# THE DAILY BEE.

OMAHA OFFICE, NO. 914 AND 916 FARNAM ST.
NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOM 65, TRIBUNE BUILDING
WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 513 FOURTEENTH ST.

Published every morning, except Sunday. The only Monday morning paper published in the state.

TERMS BY MAIL:

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| Six Months | 5.00 | One Month | 1.00 |

THE WEEKLY BEE, Published Every Wednesday.

TERMS, POSTPAID:

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CORRESPONDENCE:

All communications relating to news and editorial matters 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, } s. s.
County of Douglas, }

Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of the Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending June 25th, 1886, was as follows:

| | |
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| Saturday, 12th | 12,350 |
| Monday, 14th | 12,975 |
| Tuesday, 15th | 11,977 |
| Wednesday, 16th | 12,050 |
| Thursday, 17th | 12,060 |
| Friday, 18th | 12,000 |
| Average | 12,235 |

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of June, 1886.
N. P. FEIL,
[SEAL.] Notary Public.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of January, 1886, was 10,378 copies; for February, 1886, 10,595 copies; for March, 1886, 11,537 copies; for April, 1886, 12,191 copies; for May, 1886, 12,439 copies.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 28th day of June, A. D. 1886.
N. P. FEIL,
[SEAL.] Notary Public.

**Our Special Cable Service.**

During the year from July 1, 1885, to July 1, 1886, the regular circulation of the Daily BEE has increased by over 4,400. This increase a one represents a larger number of subscribers than is embraced in the total circulation of any other daily in Nebraska. This generous patronage is largely the result of the costly improvements made by the publishers during the past year in the way of lightning presses, stereotyping machinery and other equipments which have enabled us to produce a truly metropolitan daily. Much of our rapid growth must be credited, however, to our increased facilities for the collection of telegraphic news by special service at the principal news centers. The BEE, however, has not yet reached the limit of its ambition, which will stop short of nothing less than being in every essential the equal of the great dailies of Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco. To this end we have, at an expense much greater than the cost of the entire associated press service of Omaha, secured the exclusive use of the New York *Herald's* special cable service, which excels by far any other foreign news reports in the world. The only other papers in America that enjoy this special privilege are the Boston *Herald*, Chicago *Tribune* and St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*. Under this arrangement all the special cable dispatches collected by the New York *Herald* in foreign countries will appear in the BEE on the same morning that they are published in the great metropolitan daily of New York.

Our patrons, and especially those who take an active interest in foreign affairs, will appreciate the enterprise which we have undertaken with a view of making the BEE the equal of the best American newspapers.

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Now that the base ball matches and boat races are over, the collegiate year in America may be said to have closed.

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TAX equalization in Omaha consists in lifting the burden from the shoulders of the rich and placing it upon those of the poor.

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THE toy pistol will have the ear of the public to-day. It will also probably have some of its eyes and fingers.

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TO-DAY and Monday will both be celebrated as substitutes for the glorious Fourth. The calendar is unusually good to doctors and undertakers in this year of grace 1886.

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AN Arapahoe mother leads the maternity record of the season with "fourplets." When it comes to crops Nebraska is right in the front rank—the baby crop by no means excluded.

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THE Van Wyck boom is growing with the crops. When the cornstalks tower among Nebraska farmers' homes the senator's boom will be discovered keeping right along with the procession.

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MR GLADSTONE is elected from two districts of Scotland. One leading home ruler is certain to take his place in the next parliament, either on the treasury bench or in the ranks of the opposition.

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MAINE'S laboring men are protesting over the employment of cheap foreign labor on the Norway water works. Laboring men are beginning to see that our tariff protects everything but honest toil.

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MORE small grain than ever before has been sown in the state this season. Our farmers will try the experiment of winter wheat sowing in drills between the corn and using the stalks as protection against excessive cold in winter. Diversified crops are the coming farm bonanza of Nebraska.

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SOME of the railroad ringsters and organ grinders are greatly distressed because they fear the senatorial contest is not to be a perfectly harmonious struggle within the republican ranks. Their crocodile tears over this unlooked for contingency are very edifying. A perfectly harmonious senatorial contest, if ever discovered, should be stuffed and put in a glass case for mugwumps, instruction.

