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THE DAILY BEE.

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Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 10th day of November, A. D. 1888. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

MR. ANDREEN is making a lively race against the third-term candidate for commissioner.

REPUBLICANS must keep a sharp lookout for repeaters and the hoodie gang on election day.

WHEN the sun goes down Tuesday night republicans will demonstrate that they have not all gone over, bag and baggage, to McShane.

DON'T forget to scratch Russell, the traitor, who made himself so notorious in the last legislature as chairman of the hoodie judiciary committee.

IT is rather significant that a very large percentage of the retail liquor dealers, and especially those in the lower wards, with sporting men attachments, are solid for Hascall.

AMONG the candidates for the legislature who are making a very quiet and successful canvass is Mr. George M. O'Brien, who has many warm friends not only in the republican party, but in the ranks of the opposition.

THE schools of California are supplied with text books published by the state. The books are written by the best talent among the local educators and give satisfaction. As there are no middlemen to divide the profits there is a saving of from thirty to fifty per cent in the cost of the books.

THERE are rumors and roorbacks afloat about all sorts of plots and counter-plots, but THE BEE has very reliable information that a concerted attempt is being made all along the line by the railroad forces to elect W. A. Mungler as attorney general and defeat Leese. Mr. Mungler was one of the railroad commissioners two years ago and helped to make that body a roaring farce.

WITH all due deference to certain republican stump orators in this state who profess to be alarmed over the danger of electing a democrat to the United States senate, THE BEE is willing to stake its reputation as a political prophet that a democrat has no more chance of being elected senator from Nebraska next winter than Grover Cleveland has of carrying Vermont. The democrats have never come within thirty votes of a majority in our legislature, even with one-half of the delegation from this county democratic. There is no risk whatever of endangering the United States senate by voting against a few yellow dog candidates who have managed to get themselves nominated in half a dozen counties by the neglect of decent republicans to keep them out in the primary elections.

The munificent legacies left by the late Sarah A. Creighton, respected wife of John A. Creighton, add additional luster to the family so long associated with gifts of public charity. The bequest of one hundred thousand dollars for the founding of Creighton college some ten years ago by Mary Lucretia Creighton is still fresh in the minds of our citizens. This noble woman carried out the long cherished desire of her husband, Edward Creighton, to establish a great public school. By her liberality the college was erected and today stands a lasting monument to the beneficence of Edward Creighton and his wife. The work of contributing to the support of this institution did not end with Mary Lucretia Creighton. Her sister, Sarah A. Creighton, has seen fit at her death to supplement the original gift with a bequest to the college of property in Omaha to the value of seventy-five thousand dollars. But more than this, Sarah A. Creighton has given the sum of fifty thousand dollars to the Franciscan Order of Nuns for the building of a new St. Joseph's hospital in Omaha. By these charitable endowments Sarah A. Creighton has perpetuated her name and has set a noble example of philanthropy.

HANDS OFF. The laboring men of Omaha should resist and resist the attempt of contractors and bosses to bargain away and deliver their votes next Tuesday. If there is anything the American workman should cherish above all things it is his right to cast his vote untrammelled by his party or candidate according to his best judgment. There is nothing more degrading than the slavish obedience of wage-workers to the dictation of contractors and bosses. The only thing in which the man who works for a living in this republic is the peer of the millionaire is his right to have a part in the choosing of public servants, from the president down to precinct assessors. The ballot of the man who earns a dollar a day counts as much as the ballot of the fifty thousand dollar a year president of a great railroad.

Now it is an open secret that contractors on public works in Omaha and bosses of certain large corporations are pledged to deliver the votes of their workmen to Hascall in exchange for his influence in their behalf in the city council. THE BEE calls upon the workmen to repudiate these infamous compacts. They owe it to themselves to show their independence from all dictation by their bosses and the owners of bosses. They owe it to the reputation of the labor element to show by their conduct as voters that the men who buy their time and labor have not bought their manhood. If they are republicans, let them vote for republican candidates whom they know to be honorable and trustworthy. If they are democrats, it is their privilege to vote according to their sentiments, always exercising their inalienable right to scratch any man notoriously disreputable or dishonest. Let the contractors and bosses keep hands off.

