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

THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, I, J. S. G. ... County of Douglas, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company...

WHEN it comes to a lynching here, Nebraska is not far behind Dakota.

IT MUST not be imagined that because Grover is at sea he is not angling for votes as well as fishes.

THE Georgia congressman was altogether too crisp and tart in his opposition to the Omaha building bill.

WILLIAM II will have his arms full when he gets home from his imperial junket. There's a new baby at his house to be kissed.

WHEN the stones are falling from the top of Chicago's court house from sheer weakness, it is time to let up being scared by dynamites.

EVEN a congressional committee on immigration must consider it a hard job when it is obliged to cross-examine an Italian with the hard-grown name of Antonio Squanibiglia.

JUDGE GASLIN will doubtless tender his heartfelt congratulations to Judge Lynch, of Pawnee county, for his prompt despatch of business.

"If the contractors are to run the city, then each department should be turned over to them," said Mayor Broatch to the council.

DR. NORVIN GREEN, the president of Gould's Western Union Telegraph company, was a prominent visitor at the democratic national headquarters at New York one day last week.

THE statutes of the United States prohibit the importation of foreign convicts, the immigration of alien paupers and the coming into this country of foreign laborers under contract.

WHERE is the board of health? The dumping of garbage comes under its inspection, and it should call the council's attention to the unsatisfactory method now in use of disposing of the city's refuse.

THE city clerk, under the charter, is required to make out the tax list. This is a duty which he is expected to perform without extra pay.

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It is an unfortunate fact that so many girls are unfitted to be anything better than factory employes, or, at best, that kind of employment to domestic duties. There is no excess of girls qualified to do housework properly, while there is a very large and steadily growing demand for such.

The Situation in Indiana. The democrats express great confidence in their ability to carry Indiana since General Porter has decided to be the republican candidate for governor. They profess to have feared that with Porter at the head of the republican state ticket the democracy would have a very small chance of carrying Indiana, but that possibility being removed they affect to believe that the state is certain to go democratic. It is not questionable that General Porter as a candidate would strengthen the republican cause in Indiana. He is especially popular with the soldier element, and he is strong with the whole people. His record as a public man is perfectly clean and his fellow-citizens of all parties respect him and are rather proud of him. He is, perhaps, the only republican in the state, with the exception of General Harrison, who could draw votes from the democracy. He will work hard for the success of the national ticket, though perhaps less effectively than if he were a candidate.

But democrats may very easily overestimate the effect of General Porter's declination. It would obviously be much more serious were the national candidate not an Indiana man. There ought to be no doubt of the republicans of the state casting their full vote for General Harrison, and the only question is whether they will be to any extent reinforced from the democrats and the independents—the latter a not very numerous body. State pride will certainly exert an influence, and it does not appear unreasonable to estimate its value at several thousand votes drawn from the democracy. As to the independents, Lucius B. Swift, their acknowledged leader, is authority for the statement that they will almost unanimously support the republican candidates. This element is very much dissatisfied with the civil service policy of the administration as exemplified in Indiana, and not having had any success in impressing its dissatisfaction at Washington, though it has made several attempts to do so, it intends to administer through the ballot box a rebuke for the failure of reform promises. Another very important fact favorable to the republican cause in Indiana is the increasing interest which the workmen are taking in the cause. The delegation of twenty-five hundred miners which visited General Harrison the other day contained many democrats who after the interview declared that they would support the republican ticket solely on the tariff issue.

Contemplating these facts of the situation carefully and fairly, and remembering that two years ago Indiana was carried by the republicans, we do not see how it is possible to reach any other conclusion than that the chances are largely in favor of the state giving its electoral vote to the republican candidates.

