week and announced that he was going to see Emperor Frederick. He used a shot gun to persuade his family to accompany him on the trip, but was intercepted by friends and forced to return home.

A. W. Ladd, editor of the Albion News, had a close call one day last week. His house was struck by lightning, and although there were five persons in the building none of them were shocked. But the editor, who was in the hay loft of the barn, sixty feet distant from the house, was knocked insensible by the bolt and was supposed to be dead, but was revived.

During Friday night's storm at York the house of R. C. Swartz was struck by a ball of lightning, passing down the chimney and entering the bedroom. The fluid made a complete circuit of the room, following the gilt moulding under the border, and taking all the gilt from it. The ball, which appeared to be about four inches in diameter, after exploring the room and frightening its occupants to its entire satisfaction, finally passed out at the corner of the room, making a very small hole. The room was filled with smoke and offensive odors, but strange to say no one in the house received a perceptible shock, except to the nervous system.

Iowa.

Wapello's city debt amounts to only $1,300.

The Winfield creamery shipped 10,000 pounds of butter to Philadelphia last week.

The Burlington elevator company has shipped 30,000 bushels of oats in the past ten days.

The city council of Iowa City wants the citizens to contribute $250 toward a street fountain.

The Davenport canning works have shut down until August, waiting for the corn and tomato crop.

The new Des Moines directory places the city's population at 51,350. There are 216 Johnsons, 180 Smiths, 91 Pattersons and 68 Jones's in the capital.

Mrs. A. J. Heikes, of Buffalo, has filed a petition in the office of the district court asking that a permanent injunction be granted restraining Charles Hoffoauer, of Buffalo, from selling liquors.

A Davenport Chinaman explains the difference betwen the adherents of the two political parties as he has noticed them as follows: "Oh, lepublican allee rightee. Lepublican, he wearee two shirtee a week. Democlat wearee on shirtee allee week."

A case of supposed leprosy is reported from Le Grand. The victim is a Norwegian woman who has been in this country about two years. She is married, but has no children. She claims that there has been no leprosy in the family for generations as far as known. The doctors are guarding the case carefully.

The Burlington Gazette, which has been one of the strongest democratic papers in the state, has recently been purchased by the Stivers Brothers, of Osceola. Mr. Henry Stivers has been the owner and editor of the Osceola Sentinal, a strong republican paper, and there will be much interest in seeing the result of his experiment in running a democratic paper. It is stated that for the present there will be no editorial changes on the Gazette and the republican owners will treat it as any other piece of property, not meddling in its politics.

Wyoming.

The range cattle are in better condition than ever before at this time of the year.

The Deer Creek coal mines at Glenrock are to open up soon to be in shape to supply the fall demand.

The Box Elder coal mines, near Douglas, have closed down on account of a strike among the miners.

City Clerk Shelton of Laramie skipped the first of the week by the light of the moon, leaving behind many mourners.

The Oil Mountain Petroleum company has received casing for the mill two miles from Bessemer, and resumed work at a depth of 1,000 feet. They expect to strike a flow of oil at 1,800 feet.

The site for the penitentiary has been secured from the railroad company at Rawlins, and active operations will begin as soon as contractors can fix up their bonds and get ready for business.

In the canon above the new town of Bessemer twenty camps of railroad graders have commenced improving on the works of nature. It is the work of the Illinois Central railroad, who, having purchased Major Wilkes' survey, propose to block the progress of the "Elkhorn" through the Platte canon and the south pass.

One of the largest bodies of coal in central Wyoming is said to be in Bates Hollow, on the North Platte River, where veins of coal cross running north, south, east and west. On one section of land are to be seen cropping out twenty-six distinct veins of coal from three to thirteen feet thick. An expert estimates that one thousand tons per day for ten years could be taken out without exhausting the supply. It is reported that the Shickley Bros. of Nebraska, who own a half interest in the property, are perfecting arrangements to open it up as soon as shipping facilities can be secured.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Mr. Rees Questions the Old Board's Right to Elect Teachers.