HASCALL AND THE COLORED MEN. The colored men of Douglas county have been appealed to for support by Isaac S. Hascall, as a staunch friend of their race and a true-blue republican. But if they examine the record of this man they will not touch him with a twenty-foot pole.

It is a matter of history that Hascall before the war was a rank slave-driving democrat, and as such was elected as a member of the infamous Leecompton convention which framed a constitution for the people of Kansas that contained a provision making slavery a legal institution in that state. During the entire war Hascall was a rampant copperhead and sought to extend aid and comfort to the rebels whenever he could. When Andrew Johnson vetoed the civil rights bill, which was the first recognition by congress of the demand for equal political rights for the colored men, a democratic mass meeting was held in Omaha in support of Andrew Johnson's veto. Hascall was one of the orators on that occasion, as will be seen from the following extract from the Omaha Herald of March 9, 1866:

"The judge was of the opinion that 'The Tennessee democrat was in the presidential chair,' and that when he said Thaddeus Stevens and Charles Sumner traitors he meant it, and when he put his signature retreating that infamous Nigger bill, he meant that, too. Andy Johnson was not of the back-down stock, etc.

If the colored men of Omaha are so recreant to every instinct of manhood as to vote for a man who denounced those immortal champions of freedom and enemies of slavery, Charles Sumner and Thaddeus Stevens, as traitors, they will deserve to be disfranchised forever.

SUFFRAGE IN NEBRASKA. We have been asked several times within the past few days whether a man of foreign birth who has not yet taken out his final papers of citizenship has a right to vote for president in Nebraska next Tuesday. We answer most emphatically, yes. The constitution of Nebraska confers the right to vote at all elections upon any man of foreign birth who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States at least thirty days before the election. In other words, any foreigner who has procured his first papers on or before October 7, of the present year, has a right to vote next Tuesday, provided that he will by that day have lived in Nebraska six months, resided in the county where he votes forty days, and in the precinct ten days. The reason why people are at sea about the voting of foreigners at presidential elections is because they do not understand the basis of our elective system.

The president is not elected directly by the people, but by electors chosen or appointed by the various states in the union. The name of the presidential candidates might be left off the ticket, but the vote would count all the same for the candidate represented by the electoral ticket. The electors are state officers, and any man who has a right to vote for a state officer can vote for a presidential elector. In some states there are separate tickets for presidential electors, but in Nebraska their names are on the same ticket with state officers, congressmen and candidates for the legislature. No distinction can be made between ballots deposited with judges of election by foreign born or native citizens.

A TIMELY HINT. The Omaha waterworks have recently changed management. The new manager, Mr. Underwood, may not be well informed as to how the land lays, but we will mildly suggest that any attempt on his part to vote his four hundred and fifty laboring men at Florence for Hascall will get him into a hornet's nest. Perhaps Mr. Underwood does not know that Mr. Hascall was the leader of the gang of Holly water works boodlers whom THE BEE routed after an eight month's fight in the courts and at the polls. The Holly tactics will not likely be tolerated now by the managers of the company which owes its existence to the earnest effort made by THE BEE and leading tax-payers to defeat the Holly jobbers.

It is pleasing to find southern men who give more attention to practical than political affairs, talking in the most

hopeful strain of the business outlook of that section. The great material progress made by the south in the last few years is a source of pride and gratification to all American citizens, for however great shall be the future prosperity of those states, it must be shared by the whole country. The south is rich in the resources that make wealth, and the advance already made in their development will be continued. With its progress must inevitably come changes in the views and sentiments of the people of that section that will be not less valuable than the material results.

HASCALL OR PAXTON. Hascall has been pitted against Paxton, and the citizens of Douglas county will have to choose between the two for the state senate. Both of them are well known. Paxton is known as a public-spirited, enterprising citizen, who has contributed as much toward building up Omaha and Douglas county as any three men that could be named. He was the chief founder of the union stockyards by which Omaha has become a great cattle market. The establishment of stockyards and packing houses has more than doubled the value of every acre of land within thirty miles of this city. This is not all. Paxton has invested hundreds of thousands of dollars in factories and business blocks, which have given, and continue to give, profitable employment to laboring men. He is not a man of great education, but has good horse sense, and means to do right as he sees it. Socially, his conduct has been without reproach, and he mingles with the best class of our citizens.