Pauper Labor in Chicago. The Chicago Times is printing the personal investigations and experiences of "Neil Nelson" in the factories of that city where girls are employed. The writer is evidently a very bright woman, well qualified for the service she is performing. Her plan has been to apply for work at various establishments and to remain long enough where work was given her to fully inform herself regarding the wages paid, the treatment of employes, and other relevant and interesting facts. The story so far as she has told it is a very cheerless one. There are thousands of girls working in the factories of Chicago, or doing work for those factories at their homes, who cannot earn enough for a proper subsistence. Those who earn three dollars a week are especially fortunate, much the larger number earning not more than half that amount, while Neil Nelson found some who weekly earnings fell below a dollar. As to treatment, in most of the establishments, not the slightest attention is given to the comfort of employes. Generally the supply of girls seeking work greatly exceeds the demand, so that there is no reason, except that of humanity, why the factory owner should trouble himself or tax his pocket for the welfare of employes, and the average man of this class is not overflowing with humane feelings. The girls in these factories pass their days of drudgery in unhealthy surroundings, many of them receiving less for the results of their long hours of toil each week than their extremely plain food costs them for that time. It is a very pitiful disclosure which the Times is making, and unfortunately it could be duplicated in every large city of the country.

Perhaps the practical sermons of Neil Nelson will do some good, but the chances are that they will accomplish next to nothing for ameliorating the condition of the thousands of factory girls of Chicago. They will furnish material for reflection to the social philosopher and reformer, they will help to confirm the conviction of those who believe that there is something radically wrong in the industrial and social systems, and they will very likely stimulate philanthropic interest and effort in behalf of the overworked and ill-paid girls. But the hard and relentless manufacturers will doubtless continue on in the policy they have found to be profitable, justifying themselves with the plea that active competition on the one hand and on the other hand the overabundance of labor do not warrant them in being more generous, or less ungenerous, to employes. When girls crowd and jostle each other for a chance to earn twenty or thirty cents a day, it is idle to expect that the average factory owner will not take the fullest advantage of his opportunity.

It is an unfortunate fact that so many girls are unfitted to be anything better than factory employes, or, at best, that kind of employment to domestic duties. There is no excess of girls qualified to do housework properly, while there is a very large and steadily growing demand for such. But this sort of work is repugnant to most girls, or rather the idea of being regarded as servant is repugnant, and therefore

girls will go to the ill-paid drudgery of a factory rather than perform domestic duties, which besides a reasonable pecuniary reward would enable them to have the comforts of a home and a share in the interests and care of an employer. The consequence is that the factory labor market is overcrowded and those who enter it are compelled to take what grasping and heartless manufacturers are disposed to give.

The new postoffice bill has struck a snag. The snap judgment taken by the opponents of the bill has for the time being given the measure a set back. The mishap is chiefly due to the extreme weather, which caused the absence of nearly one-half the members of the house. There was a bare quorum present, and on the division only one hundred and seventy-three out of the three hundred and nineteen members, were in their seats. As it was, a change of six votes would have carried the bill through. Mr. McShane will doubtless be able to secure a friendly conference committee, and with a long pull and a strong pull the bill will go through just as soon as it can be reached. The only question now is whether the new conference committee's report can be sandwiched in between pending legislation that has preference, so as to secure a vote before the adjournment. At the very worst if the bill goes over until December, it is safe to predict its passage before the holidays. That will be time enough to formulate state legislation which must be had before the government can acquire title and secure jurisdiction that has to be ceded to every government building.

A Pioneer Nebraskan Dead. Another of the pioneers of Nebraska, and one of the founders of Omaha, has departed to that bourne from which no traveler returns. Colonel Lorin Miller, whose death at the advanced age of eighty-eight we chronicle, was among the most respected and venerable men of this state. Identified with the great west for nearly thirty-five years, he contributed largely towards the settlement and development of the state and city of his adoption. He was one of the four surveyors who laid out the metropolis of Nebraska and fixed the boundaries of her broad thoroughfares. He saw Omaha grow from an Indian camp to a city of over one hundred thousand population. Honored with the office of mayor at a period momentous in the history of this city, he helped to welcome the first locomotive that reached the banks of the Missouri by rail from Chicago. During the years of his retirement from all political and business activity he enjoyed the esteem of his fellow citizens, and felt just pride in the marvelous growth of Omaha.