There were three absentees from the second meeting of the new board of education, held last night—Messrs. Coburn, Copeland and Goodman. The session was brief, and uninteresting in any way save by the rather unexpected resolution presented by Mr. Rees, calling in question the legality of the action of the board in their late election of teachers.

It was decided to notify the contractors of the Walnut hill school building that they must hasten the construction of that building, as the board will insist upon its being completed in time for the opening of the school in September.

The annual report of the secretary of the board showed the following figures:

General fund	$476,559.48
Overdrawn July 11, 1887	7,907.67
Paid out	448,116.25
Leaving a balance July 9, 1888, of	28,443.23

S. W. Wilson, the contractor, was allowed $530 for work on Webster street school.

The basement of Castellar school was ordered plastered, trimmed and painted before the opening of school in September.

A. W. Phelps was allowed $2,500 for material for the Walnut Hill school.

Mr. Rees threw the following bombshell into the board:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the time for the election of teachers and janitors of the schools in this district, and whether the so called election of the teachers and janitors by the late board of education was legal.

Mr. Morrison spoke against the measure. He said that such an election was a necessity from the fact the new board did not commence operations until some time after the close of the schools, and it would be a great annoyance and injustice to the teachers to have to wait until that time to know whether they were to retain their positions for the coming year, besides cutting off considerable time from the vacation they might wish to spend elsewhere.

Mr. Rees thought that the new board was elected to run the school for the coming year and it should be their privilege to choose the teachers for that time. If at any time there should be an incompetent lot of men in the board whom the people voted out by putting in better men, it would be unfair for such an old board to have the privilege of exercising their power a year after their official decapitation.

The resolution was put to a vote and was lost.

Mr. Parmalee arose and asked in behalf of Mr. Goodman that that gentleman be excused from attendance on the meeting of the board during his two months' European trip.

Mr. Morrison got the notion in his head that Mr. Parmelee was asking for a leave of absence for himself, and jumping to his feet he moved that Mr. Parmelee be granted the two months' leave of absence.

The mistake and apparent eagerness which Mr. Morrison showed in having Parmelee away for two months, caused the dignified board to unbend in a hearty fit of laughter.

Adjournment was taken until next Saturday evening.

PARTING WITH THE PASTOR.

The Congregationalists Accept the Resignation of Rev. Dr. Sherrill.

The members of the First Congregational church society met last evening to consider the action of Dr. Sherrill in insisting upon the acceptance of the resignation he placed in the hands of the trustees over six months ago. General regret was expressed, but it was conceded that the pastor's peremptory request left no alternative. A motion was adopted accepting the doctor's resignation and continuing his salary for the remainder of the year 1888, at $200 a month.

Trustee W. O. Taylor called attention to the fact that the church was already in arrears $300 in the pastor's salary and unless means were provided for raising funds the trustees might be unable to give the motion effect, although he knew it expressed the desires of the trustees. He thought the society should not let the trustees struggle with the financial problem unaided, and he felt it would be a shame to vote Dr. Sherrill this salary and then not pay it. After some discussion Messrs. William Fleming, H. D. Estabrook and H. W. Snow were appointed a committee to devise ways and means of insuring the necessary funds.

The question of a successor to the present pastor naturally came up, and the following committee on supply was appointed: Messrs. A. P. Tukey, chairman, P. S. Himebaugh, George Hoagland, Mrs. Cummings and Mrs. Rushton.

A set of resolutions was adopted expressing the love and respect of the members of the church for their pastor and their sincere regret at losing him. Several of those present at the meeting expressed the hope that Dr. Sherrill would preach a farewell sermon. One gentleman stated that the doctor expected to preach next Sunday and perhaps the week following. Another said he had heard the doctor express himself as unable to preach a formal farewell sermon.