Hascall is also a man of enterprise and push, and is entitled to a fair share of credit for many improvements in Omaha. But his career, ever since he located here, has been that of a mountebank, demagogue and trickster. In public life he has always been the center of intrigue and jobbery. In the city council of Omaha he has always been the head of rings and factions that have played into the hands of monopolies, contractors and tax-eaters generally. He has encouraged lawlessness and made himself the champion of the low dives. Hascall's conduct as a man has been a stench in the nostrils of decent people. His relations with bad women, before and since he was divorced, have been notoriously disreputable. No man who respects his mother, wife or sister can with self-respect vote to make such a man a representative of Douglas county in the state senate.

STANLEY'S FATE.

The report that Stanley and his entire force had been massacred against from the president of the geographical society of Lille, and for many reasons must be considered as authoritative. The telegram from London discrediting it is a simple contradiction based upon nothing. That the White Pasha is Emin Bey cannot be doubted when the circumstances of the case are considered, and to that conclusion the German geographical and colonizing association have finally come. Lille, though in France, is ethnologically Belgian, and from the outset has participated largely in the movements towards African exploration promoted by the king of Belgium, in whose service Stanley was enrolled. He obtained leave of absence to come to this country and lecture, but he had hardly set foot on American soil when he received the most pressing invitation from the English government to take charge of an expedition for the relief of Emin Bey. The English having made the cause of Egypt their own by the summary process of appropriating all the possessions of the Khedive, Ismail Pasha felt that something must be done to retrieve their good name from the stigma of having deserted Hicks Pasha, and of having remembered Gordon Pasha after Khartoum had fallen. There was a flurry of self-reproach in the papers; there were indignation meetings in all the large cities; there were resolutions breathed through the cabinet policy of letting things slide in the Sudan. In short England was aroused and the outcome was the expedition to save the only man who had saved himself and who was not in need of any assistance. Stanley was most reluctant to accept the commission. Perhaps he had some inward premonitions. Perhaps he doubted the possibility of conquering the Arab masters of Central Africa. But he allowed himself to be persuaded, and he has met the fate which he feared. From the moment that authentic news was received of the murder of Major Barthelot it was plain to all men who know anything of African matters that Tippu Tib had turned against the white men, and this carried with it a certainty that Stanley's fate was sealed. The English have a way of allowing bad news to be dribbled gradually to the minds of the public, and they have done with regard to Stanley what they did about Sunkin. Stanley was well known here. In 1868 and 1867 he was the Omaha correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, at that time published by McKee, Fishback & Houser. He even then distinguished himself by his faculty of traveling from place to place on very limited means, for he managed to visit much of the surrounding country without assistance from the paper he represented. He had the same genius for traveling under difficulties that great musicians have for music and great artists for painting. Before he came to Omaha he had wandered in Asiatic Turkey and Persia, and had journeyed in more than one historic city in Southern Europe. But he gleaned from these early travels little information that was interesting to those in Omaha who knew him, and there were few who were aware that he had made a tour on foot from Smyrna to Bushire. All early residents of this city will, however, remember the small, wiry, energetic man, and his powers of getting from place to place. Throughout his subsequent career he simply showed on a world wide scale the faculties which had been noted in him here.

MAKE NO MISTAKE. All law-abiding citizens and more especially taxpayers are vitally interested in the selection of an honest and competent county attorney. This officer is now clothed with extraordinary powers and should be above all temptation. Since grand juries have been abolished the county attorney acts in their stead. It is his duty to file information in the district court against all violators of law. In exercising this power the county attorney is in position to play into the hands of the lawless elements and befriend criminals. In choosing between candidates the question is which one is more likely to withstand the pressure which the lawless often bring to bear upon the prosecuting officer.

The county attorney is not only charged with prosecuting criminals, but he is the legal adviser of the county commissioners. He should be a lawyer not only qualified to give sound advice, but also familiar with all the intricate machinery of county government, so as to apply the brake on unlawful appropriations, improper tax levies and impositions upon the taxpayers by reckless or dishonest county officers. In this respect this county has been fortunate for the past ten years in having as its county attorneys General Cowin and Mr. Simeral, in whose integrity the commissioners and the public have implicit confidence.