THERE is likely to be some trouble among the Sioux Indians who have met the commission at Standing Rock agency which may finally bring about a signing of the treaty. Many of the chiefs are disgruntled because they were omitted from the list of orators who addressed the commission. They have learned that they have the right to speak, and speak they will before the conference is ended. Out of spite, therefore, to the chiefs who preceded them they may oppose them and urge the Indians to sign the treaty. A division in the camp, it is thought, would soon influence the necessary number to sign the treaty. Shrewd old Sitting Bull, who has not yet appeared on the scene, is reported to fear just such a result, and is said to be disgusted with the Indians for remaining to talk so long with the commissioners. He is coming to Standing Rock to add his influence in opposing any concessions. The astute old fox has spread the report that he will not speak so long as the Indians refuse to sign the treaty. But if they waver in their purpose he will step into the arena and cause trouble. With this wily politician as the chief mugwump, the Indian conference will be as exciting as a political convention.

CONGRESS appears to have determined that Mr. Cleveland should pay for his brief fishing excursion. When he got back to Washington on Tuesday he was confronted by a mass of legislation awaiting his perusal and action. Among these bills were more than one hundred private pension bills. If there is one thing more certain than all others to rattle the spirits and upset the equanimity of the president it is a private pension bill, and it is safe to say that when Mr. Cleveland had these hundred evidences of the government's generosity thrust under his nose his mental observations on congress were of a kind not suitable for family reading. The next three months will be a very busy period for the president, but both his industry and his powers of endurance are equal to the task.

IF THE reports from New York be true there are to be some stupid demonstrations when the campaign formally opens in that city. The democrats are said to be organizing a band of Chinamen to parade and carry Harrison and Morton banners for the purpose of having photographs taken of the procession and scattering them on the Pacific coast. The republicans, it is said, will retaliate by getting up a parade of British tars dressed in suits made of the English Jack and carrying Cleveland and Thurman portraits. All such horse-play is not only foolish but a useless waste of campaign funds. The campaign ought not to be made a circus.

A Chance for Civil Service. Globe Democrat. A son has just been added to the royal household of Germany—another evidence of President Cleveland's disposition to let foreign nations get the advantages of this country.

"A Condition Not a Theory." Chicago Tribune. The yacht danced merrily over the blue waves. The president leaned over the side of the vessel, looking with glazed eye at the water, and at intervals replied frantically apostrophizing the mighty yet Volapuck.

FOR THE PEOPLE. Anti-Monopoly and Settlers' Rights Association of Colorado. To the president of the United States, the secretary of the interior, the attorney general, the commissioner of the general land office, and the honorable senators and representatives in congress of the United States, undersigned, on behalf of the members of this association and all good faith home-seekers in Colorado, and in behalf of justice and right and common decency, in the administration of the public lands, respectfully represent:

1. That the United Pacific Railway company has in the past been permitted to steal thousands of acres of the public domain in Colorado.

2. That this land was never in any shape, manner or form granted to said company or any of its associate companies, and neither legally nor equitably has said company any more or greater claim to the same than to the capitol grounds at Washington.

3. That this land in large measure consists of that affected by the famous 1871 decision, and that being beyond and without the original grants and embraced within what is known as the "Triangle" adjacent to Denver.

4. That large portions of this land has by said company been ostensibly sold at nominal figures to Denver and Colorado speculators, who never purchased the same for establishing homes, but simply and solely for the purpose of speculation; that these tracts range in area from 100 to 10,000 acres, and in nine cases out of ten, have never been actually settled upon by the speculative purchasers.