Dr. Sprague, W. F. Allen and C. S. Raymond were appointed a committee of arrangements for the dedication of the new church building. They were directed to invite Dr. Sherrill to conduct the services on that occasion. It was stated that the new building will be used in August, but that the dedication may not take place till September or October.

Sherman and Alger.

The Epoch.

As to the discussion between General Alger and Senator Sherman concerning the buying up of southern delegates at the recent republican national convention, no one who understands how delegates are selected in the various states can doubt that the number of purchasable votes in both parties is pretty large. General Alger's statement that, "No votes were purchased for me, to my knowledge and belief, and I am sure I should have known it had there been," is by no means conclusive. General Alger is an experienced business man, and at least a sufficiently astute politician to understand that when a would-be standard-bearer hands his friends so many thousand dollars for expenses, he is not always informed that his money has been devoted to vote-buying or to whisky-buying for the thirsty delegates.

PARIS BEGGARS.

Some Curious Facts in Regard to Mendicancy in the French Capital.

The census of Paris beggars, which was taken recently by the prefecture of police has brought to light some curious facts respecting mendicancy in this city. It is matter of history of course, that Paris beggars have always been a peculiar set of people from the days of tee Cour de Miracles to our own, but the gueux seem to thrive more than ever in the times, when money is made with comparative ease and distributed with generous hands. The Paris beggars have, accordingly, grown prosperous with the age, and we are rather far from the days of the genuine rags and squalor of Miracle court. The beggar is nowadays well trained in his profession. There is tee novice who begs indiscriminately from door to door, and the "old bird" who only rings the bells of mansions. The gueux have a directory of their own in which the names and addresses of rich philanthropists are given as well as the dodges to be used for unloosening their purse strings. This is called the "Guide of the Grand Jeu," or "big game," and costs 6 francs. Theres is a smaller volume for petit-jeu," which gives the addresses of mere bourgeois people and only cost 3 francs. These guides are carefully compiled, and are consantly increased by new additions, each beggar who has discovered a donor selling the name, address, and charitable qualities of the philanthropiit to the publishers for a franc or two. Full instructions are given to the mandicants in the guide-books as to how they are to demean themselves before those to whom they apply for alms. Rich radicals, they are told, give largely to people who represent themselves as victims of the reactionaries, or even to those who allege themselves to have suffered as communists at the hands of the Versailles government. Others are told what clothes they are to wear when on duty—for a prosperous beggar is supposed nowadays so have a wardrobe. Some philanthropists, for example, give generously to those who affect "clean poverty," that is to say, poverty with a well-washed face and faded clothes. Oteers are munificent to shabby-genteel people who have been ruined in trade, while some are only "fetched" by famished jaws and absolute rags. M. Jain, a police inspector, lately came across, in a lonely haunt of beggars, a man who had been a notary and who, to show the officer what he knew, babbled legal phrases in Latin. Members of parliament are, as a rule, a great mark for the beggrrs.

Spiritual Funeral.

Pittsburg Dispatch: Allen M. Linn died last week in Texas township, Kalamazoo county, Mich. He was eighty-five years old. He was a spiritualist, and had said repeatedly that he would dance at his own funeral. Before dying he gave directions that no ceremonies should take place at the funeral in keeping with the orthodox or other theories which he had denounced. The obsequies occurred Sunday in a grove in the presence of a large number of people. A cornet band discoursed lively music, and operatic artists sang and children took part in the ceremonies. A noted spiritualist gave an address, and his remarks so enthused the son of the deceased that when the music started up he began to dance jigs, the steps o which he declared were known only t his father, whose spirit he subsequentl affirmed entered into and temporaril possessed him, so that all his action were purely involuntary, and he reall knew nothing of what had taken place Remembering the dead man's predictions, the credulous people of the region are greatly excited over the occurrence and spiritualism is just now enjoying a decided boom in that community.

AN AFFAIR OF HONOR.

How French Duelists Shoot at Each Other With Harmless Pistols.