And now the question presents itself to Douglas county voters, who is the safest man as between the democratic and republican candidates? The republicans present W. F. Gurley, and the democrats T. J. Mahoney. THE BEE deems it its duty to oppose Mr. Gurley. This opposition is not personal, but is based upon the conviction that he is not a safe man to place in the responsible position to which he has been nominated. In fact, we honestly believe that Mr. Gurley will be better off in the end if he is defeated. Gurley is his worst enemy. He is a bright young man with bad habits and bad associations. He relies for his main support upon the ward bumpers and outlaw classes. His connection with the oil-railroad lobby during the last legislature shows that he has no moral stamina and for money is willing to assist in promoting legislative bribery and leading the representatives of the people astray from their path of duty. The testimony given by witnesses and Gurley himself before the Pacific railroad commission affords proof that he is an improper person for prosecuting attorney. Conceding to him the ability to prosecute criminals, we doubt his ability to fill satisfactorily the position of legal adviser of the county commissioners.

Mr. Mahoney, who is nominated against Gurley on the democratic ticket, is reputed to be an able lawyer whose conduct as a man and citizen is above reproach. Mr. Mahoney is vouched for by members of the bar as thoroughly competent in every respect. The office of county attorney is a judicial position and by right should have been filled in an off year on a non-partisan judicial ticket.

It is manifestly the duty of all citizens who desire good government to cast their vote for Mahoney for county attorney. No decent democrat can afford to vote for Frank R. Morrissey, who is one of the candidates on the democratic legislative ticket of Douglas county. Morrissey is one of the roustabouts who made such dirty and nasty warfare upon Van Wyck and his supporters two years ago. He was one of the gang of bull-dozing vagabonds that beset the last legislature and worked with the contractors and railroad lobby to defeat legislation in the interest of this city and county. He is night and day consorting with political bumpers of the lowest grade. He is a carpet-bagger who hasn't a dollar's worth of interest in this county, and only wants to go to the legislature to make a stake.

The people of this county, and especially the farmers, cannot afford to trust their interests with irresponsible adventurers and professional dead-beats. ROUSTABOUT MORRISSEY. No decent democrat can afford to vote for Frank R. Morrissey, who is one of the candidates on the democratic legislative ticket of Douglas county. Morrissey is one of the roustabouts who made such dirty and nasty warfare upon Van Wyck and his supporters two years ago. He was one of the gang of bull-dozing vagabonds that beset the last legislature and worked with the contractors and railroad lobby to defeat legislation in the interest of this city and county. He is night and day consorting with political bumpers of the lowest grade. He is a carpet-bagger who hasn't a dollar's worth of interest in this county, and only wants to go to the legislature to make a stake.

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IT WILL be remembered by everybody that when, more than two years ago, the supplementary extradition treaty negotiated by Minister Phelps and Lord Roseberry was made public, it was universally condemned by Irish-American citizens throughout the country because of what was described as its dynamic clause. It will also be remembered that in his explanatory note accompanying the treaty Minister Phelps stated that no new arrangement could be effected with England without this clause. The minister was vehemently denounced as having made a clear surrender to the British government, which about that time was particularly in dread of dynamites. In public meetings and through the press Irish-American citizens called loudly upon the administration to repudiate the treaty. Nevertheless it was sent to the senate with the objectionable clause, and there it remains unratified. But strangely enough several prominent Irish-Americans, among them Congressman Patrick Collins and John Boyle O'Reilly, who were among the most active and ardent opponents of the treaty, now come forward and say that in its original form it contained nothing objectionable, but that an amendment to it was proposed that would have rendered the treaty obnoxious, and that this came from republican senators. It is needless to say that the Irishmen named are heartily working for the re-election of Mr. Cleveland, and it may be pertinent to remark they were largely influential in inducing the president to dismiss Minister West, but even with this in mind it is remarkable that they should so completely stultify themselves as they have done in this matter. They opposed the treaty in the form in which it still stands and before any amendment was suggested, and it was in deference to their opposition and that of other Irish-American citizens that the republican senate postponed action on the treaty. If they were honest then they cannot be so now, and it would seem that their present attitude must lose them the

confidence of all Irishmen. To aid democratic success these men are now really playing into the hands of Great Britain, and they are estopped from any future effort to defeat a treaty containing a clause which every Irishman believes to be aimed against his countrymen.