5. That, not content with recovering from the company on their warranty deeds, these Denver speculators and said company have devoted their vast means and energy to influencing the legislative branch of the government, and procuring congressional legislation for the purpose of curing, quieting, perfecting and patching up these fraudulent and stolen titles, and that for this purpose, they have for over two years, through the ablest lawyers and most astute lobbyists, impugned the United States land department at Washington, and that these same lawyers and lobbyists have been in constant attendance during this and the preceding congress, and, besides arguing before committees and lobbying generally, they have personally or by proxy button-holed every individual member of congress and every department official time and again. These facts you personally know to be true.

6. That, relying upon the United States land laws, and the decisions of the supreme court of the United States and not for one moment questioning the integrity or manhood of the legislative and administrative officials of the government, a great many needy and good faith home-seekers filed upon tracts of this land and actually settled upon and improved the same.

7. That these filers and settlers are universally and proverbially poor and in need of homes and have no means nor resources to enable them to employ lawyers to lobby before congress, and upon the department and congress at Washington, and if their rights and interests are to be taken away from them and the decisions of the supreme court of the United States and the land laws of the United States are to be ignored and set aside by procured rulings and lobbied legislation, then they are helpless; but

8. If you desire fair play and are inclined to put a stop to the legislative legislation that are always called into being by the lobby of the few, an American citizen are to be subverted to the greed of a railway corporation, if you have confidence in the supreme court of the United States and are desirous of having its adjudications enforced according to their letter and spirit—in short, if you are on the side of the people and against the methods and influences that have corrupted our legislation for many years; in the name of justice, in the name of American citizenship, in the name of common decency, we beg and pray that you will raise your voice against this despicable monopolistic manoeuvre that is about to be consummated in the sole interest of the Union Pacific railway company and several Denver millionaires, and against not only the senate, but also the United States land laws and the decisions of the highest court in our land.

9. We have heretofore forwarded to one of the senators from this state a petition, with several thousand signatures, in relation to this subject. It has been commenced by the government to set aside these void titles; but the bill now before you which has been drawn with consummate skill and unscrupulous astuteness will, if passed, render those court proceedings of no avail, and the filers will be enabled to dispossess the settlers of their titles.

DWIGHT H. HEYWOOD, President. JAMES H. KNIGHT, Secretary. DENVER, Col., July 25, 1888.

THE VOTE IN IOWA. CHAPMAN, Nov. 31.—To the Editor of the BEE: What was the official vote in Iowa in 1884? Please answer through the columns of the BEE. CHARLES R. CAUGHAN.

Blaine received 107,089 votes, Cleveland 177,316 votes, and St. John 1,472 votes. There was a fusion of the democratic and greenback parties, so that the other presidential candidate, Butler, did not receive any votes.

A Strange Language. At the last meeting of the Berlin Anthropological society, Lieutenant Quendenfeldt, a German officer who has lived on Gomero island, one of the Canary group, described a whistling language which is used by the inhabitants. The language does not consist of any arbitrary series of signals or sounds. It is described as ordinary speech translated into articulate whistling, each syllable having its own appropriate tone.

Cheap Whisky and Dear Whisky. America: The newspapers of Philadelphia are agreed in the statement that since the new high license law went into effect in that city, a few weeks ago, the number of saloons has been reduced to a mere fraction of the previous total. While in some wards they have been wiped out altogether; that the arrests for intoxication and disorderly conduct are not one-third as numerous as in former years; and that tradesmen report an increased demand for food, clothing, and family supplies, which are now sold at a profit, and the decreased expenditure for liquor. It might be argued that licensing crime is immoral, but high license is the only practical manner of regulating the greatest evil of the day. Free whisky will do it, but clear whisky will take the liquor out of the reach of the poor man, and he is the one most injured.

Killed His Assassin. COFFEYVILLE, MISS., August 1.—(Special Telegram to THE BEE.)—In a difficulty at Pittsburgh, Calhoun county, between J. W. Enochs and Charles Calhoun, Enochs was treated into a blacksmith shop, but was followed by his assassins, who continued the attack on him. He finally drew a knife and cut Calhoun, who fell dead. The Enochs were both severely cut and may not recover.