Youth's Companion: A duel was recently fought in Paris between two artists, in which one of the combatants was killed by his adversary's pistol shots. The affair naturally caused an outburst of horror throughout France. But it has served to make the people ask themselves if it is not time that dueling should cease.

"If the ordinary duel has become so harmless," says one journal, "that a fatal result causes horror and astonishment, then this means of settling a quarrel has lost all its authority. If combatants assume that they are not going to be hurt, as they generally do, and all the world is surprised if they are hurt, of what use can the duel possibly be? As a matter of fact, a duel with pistols is either atrocious or ridiculous."

Another journal insists that it has become the custom when gentlemen are called upon to act as seconds in a duel, to meet with the seconds on the other side and so load the pistols that they will carry only about twenty-five paces. The combatants are then placed thirty paces apart, and all is well. The shots are exchanged, nobody is hurt, and "honor is satisfied."

The Paris dealers in firearms are said to make it a point, when application is made to them for dueling pistols, to teach the seconds various devices for preventing the injury of the principals. They have pistols warranted not to shoot straight, and special cartridges which make plenty of noise but do little damage.

A story is told which illustrates the way in which duelling is regarded by some others than the merciful seconds who practice these life-saving tricks. A well known banker of Paris not long ago met a man about his own age, who, in shaking him cordially by the hand, said:

"Is it possible, my dear sir, that you do not remember me? We met at pretty close quarters once twenty-five years ago. I am So-and-So, with whom you fought a duel with pistols. You remember me now!"

"So I do! So I do!" said the banker. "But I had completely forgotten the incident until you reminded me of it."

"Indeed! As for me, I couldn't forget it easily—I was so badly scared. Why, I heard your bullet whistle within an inch of my ear."

"My bullet?"

"Ceftainly."

"And the pistols were loaded, then?"

"Of course."

"Ah, those rascally seconds! They swore to me that the pistols weren't loaded. Oh dear! Oh dear! To think that I might have been killed like a dog!"

And the banker fainted with agitation merely to think of the danger which he had run twenty-five years before, and was carried into an apothecary's to be restored.

This Was Forty Years Ago.

Coffins were very plain, and burial caskets were unknown.

Tombstones had longer epitaphs and more verbose eulogiums inscribed upon them.

Eggs were a shilling a dozen and butter was considered high at 18 cents a pound.

Much of the silver currency, fips, levies and dollars, was of Mexican and Spanish coinage.

The country retail trade was much better, as people could not so easily run to the city by rail.

Business letters were more voluminous and formal, and were written in a precise, aound hand.

There was New York currency 8s to the dollar and New England currency 6s to the dollar.

The died was more surcharged with grease, the winter breakfast beins usually made of salted ham end hot cakes.

Dinner was simply a hasty lunch at noon, and little importance was attached to the necessity for good digestion or a period of rest after eating.

The bank bills were of state banks, and the further west their locality the shakier they were. Indiana and Illinois bills would barely pass in New York.

Bread was home made. Coffee was freshlr ground every morning, and the grinding of the family coffee mill was a familiar sound hours before the children arose.

Love and Locusts.

Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution: About forty years ago there was a young lady in Lincoln county who had two sweethearts, and not being able to decide between the two she set out two locust bushes in the yard, naming one for each of her lovers, and believing in the old adage: "If he loves me the bush will grow;" and "according to her faith, so it happened unto her." One of the bushes very soon withered, but the other flourished and, in the course of time, she married the gentleman for whom the growing bush was named. They raised a large family, who are well known throughout several counties and the locust bush also grew and multiplied. Time has laid bare the spot upon which the old dwelling stood, and nothing remains to mark the site of this once happy home but the locust bushes, of which there is a complete hedge about one hundred yards in length. This may mean to some a fairy tale, but it is absolutely true. The lady is a Methodist minister's daughter and the gentleman a Baptist minister's brother.

Stranded On a Reef.