Why should the public schools be closed next Tuesday? There are no polling places at the school houses and women do not vote at the presidential elections. Manifestly the object is to press the janitors and the male teachers and the official plasterer into the service for political purposes, and especially for Mr. Morris Morrison.

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

The Beaver Valley Tribune makes note of the fact that "Cleveland's Burchard was also a minister—a British minister."

The North Bend Fall tells its readers that it is "awfully in earnest in its advocacy of a reduction of the tariff—on elevator tolls and railroad rates."

The Hastings Gazette-Journal says that the "philosopher who defined music as the most expensive of noises," had probably been paying for a campaign brass band."

According to the Madison Reporter's estimate "McShane, with all his boodle, will lack the ten thousand of being elected governor of Nebraska."

The Schuyler Quill gives this advice: "If you believe in a reduction of freight rates vote against Laws for secretary of state and for Leese for attorney general."

The Nebraska City Press believes it "violates no confidence in stating that the entire republican state ticket will be elected in Nebraska this year by about the usual majority."

"Whatever you do take time to scratch Laws," says the Press Democrat, "scratching your ticket every time, rather than to knowingly vote for a dishonest or notoriously unclean man."

"It seems," says the Liberty Journal, "that if Mr. McShane has no record in the house of congress, he has one in the house of the legislature, and his friends are not very proud of either."

The Kearney Hub makes the assertion that "if all of these democratic lies on Governor Thayer come to pass, the democratic party of Nebraska will have to enlarge its buzzard-roost after election."

The Columbus Journal says: "The people of Nebraska, irrespective of party, owe it to their own interests to support Attorney General Leese and give him such a rousing majority as will convince everybody that the policies advocated by him are in the right direction, and must be followed up. See that your ticket has on it the name for attorney general. It is said that there is a concerted effort to defeat him by having at each voting place in the state two men to plaster republican tickets with his opponent's 'stickers.'"

The Fremont Tribune observes that "McShane, as one of the leading men in the South Omaha Stock Yards company assesses every hog the farmers of Nebraska send to that market eight cents each, and charges them one dollar per bushel for corn that he buys at twenty-six cents. If he is so sad and tearful over the tax burdens of the farmers as he pretends to be, why don't he manifest his sympathy in a manner they can appreciate. It is probable that who ever else might own the yards would charge as much to the farmers as McShane does, but is doubtful if another man could be found in Nebraska who would skin a hog to purchase votes."

Referring to the abuse being heaped upon Governor Thayer the Wynona Union remarks that it "knows something about the source of this opposition. During the session of the last legislature a stringent gambling law was passed, a law calculated to close up the gambling houses throughout the state. This was a hard blow at the class of people who make their living in this way. They brought every influence they could command upon Governor Thayer to induce him to veto the measure, but without avail. At the first opportunity the governor put his signature to the bill and it became a law. Failing in this way the same crowd undertook to obtain the appointment of the members of the Omaha police commissioners, but the governor gave them to understand that he was the chief executive of this state. He appointed a commission from among the best men of Omaha, men who were in favor of an improvement in the morals of the city, and the enforcement of the laws. It was a hard blow to the gamblers, pimps and rascals who had long had no opportunity since to malign the governor. It is this crowd of people who are working in cahoots with the democracy for the defeat of Gen. John M. Thayer, one of the noblest and purest men that ever sat in the executive chair of any state. They cannot use him and they know they cannot use McShane. It should not take a voter, no matter what his politics, long to decide which of the two candidates is most worthy of his support."

Sir Lionel. On! Sir Lionel West! In this land of the blest For your folly you cannot atone. Don't you think it is best That you go home and rest, And forever leave "letters" alone! Oh! Sir Lionel West! Low droops your proud crest; Back to England you'll go. Perhaps then you'll have learned 'tis no jest, In this land of the west. To be caught fooling round with a pen. Oh! Sir Lionel West! With that infinite zest. We enjoy all your trouble and woe; On your mind 'tis impressed That Murdoch's name Was for "stickers," you bit—"don'tcher know!" GEORGE CHESTER.