TRYING TO SQUARE HIMSELF. General Black the Schermer Who Manipulated the Colored Convention. WASHINGTON, August 1.—(Special to THE BEE.)—A gentleman who has business at the pension office says he has run against J. Milton Turner, the colored man who was sent by the administration to Indianapolis to look after the colored convention for the division of the colored vote, almost every time he has gone to the pension building during the past six weeks, and that many of the plans carried out in the Indianapolis convention were originated by Commissioner Black. "General Black," says this gentleman, "is extremely anxious to make himself solid with President Cleveland, and he conceived the idea of turning his abilities toward an organization of the colored men west, by dividing the colored vote in the pension office. The president is very much incensed at some of the acts of General Black during the past six or eight months, and has ordered the pension office to begin with the president was greatly provoked at Black's persistency in running for re-nomination, and then Black has missed the chief executive in furnishing pension votes. You know nearly every one of the pension votes were written by Black, and the instructions issued for the purpose, and the instructions issued for the purpose were to the effect that the facts pointed out in the vetoes should indeed be facts without any possible speculation, and that the reasons given in the vetoes for disapproval should be entirely different from those assigned when the cases were originally rejected by the pension office. The president has found that these instructions in many instances, were disregarded, and that false information and prejudice have largely governed the clerks who have written the vetoes, and that in many instances the identical language used when the cases were rejected has been employed in the vetoes. This has put the president in a very embarrassing situation, and will lead him to further condemnation when this pension veto business is thoroughly looked into.

"It is not pleasant," continued the gentleman, "the president thinks General Black is too ambitious; and in the second place he says he is too reckless and partisan. General Black has been a member of the civil service bureau for two or three years and has made no secret of the fact. Nearly all of the civil service scandals which have come out against the present administration were laid at the door of the commissioner of pensions, whom the president holds blame-worthy for nearly all of his political evils. It may not be true that the president has reported, requested General Black's resignation, but I think the president may just as well have asked for the commissioner's resignation at the time that the scandal was ascertained as he has upon four or five occasions recently."

After a Military Plun. WASHINGTON, August 1.—(Special Telegram to THE BEE.)—It was rumored at the war department yesterday that Captain Lawton of the Sixth cavalry will be tendered the promotion to the forthcoming vacancy in the adjutant general's department on the 30th of this month. There has been a vigorous struggle for this army plum in which Captain John G. Bourke, of the Third cavalry, Captain J. B. Babcock, of the Fifth cavalry and Captain Lawton have been competitors. Captain Bourke has had the warm endorsement of General Crook and the active work of the entire Nebraska delegation. For some weeks past it has been a matter of appointment lay between him and Captain Lawton. Lawton was, however, more early on the ground and has had the strong support of the Indian delegation. It is stated he was a colonel of volunteers during the late war.

Nebraska and Iowa Patents. WASHINGTON, August 1.—(Special Telegram to THE BEE.)—Patents were granted to the following Nebraska and Iowa inventors: Frank A. Bagley, assignor to himself and T. McCulla, Cherokee, Ia., feed gauge for plate printing press; Edward P. Lynch, Davenport, Ia., horse hay rack; William G. MacLaughlin, Omaha, Neb., and Heating company, Seward, Neb., generating steam and heating air apparatus for chemical heating water to produce steam and apparatus for automatically producing heat; James Mahedy, Shenandoah, Ia., regulating device for cooking-stoves; C. Nathaniel and J. Ritchie Miller, What Cheer, Ia., rock drill; Henry C. Plumb, Davenport, Ia., cigar mold; John A. Roberts, Cherokee, Ia., wire fence machine; Frank P. Stanley, Spencer, Ia., post-hole auger; Harvey N. Simms, Des Moines, Ia., portable shaft for windmills; Henry M. Wheth, Council Bluffs, Ia., pump.