**As to Marshal Cummings.**

For fifteen months Mayor Boyd has been trying very hard to get rid of Marshal Cummings. His objections to the marshal are almost entirely of a personal character. Cummings was an active supporter of the late Mayor Murphy. Mr. Boyd wanted a marshal who would be in active sympathy with his own aims, personally and politically. On the theory of the spoils system, Cummings should have been dismissed when Boyd came in. On the principle that the offices are not personal perquisites of the mayor, Cummings could not be removed unless he proved himself to be unfit for the place by reason of dishonesty or neglect of duty. The council took the latter position. They have steadily refused to consent to the removal of Cummings unless the mayor can show sufficient cause. In addition to this reason, the republican majority also firmly declined to become a party to any scheme that had for its object the subordination of the police force to the political ends of the democratic mayor. From a partisan standpoint this position was also well grounded.

And now the mayor comes forward with a new proposition, namely, that he will appoint any republican as marshal whom the republicans in the council will agree to confirm. The only grounds which Mayor Boyd assigns for this demand is his personal dislike of Cummings and the suspicion that Cummings is disposed to make light of his orders and misconstrue their purport. The majority of republican councilmen decline to go into this bargain. They decline to assume the responsibility of the appointing power, which is vested entirely in the mayor. The charter simply makes the council responsible for consenting to appointments made by the mayor. The council declines to relieve the mayor from the responsibility for the proper exercise of the functions of his office. For them Cummings is a good enough republican and if he has to go, they do not feel bound to apply the boot. They want a better reason than personal dislike before they consent to a change and they want the mayor to find a better man than Cummings before they let Cummings go. Where is this better man? There are doubtless many in Omaha who would make excellent marshals if they can get along with the mayor. But these men do not want an eight months job at the paltry salary which the marshal draws.

But we are told that Cummings does not enforce the ordinances. Where is the man who will take the contract to enforce every ordinance now in force? Would Mayor Boyd do it if he were the marshal? Does he not expect Cummings' successor to shut one eye on social evil, gambling, high license regulations, etc? The mayor himself has peculiar ideas of suspending some laws which he regards as objectionable or impracticable. How can a marshal enforce laws in the face of the mayor's known position on these tender questions?

Then comes another point which the mayor has overlooked entirely. Up to this time all his schemes to get rid of Cummings have been laid with a view of securing two or three republicans to join the democrats in the council and confirm the marshal's successor. Mr. Boyd has treated the democrats in the council as so many pawns that he could play on the political chess board at his pleasure. Now, when he comes to order these democrats to fall in with his new scheme of a republican marshal, what will these democratic councilmen do? For them Cummings is a good enough republican and they see no advantage in putting him out to put in a more radical republican. The fool friends of Mr. Boyd who control the editorial columns of his organ have made it difficult for any decent republican to withdraw support from a man who has been mercilessly abused because he happens to be a republican workingman. They have concocted the most villainous stories, bulldozed grand juries and resorted to methods of warfare which would make even the most lukewarm friends of Cummings resent the outrage. This is why Mayor Boyd is not likely to succeed in displacing the marshal, even with a better republican.

**Shortening the Time.**

The decision of the managers of the Union Pacific to give the patrons of their road a fast train service equal to that of any in the west in the way of equipment will be gratefully received by the people of this section. Slow coach railroading is played out. It ought to have disappeared long ago, not only on the overland route but on the stretch of tracks between Chicago and the Missouri river. The traveling public of the east long ago demanded and compelled the trunk lines to shorten up their time between the ocean and the lakes. There is no reason why the traveling public of the west who pay heavier rates of fare should not receive equal consideration.

The new fast train of the Union Pacific will break the ice of slow railroading for faster time on all competing transcontinental roads. If the Burlington is to hold the Denver business it must make the same time to that point as the Union Pacific. The Northwestern, too, on its Elkhorn Valley line must meet the faster time to competing points. It will be the inauguration of better railroading so far as time connections are concerned in Nebraska.

There can be little doubt that the new fast train will soon force limited express trains on the Iowa lines. There is no reason why the slow coach time of twenty-two hours should obtain between Omaha and Chicago whilst the time between St. Paul and the lakes is eleven hours shorter with a distance only fifty miles less. A fourteen-hour schedule between the Missouri and Chicago is one of the certainties of the near future. It must come, and the road which inaugurates this greatly needed change will reap the benefits of public appreciation and a heavy public patronage.