LABOR NOTES. The manufacture of paper bottles is to be begun on a very extensive scale. The Harrison Rolling Mill company of Kansas City will soon begin the erection of buildings. The strike of house carpenters in Dundee, Scotland, for an advance of a half-penny an hour, has been successful. "Those who build their houses should not dwell in haste," is the motto of the brotherhood of carpenters and joiners. The first shoe factory in New England to run exclusively by electricity, that of Packard & Grover at Brockton, Mass. A new labor organization has been formed and is known as the "Brotherhood of Railway Porters." It has a membership of 6,000. Carpenters' union, No. 22, of Greenville Pa. has established the nine-hour work day and the contractors are well pleased with the system. Eucalyptus leaves and extract have long been used for the removal and prevention of scales in steam boilers. Scientific authorities recommend it and engineers in public service have been advised to use it by the engineering authorities at Washington. Wood oil is now made on a somewhat extensive scale in Sweden, where the refuse in timber-cutting and forest clearings is turned to account for the oil it contains. It is used for illuminating purposes and gives, when put in a lamp especially made for it, a very satisfactory light. The grand duke Alexis, of Russia, has just gone to Jerusalem to be present at the consecration of a church erected in memory of his mother, and his imperial brother, the czar, will very shortly follow him to this holy place of the orthodox Greek church, of which the Russian ruler is ex-officio the temporal head.

CURRENT TOPICS.

The question is being asked whether the age of an exogenous tree can be told by the rings, and it is admitted that while the zone test can be applied to some, it cannot to all. The linden tree evades it absolutely. Pines, firs and oaks are obedient to the law, and it has been found that the two former are much longer lived than the oak. Pines and firs have been cut down whose rings denoted an age of from five to seven hundred years, whereas ordinary oaks seldom attain 300 years, and the oldest known specimen of the hoin oak was only 400 years by its rings. When these trees cease to add an external ring the innermost heart begins to decay, and the tree slowly dies until the trunk is completely hollow. Science has discovered no way of telling how long it is before a decaying tree is blown down. But the zone test ought to be applicable to the sequoia, the giant redwood of California, some of which have a circumference of ninety feet, with rings indicating more than six thousand years of growth, to say nothing of the period when they ceased to grow. This fact is not easy to discover, for after a term which cannot possibly be ascertained but certainly between five and six thousand years, the tree grows with incredible slowness, and it is possible that very many years are represented by each of the latest rings.

Two more lives have been lost in seeking for the Adam's mine which is it is being thought but a myth, in the Navajo reservation. Opinions are divided about this mine, some claiming that it is only a revival of the old Spanish legend about the mountain of gold, others asserting that it is a fact. One thing is very certain and that is that the Navajoes kill all the prospectors who come into their country and their valleys. The last expedition was headed by a man named Patterson, who claimed to have received his information from a man who heard it from Adams himself. They started from Socorro, N. M., and were accompanied by a deputy sheriff from that place who had a permit from the Indian agent to hunt for stolen horses. The party wandered around finding nothing, nor trace of Adams, until they reached the highest glimpse of the two buttes of black basalt which stand like guardians at the entrance of the gold bearing gulch according to Adams' veritable account. Finally all determined on returning home save Patterson and one other man, who persisted in continuing the search. The deputy sheriff, going about his business, came across the dead body of Patterson with a bullet in his breast, but the cause of death was evidently a fall from some height, for his skull was fairly smashed into a pulp. Inquiry after the other man elicited no direct answer from the Indians, only nods and winks and gestures, from which the Socorro official gathered that he too had been dispatched. The question arises then, is it that the Navajoes guard so jealously? The mine may be a myth, but the repeated killing of adventurous miners is a certain fact, and was a fact long before Adams made his alleged discovery.

The ladies near Virginia City in Nevada have a way of going to the theater which is absolutely unique. They hire the Standard taxi of the Comstock lock, which is 1,600 feet below the level of Virginia City, but is naturally on the level of the little towns near its two entrances. There is a tram-line from one end to the other for the cars of ore, from the different mines on the lode, and this is furnished with cars for superintendents and other big folk. In these parties who wish to visit the mines, the car of Patterson with a bullet in his breast, but the cause of death was evidently a fall from some height, for his skull was fairly smashed into a pulp. Inquiry after the other man elicited no direct answer from the Indians, only nods and winks and gestures, from which the Socorro official gathered that he too had been dispatched. The question arises then, is it that the Navajoes guard so jealously? The mine may be a myth, but the repeated killing of adventurous miners is a certain fact, and was a fact long before Adams made his alleged discovery.