Trying to Hedge. WASHINGTON, August 1.—(Special to THE BEE.)—Since the publication of the fact that the democrats were using the Great Seal badge with a picture of Cleveland in the center of the star, there has been a great deal of comment among the democratic leaders here, because they see that the scheme is likely to work to their detriment. All sorts of plans have been suggested to offset the evident opposition to this badge. Some have suggested that Army circles, and it seems now that they have hit upon one which is likely to prove successful. It is to have a stock of four hours dealers who have a stock of the Grand Army badges with Cleveland's picture as an ornament have been supplied with a stock of similar badges, which they are to sell to the public. The badge of General Harrison is used. This is a nice little scheme to make it appear that the Cleveland badge was not a political trick to steal the G. A. R. vote, but a patriotic device to give the sale several weeks before the Harrison badge of similar design, it will hardly have the desired effect.

A FIRST-CLASS FRIGATE. That Never Even Touched the Water. New York Times: As the work of the new cruisers progresses the bosom of destruction is making a clean sweep of all that remains of the last of our wooden vessels, designed during the civil war and never launched, and a visitor at the navy yard cannot but be struck by the wonderful change that has lately passed over the frames of what was at one time intended to be a first-class steam frigate of a tonnage slightly larger than the Chicago, and which, when launched, it was intended to be the largest of the New York. This vessel, whose frame has for a quarter of a century filled the large ship-house to the left of the main avenue of the yard, has for the past few weeks been growing gradually smaller, and before the three months of the construction of this much-discussed vessel remaining. Her keel was laid during the civil war, and, unlike numerous other vessels constructed during that busy period of wood that was actually growing in the forest when the contract for building them was drawn up, the timber used in the New York is of selected seasoned oak, as hard as iron, as the tools used by the workmen in tearing her to pieces afford ample testimony.

It is not surprising, very much in favor of completing the ship, even though she was only used as a transport, a class of vessel, by the way, of which our navy seems strangely deficient, and one whose services would always be in demand to keep up the supplies of our foreign squadrons, and to transport material to and from the isthmus when occasion required. The only strong argument used against the New York, and the one which proved sufficiently potent to decide her fate, was that this was an age of steel shipbuilding, and the fact that this vessel was to be built entirely of wood was quite sufficient in the eyes of the powers that be to condemn her. Had she been completed she might have made a formidable cruiser, with of course more or less of the disadvantages attendant upon her. She would have secured for her fore-and-aft fire and other equally important advantages so absolutely necessary to the modern cruiser. The preparations for her completion were even far enough advanced to include the finishing of her

boilers and engines, which were all ready to be shipped on here and set up in the vessel, as at one time the mind of the navy department was made up to complete her, for opposite her name in some of the old navy registers we find New York under the heading of vessels. The first vote that was cast for her was in pairs, with this remark as to her condition: "On the stocks to be completed." This, however, was before much had actually been accomplished toward the construction of the steel vessels. When fully completed, this material, and with large contracts entered into, which we can once again be proud, the fate of the New York was effectually sealed and she was again ordered to be appraised, but the value placed upon her was altogether too high to attract any bidders, and the appraisement was reconsidered and very much reduced. Even at the low figure at which this estimate of her value was placed nobody came forward to invest, and she was sold to the present contractor for \$10,000, which was a very small sum, considering a quarter of a million dollars, had to content itself.

The secret of all this lies in the fact of its being a very hard and expensive job to break up so staunch a craft and the material recovered has no very high market value. The vessel, as a vessel, is of course utterly useless, and the question simply resolved itself into one of wages to be paid in pulling her to pieces, against whatever sum she will bring as firewood and junk, with a possible bid from mechanics who work in hard timber of short length, such perhaps, as wagon and wheel makers. The prospect of the demolition being finished within the specified time are from present indications in favor of the contractor, as the immense mass of lumber, which is five or more from the ground are visible, crumbling until now the flooring alone remains, and has the appearance of an immense sandal. The cutting away of the upper timbers, itself no easy task, is simple enough when compared with the almost solid mass of floor timbers which remain to be disposed of, as they are bolted through and through with the idea of securing a structure strong enough to resist the shock of the mighty waves and to bear the heavy weights of chains and battery. It is this system of bolting that makes it so very difficult to wrench the timbers apart, as the bolts pass in every direction in which the greatest strains are expected; consequently the saws used in breaking up the frames are frequently rendered almost useless by the cross-grain against an unexpected bolt, when the saw process of wedging has to be resorted to.