**Enlightening the World.**

The house has been asked to add an item to the sundry civil service bill, appropriating $106,000 to meet the expenses of the inauguration of the statute of Liberty Enlightening the World. Liberty has already enlightened the world sufficiently upon the niggardliness of New Yorkers and it will now be able to throw some light on the lavishness of house committees of congress when the interests of the east are involved as against those of the entire country.

The history of the gift of Bartholdi's statue and the subsequent efforts to secure it a pedestal and appropriate surroundings ought to be mortifying to American pride. France, in a fit of enthusiasm, subscribed the money for the statue in a few weeks. New York, who is to profit from the gift, struggled through five years before it was able to collect the few thousands needed to build the foundation on which the gigantic work of art was to rest. Then the country was drummed through the columns of a New York paper and the dollars and dimes of the poor called for to supply the deficiency caused by the niggardliness of the rich of the great metropolis. The pedestal is now finished, built not by New York, but by contributions from the whole country. The treasury is exhausted, and congress is now appealed to for an appropriation to pay for the expenses of receiving the French visitors and suitably inaugurating the statue which is to forever emblematize the friendship of the two old allies in the work of founding the American republic. Chicago would have raised the entire amount needed in two weeks. Any one of half a dozen other western cities would have drawn on its own resources and accepted the gift without calling on others to assist. It remained for the wealthiest city in the country to raise half the sum demanded by general subscription of its neighbors, and finally to appeal to the whole country through congress to appropriate a sufficient amount to enable them to complete the job. The house of representatives acted wisely in rejecting the item. New York can now put its hand down in its own pocket or go without brass bands and decorations on the day of the celebration.

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THE BEE is in receipt of almost daily enquiries asking information about the status of the bills repealing the pre-emption and timber culture laws, and questioning whether entries can still be made under the statutes named. Neither law has yet been repealed, and filings are consequently still received at any land office in districts where public lands are available for settlement. The order of Commissioner Sparks suspending filings was revoked some weeks ago. Both the senate and house have passed a bill repealing the pre-emption and desert act and timber culture laws. The measure, which originated in the house (H. R. 7887), was discussed last week in the senate, loaded down with amendments, and on Saturday last was reported to the committee on public lands. There is little probability of its resurrection during the present session.

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PRESIDENT EGAN of the Irish National league has received a cablegram that Michael Davitt will attend the convention of the league at Chicago as Parnell's representative. The one-armed Irish patriot will receive a genuine ovation. No Irishman is better beloved by Irish-Americans than the man who has suffered for his country in the dock and dungeon while upholding the nationalist cause. There will be a hearty welcome given to brave and honest Michael Davitt.

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Now that the sidewalk question has been brought to a focus and the legal opinion of Mr. Connell has officially informed Chairman House of his duty, let us see how rapidly he will proceed to clear Farnum, Douglas and the other business streets of the man-traps and platforms which are a disgrace to a city of Omaha's pretensions.

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SENATOR VAN WYCK'S absence from Washington, according to an exchange which never speaks a good word for the senator, is seriously endangering the safety of the Knevals bill. This is a false alarm, but it is a singular tribute to the senator's strength, coming from an organ which never lets slip an opportunity to stab the general in the back.

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WE hear nothing of the proposal to move the stockyards and union depot to Seymour park. The combination of these interests with those of Fort Omaha would doubtless give that delightful suburb a greatly needed boom. At present one can see more park than anything else in the vicinity of Dr. Miller's pre-emption claim.

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THE anxiety of Mayor Boyd to get rid of Marshal Cummings amounts almost to insanity.

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THE council to Tom Cummings: "Don't you go Tommy, don't go."

**Other Lands Than Ours.**

The first elections for the British parliament have taken place. The results, however, decide nothing. Out of the eighty odd constituencies which have returned candidates, by far the greater portion were uncontested by the Gladstonians. Twenty-three of the contested seats returned home rule liberals. The opening elections in Scotland do not as yet indicate any serious defection from Mr. Gladstone's leadership. The premier has been returned from two districts, either one of which he will have the option of serving in parliament. Midlothian is still for Gladstone and liberal Scotland will feel the influence of the loyalty of that influential and wealthy section. The most important contests are yet to come and the early part of the week will probably decide the issue. One thing seems certain and that is that a ministerial success, if gained, will be by a slight majority. As party and factional lines are now drawn, a majority, however small, is likely to prove a working majority.