The story of Daniel Hand's generous gift of a million dollars for the education of the colored people in the old slave states is not complete without some account of the manner in which the bulk of the money was raised. Mr. Hand was a wholesale grocer in the city of Charleston, S. C., when a wealthy sister succeeded, and as he was loyal to the backbone he had to flee for his life, leaving his property behind him in the hands of his confidential clerk, George W. Williams. It was in Mr. Hand's estimation, worth about \$130,000. Mr. Williams went on with the business, survived the siege and profited by the retreat of the British. He then returned to the city of Charleston, S. C., and made a comfortable trip, which is warm in winter and cool in summer. If they possess the good graces of some one in charge of a mine near the center. Such mines are the Consolidated Virginia and California, called for short the C. & C., or the Old Ohio or Savage. They resemble the mines that are worked in the mountains, and take the lift which shoots them up to the top of the mine in about a minute and a quarter, landing the ladies with unruined plumage, but somewhat out of breath from nervousness. As the mines are actually in the center of Virginia City they have only to walk a couple of blocks, and they find themselves within the vestibule of the opera house.

American archeologists have fought rather shy of that symbolical carving upon the bluff at Alton, known scientifically as the piassa bird, but popularly as the man eater of the Mississippi. It was destroyed during the war by discharges of artillery from a gunboat, but whether that vessel flouted the stars and stripes or the bars of the confederates is not known. Its destruction was nothing less than a national misfortune, for it furnished a clue to the aboriginal history of this country, which was of inestimable value. The student now has to choose between the description given by Father Marquette in 1673, and the account furnished recently from memory by L. H. Miles, of Mill Station, Ill. Father Marquette says it but once, and at a time when his imagination was all on fire with the glory of discovery. Mr. Miles saw it thousands of times and studied it minutely, for he lived in the neighborhood. Father Marquette described it as a compound of man and dragon, with the wings of a bat and the body of a dragon, spouting from a human head. Mr. Miles declares that the piassa monster was of a gentle and benign character, recalling in a marked way the polyform monsters of Assyrian art. It had the body of a lion, the wings of an eagle, and the head and antlers of a deer. In his opinion it was symbolic, the lion representing strength, the deer gentleness and beauty, and the wings swiftness, the whole representing not a devouring monster, but some personage possessing the moral qualities designated. Mr. Miles is undoubtedly on the trail, but the history of symbolism shows clearly that such forms represented moral qualities, but symbols. Occasionally the wings are used to designate that the representation refers to a spiritual being. As for example, in the winged globe of Egypt and Assyria, where the globe or circle represents infidelity, because a circle has neither beginning nor end, and the wings represent a spirit—the whole typifying the infidelity of the heathen. The piassa bird would represent the spirit guardian of all the tribes that were typified by the deer and the lion. The Lenni Lenniapi or Algonquins and Hurons are typified by the first, and some of the Chichimeco tribes by the second. The whole would then represent a confederation similar to that of the Kono-Shion or Iroquois, and the piassa bird would be the special divinity of that confederation.

Scientific gents are being eagerly asked for by the smelters of the Martin White ore at Ward, Nevada. This ore is a very base and it is necessary to roast it, during which process no deleterious fumes are emitted, nor is there that delicious smell of two or three million heads of garlic which to the expert betokens the presence of arsenic. But—the hair, and the beards, and even the eyebrows of the smelters become in a day or two a bright arsenical green color. It is notorious that as smelting works where the fumes are overpoweringly arsenical as at Argo and Golden, in Colorado, no such phenomenon has ever been witnessed, and men who are accustomed to mineral work are completely non-plussed. Old smelters say that the change is not wrought by arsenic, but by some mysterious and unknown metal which for the first time has been separated from silver ore. It is, however, more likely that

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It is caused by arsenic, but that the arsenical compound is of such a character that it does not emit the well known garlicky fumes.