As a rule the breaking up of the old vessels is very much simplified by burning them. They are towed to the flats at top high water so as to get them as close to the water as possible, and are then thoroughly fired in numerous places and allowed to burn until all inflammable material has been consumed. The metal is then recovered at low water and sold for old junk. In the case of the New York, however, this plan was obviously not feasible, as the ship was only in frame without any planking whatever, and although this state of construction adds greatly to the ease of pulling her apart it renders it impossible to launch the vessel without going to the great expense of planking and calking or whatever else is necessary to make her fit for transportation to some convenient burning place. The immensely valuable property in the immediate neighborhood of the shiphouse, both above and below water, naturally prevents any other plans being followed than the one at present being carried out.

Some idea of the time and amount of work required may be formed when one considers that the vessel is 335 long and forty-five feet beam—a very respectable pile of kindling wood and old junk. The bolts so far taken from her are mostly of iron, but those binding the keel and floor timbers together are of steel, and will be in the market, as they are copper. When it has been ascertained how much material there will be to dispose of, proposals from outside parties will be invited, and the successful bidders will then take charge and remove their purchases from the shiphouse, which will then be thoroughly cleaned and possibly made ready for a new battleship. Let us hope that it will be the finest and most successful yet proposed, the prototype of others yet to come, and that she may be christened the New York.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all cases of indigestion, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wretch. Thousands of people have taken Golden Sarsaparilla and have had their health restored. It is a natural and healthy drink of their own free will. It is not a medicine, but a food. It is a natural and healthy drink of their own free will. It is not a medicine, but a food. It is a natural and healthy drink of their own free will. It is not a medicine, but a food.

GRAND TOUR. Of United States and Canada. Under the auspices of American-European Tourist Association, on August 1st, 1888, a grand tour was made of the United States and Canada. The tour was made for the purpose of promoting the interests of the tourist trade, and of giving the people a better knowledge of the resources of our country. The tour was made by a party of twenty-five persons, and was a most successful one. The party visited all the principal cities of the United States and Canada, and saw all the principal sights. The tour was a most interesting one, and it is hoped that it will lead to a greater knowledge of our country and to a greater interest in the tourist trade.

18 Days for only \$10. Including berth, meals, hotels, sight-seeing, amusements, carriage, etc. For particulars apply to C. F. A. HECKERS, President, American-European Tourist Association, 405 Bank of Commerce Building, St. Louis, Mo. For tickets, berth, instructions, etc., apply at City Ticket Office, 100 Broadway, New York. For full particulars, apply to the American-European Tourist Association, 100 Broadway, New York.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM. Cleanses and beautifies the hair, promotes a healthy growth, and cures itching humors. It is a most valuable and reliable remedy for all cases of itching humors, and is a most valuable and reliable remedy for all cases of itching humors. It is a most valuable and reliable remedy for all cases of itching humors, and is a most valuable and reliable remedy for all cases of itching humors.

FLORESTON COLOGNE. Most Fragrant and Lasting of Perfumes. See Druggists. PENNSYLVANIA WAGONS. Indulgently used monthly by over 100,000 people. See Druggists. For full particulars, apply to the American-European Tourist Association, 100 Broadway, New York.

DRUNKENNESS. Or the Liquor Habit, Positively Cured by Administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific. It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all cases of indigestion, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wretch. Thousands of people have taken Golden Sarsaparilla and have had their health restored. It is a natural and healthy drink of their own free will. It is not a medicine, but a food. It is a natural and healthy drink of their own free will. It is not a medicine, but a food.