SAND BEACH, Mich., July 16.—The steamer Thomas Davidson, of Milwaukee, with 2,100 tons of iron ore, went on a reef north of here last night. Tugs are at work lightening her cargo. The steamer is valued at $130,000 and is insured for $90,000.

THE U. S. NAVY.

The Misfortune of a "Powder Monkey."

A Story of an Omaha Man That Will Prove Interesting—His Lost Hearing Regained.

There lives in Omaha to-day a man who twenty years ago was what is termed on board a man-of-war, a powder monkey. The duties of a powder monkey, as we understand it, is to supply ammunition from the magazine and turrets to the gunners while in action. The man referred to went into the United States navy when but a boy being aged at that time only 12 years, and in his service on the several ships he traveled over thousands of miles of ocean and has been in nearly every port in the world and his experimence would fill a good sized volume and make very interesting reading.

The gentleman referred to is

MR. ED. MATTHEWS, HATTER,

whose place of business is in room 18, Herald building. To the writer Mr. Matthews was relating some of his experience, and being acquainted for some time with Mr. Matthews he asked him to tell him how it was that he lost the hearing of his left ear.

"Why, don't you know that I have regained my hearing again? I see you did not know it, so I must tell you, but I must first tell you how I lost it."

The two lit their cigars and sat down for a good chat, and Mr. Matthews continued his narrative. "You see, while I was in the navy as a powder monkey my duties often required that I down at the turret and while down there every discharge of the gun makes an awful concussion and to us poor monkeys in those turrets it was strong enough to knock us down sometimes. I noticed that my ears were becoming affected by the discharge of the gunnery and I went to the surgeon on board, who told me that he could do nothing for me except that I had better use cotton in my ears. I did so and to that, I think, I owe the hearing of my right ear. After my retirement from the navy my left ear continued to grow worse and I lost the hearing of it entirely. In my business I travel considerably and have had an opportunity to consult some of the finest aurists in the country and I did consult them too, and I presume that I have had two dozen of them working on my ears, but they told me one and all that the drum was entirely destroyed and I would never be able to hear again. I got accustomed to hearing with only the one ear, and had about made up my mind that I never would hear again with my left ear. I became acquainted with a young man who is connected with Dr. McCoy in the Ramge Block, and he became tired, he said, of having to repeat his conversation to me and told me to come up and have the doctor examine my ear and see what he could do for it. I only laughed at him and did not go, but a few weeks ago the ear commenced discharging again and I went to Dr. McCoy's office to have it attended to; he examined my ear and said that the drum was almost entirely destroyed, and that he did not know as he could do anything for it, but that he would do what he could for it; he healed the ear up, and then made an apparatus to put into the ear which he placed there and I could hear at once. I heard a watch tick held one foot from the left ear, something I had not done for twenty years. I thought perhaps it was with the right ear I heard it, and closed that ear up; and I was very agreeably surprised to hear it very plainly with the left ear. Of course it will take some little time until I become accustomed to wearing the apparatus in my ear, but I will soon overcome that. It is very near and as you can tell cannot be seen at all. You would not know there was anything in my ear unless I would pull it out, but if I pull it out I cannot hear, so I kept it in, and I hear now as well as I ever did. I am very glad I took my friend's advice and went to see the doctor for he has done for me what many another has tried to do and failed. I am more than satisfied with the way he treated me and feel satisfied that any person that places him or herself under his treatment will never have cause to regret it."

The writer thanked Mr. Matthews for his kindness and asked him whether he would object to having his conversation published in the form of a testimonial.

"Not at all," continued that gentleman, "you can publish it and welcome, and just add for me that if there is anyone who doubts the truth of it they may call on me at room 18 Herald building, and I can convince them that it is true, every word of it. Why I could not hear a word a man said if I was not on the left side of him and then only heard it indistinctly, but now I can hear it all right no matter what side I am on."

Mr. Mathews as above stated is engaged in business as a hatter in the Herald building at the corner of 15th and Harney streets, and is willing to corroborate the above to anyone.