Dr. Samuel Johnson said that if required a surgical operation to make a Scotchman comprehend a joke, but American experience is that the English are far more obtuse than the Scotch. A joke travels through the brain of an average Englishman with extreme slowness, and poor Artemus Ward averred solemnly that some of his very best work is only appreciated after a fortnight's simmering in the skulls of his English audiences. Mr. Furness, the English artist who received the commission to paint the portrait of the Marquis Tseng, at the time that he was Chinese minister at the court of London, tells some stories about his excellency which show how slowly he failed to comprehend his sitters' remarks. He objected to the shadows which he did not understand, says Mr. Furness, protesting that his face was clean. It is the law in art that the shadow shall be of such transparent quality as to show that what is in shadow is of the same color and texture as the part in light. Mr. Furness failed to catch on to the sarcastic criticism of the Chinese envoy, whose remark that his face was clean was as near a hint as Ruskin could have given that the artist's shadows were not transparent. He protested against the varnish that was smeared upon the canvass, declaring that it gave the skin a slimy look which was undeniably true. Titian and a host of the grand old portrait painters never used varnish which the subtlest of the Chinese would not for tone and harmony of color. Tseng seems to have been full of that sly humor which the Scotch call pawkie.

An inventor named Peter Campbell has perfected and patented an air ship which he proposes to put to a practical test next summer by flying from Philadelphia, where he lives, to the city of Philadelphia, Pa. Le Conte, who has made a scientific study of aerial flight, has declared authoritatively that a true locomotive balloon can be made by combining the balloon principle with the flying principle as exemplified in birds. Pure flying machines he ridicules as impossible, denouncing that in birds, no man can fly that weighs more than fifteen or twenty-three pounds, which is the limit of flight. His idea is that ostriches and emus, and in older times the epiornis and dinornis, were smaller and lighter and able to fly. But circumstances arose which enabled them to procure their food independent of flight, and they grew and grew until they had developed a size that made flight impossible. Then their wings became abortive. This is not the current notion, but it is a beautiful and most effective illustration of Darwin's law of evolution. The professor's statements will doubtless encourage the inventor, who, it is to be hoped, has profited by the errors of his countless predecessors in the same path.

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Prof. Masso, an Italian physiologist, declares that though hitherto claimed to be inextinguishable and indestructible, and that by means of a large balance he has shown that the human body may be poisoned horizontally one's thoughts may be literally weighed. Dreams, or the effects of sound during slumber turn the blood to the head sufficiently to sink the balance of the brain. Without criticizing Prof. Masso, whose theory only comes to the writer as a curiosity, it is a remark that we all know that blood shifted from one part of the body to another. Also, we all were aware that blood could be weighed. Also, it was well known that in the act of thinking the blood rushed to the head, and filled the brain cells. But this does not give us any power to weigh thoughts, nor can we believe that the greater the number of more blood or a longer elaboration, or the secretion of a greater amount of phosphorus than any trifling life as air born of the idiot fancy. If Prof. Masso has been correctly reported he has drawn a conclusion which is not contained in his premises, a common error among scientific logicians.

The race of public benefactors will never die out in America. The last of the noble array is a man who is making excellent paper from the stems and waste of tobacco manufacturing. Hitherto these odious substances have been nefariously converted into cigarettes. The large profit derived therefrom stimulated rival makers to adding ingredients of photographs which were frowned upon severely by Anthony Comstock because they were just within the law defining decency and could not be seized though their influence was bad. Now that these substances can be turned to good account, they will acquire a value of their own, and the cigarette makers will be compelled to reluctantly to use tobacco. This will reduce the profits materially, though it will improve the quality of the article in a corresponding ratio, and there will be no more chromos and photographic temptations to boys. So the business will at least be on a sound smoking basis, which hitherto has not been the case.

The dispatches from California announce that the exclusion bill has been judicially declared to be applicable to the Chinese who came by the latest steamers as well as those who were residents of this country and left intending to return, to whom certificates of admission were issued. But the exclusion bill does not prevent Mr. Chinaman from staying into our territory from Manitoba, nor from crossing the frontier between Mexico and the states. It is difficult to see how this country can, so long as the administration is democratic, make any appeal to neighboring nations for common action. Mexico has been brow-beaten and bullied, and the treaty from which so much good has been expected was thrown under the table. Canada is bursting with rage over Cleveland's retaliatory policy, and is still more enraged over the comments of the democratic press thereon.

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