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The manifesto of the exiled count of Paris is a clarion call to the royalists to agitate for the overthrow of the republic and a menace to France that the Orleanists will soon develop enough strength to make good their demands for a restoration of the throne of the Bourbons. The count declares that "the monarchy, traditional in its principles, modern in its institutions," alone can restore order, secure political and religious liberty, repress disorderly men, rebuild the public fortune, give "our democratic party a strong government, superior to parties," and add "a stability which shall be for Europe the 'pledge of a lasting peace.'" To crown his open threat against the republic, he promises to bring about this return of the monarchy, "with the help of God and of those who share my faith in the future," closing thus: "The republic is afraid; in smiting me she lifts me up. I have confidence in France. At the decisive hour I shall be ready." This open defiance has thoroughly aroused the Left and the proposition is now pending in the chamber of deputies to expel all the members of all the branches of the Bonaparte and Bourbon families from France.

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There are renewed rumors of another Russian loan and the large export of gold from this country to Germany is said to be in anticipation of heavy demands upon the German bank from that source. A large loan by Russia means heavy demand for the military establishment and no one familiar with the history of the empire and the wishes of the czar's advisers, doubts that such demands portend. Russia is itching for war and with war for increased territorial aggrandizement. The ambition of the czar is two directions, one towards the Dardanelles the other toward India. Toward which he proposes to move first is the question which is agitating European diplomatic circles. The one means a general continental war, the other a contest to the death with England.

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The operations of the British troops in Burmah are carried on so quietly and in such a desultory way that little notice is taken of the more or less constant fighting which is going on against the Dacoits, or organized bandits of the country. Nevertheless the losses of the English are as severe as in many of the skirmishes in the Soudan, of which so much was said. In a recent engagement seven of the British were killed and twenty-three wounded, and the worst of it is that the fighting cannot be made decisive. The Dacoits are bushwhackers, and are likely to continue their disturbances for many years, and make Burmah a very expensive possession of the British crown.

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Another outbreak against the French has taken place in Madagascar, and the troubles will probably once more be renewed. Jingoism has been very costly for France in the past few years. The Tunis, Tonquin and Madagascar colonizing schemes have cost the republic in money many times more than it can ever make out of them, besides causing the loss of thousands of the flower of its armies. This ought to convey a lesson to its statesmen. Justice and fair dealing toward all peoples, even weak and semi-barbarous ones, are always becoming in a republic.

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The Ottawa *Mail*, Sir John McDonald's mouth-piece, continues to deny that the dominion government has relaxed its measures for the protection of the Canadian fisheries.

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Work progresses favorably on the delimitation of the Afghan frontier, but the "exchange of maps" between the Russian and English commissioners will probably not take place before August.

**PROMINENT PERSONS.**

Prince Louis Napoleon is making a tour of Japan.

Emma Nevada is living quietly with her husband in Paris.

Ex-Mayor Jacob of Louisville, Ky., is an applicant for the Persian mission.

Luke P. Poland of Vermont, has finally discarded his famous blue coat and brass buttons.

Lieutenant Schwatka has gone to Alaska to write up that country for a New York newspaper.

Henry Watterson, placing a patriotic palm upon his waistcoat, declares that our cookery beats the British.

John I. Blair, the railroad millionaire, has given $20,000 towards founding a professorship at Princeton college.

Audran, the French composer, has engaged to write the score of a comic opera based upon American life.

Ex-President Arthur has gone to New London, Conn., to pass the summer, hoping thereby to regain his health.

General Lew Wallace has settled himself permanently at literature as a profession, at his home in Crawfordsville, Ind.

It is again announced that Miss Maud Banks, a daughter of General N. P. Banks, will go upon the stage next winter.

Yseult Dudley, who shot O'Donovan Rossa, will be taken care of by her friends in England, it is said. But O'Donvan's mind feels much easier.

Mme. Modjeska is the wonder of timid women at Monterey, Cal., as she dives and swims in dazzling costume in the waves of Monterey bay.

Ex-Secretary Hamilton Fish is generally pointed out to English earls and people as one of our finest American gentlemen—of the olden time.

Senator Stanford says that he has had to feed tramps upon his ranch the past year at a cost of about $300 a month, and all the time in need of good work hands.

Mr. John Russell Young is convalescing from an attack of illness at Hastings, England. He intends soon to go to Switzerland, where he will spend a month or two.

Anent ex-President Hayes' children: Webb is a trunk-maker at Cleveland; Burchard is practicing law at Toledo; Rutherford is paying teller of a little savings bank at Fremont, and Fannie and Scott are at school.

**There's a Difference.**
*Rutland (Vt.) Herald.*

Isn't it about time to draw a line between the statesman and the politician?

**Not Much.**
*The Judge.*

Smoker—Look here, Isaac, this cigar that I bought of you won't draw. Isaac—Von't draw? Vell, do you subpose I'se givin' away sugtion bumps mit dem nfe-cent Vigtorias?

**Advice from an Experienced Quarter.**
*Mobile Register.*

The secession movement in Novia Scotia is booming. Having had some experience in this matter, we would advise the Nova Scotians to don't.

**Probably in Arizona.**
*Albany Times.*

An exchange says that "a race of hairless Americans is probable." Where the intended race is to take place is not stated, but it will probably occur out in the Arizona region after Geronimo has caught our army.

**Manufacturing Journalists.**
*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

Some seem to think that colleges can turn out newspaper men by simply delivering lectures to the young gentlemen who have journalistic aspirations. They might as well found a nautical chair to reel off sailors.

**Van Wyck's Work.**
*Philadelphia Times.*

Senator Van Wyck may not be able to reelect himself to the United States senate, but he seems just now to be getting in some of the kind of work that real senators should be proud to do. He secured the adoption of an amendment to the North Pacific land grant forfeiture bill which will make the land upon which the road and its station houses, machine shops and other buildings are built taxable just as other real estate is taxable. The Nebraska senator has been very efficient of late in putting land grant legislation into serviceable shape. The land grant roads may defeat his return to the senate, but they will have hard work to undo some of the legislation that he has succeeded in getting through during his present term.

**The Base Ball Umpire.**
*Tid-Bits.*

All labor arbitration
Can quickly settled be;
A savior has the nation—
The base-ball umpire he.
Though greeted with dissenting frown,
No end of strikes can he put down.

**We Never Speak.**
*Puck.*

We never speak as we pass by,
Although a tear bedims his eye;
I know he thinks of when he wrote
His name across my three months' note.

**What They Take.**
*Boston Courier.*

John Bull in the morning takes soda and brandy,
And rich "arf an' arf" for a nooner,
But the festive Canadian
And blue-nosed Acadian—
They take the American schooner.

**One of the Birs. of Life.**
*Life.*

Said the widow, mendacious young Mrs.
I really don't know what a Kis.
The lover, in haste,
Put his arm round her waist,
And promptly, but firmly, said, "Thrs."

**Simply Awful.**
*Texas Siftings.*

The men of oleomargarine
All claim their messis lawful,
But on a nearer view 'tis seen
That this is simply "offal."

## LONG-LOST HUSBAND'S RETURN

**Cast Away on a Desert Island Twenty Years Ago, He Comes Back.**

Philadelphia Letter: When Mrs. Mary Maxwell went to the door of her little cottage up in Getzlein street the other night in response to a sharp knock on its panels, she found without a weather-beaten man who implored for shelter. Mrs. Maxwell, a kindly person at heart, who lived there with her only son, John, who is employed as brakeman on the Reading railroad, and who was soundly sleeping upstairs, felt a sympathy for the homeless wretch and told him he could sleep on the lounge in the kitchen.

For twenty-three years the good woman had been hoping against hope for the return of her husband, who, after the close of the war, and only a year after he had made her his bride, had sailed away for China on a merchantman engaged in trade with the land of the Celestials. Her hair had turned white through worry and anxiety, and her face was lined with the marks of premature old age.

About a month ago she visited a fortune-teller in the hope that she could learn through her whether or not her husband was still alive. The seeress told her to look into a large glass globe, and there, to her astonishment, she saw the figure of a man clinging to a mast, while the waves of the ocean seemed to be beating around him. From this she inferred that John Maxwell, sr., had been wrecked at sea, but whether still living or dead she could not imagine. What the fortune-teller told her gave her no light on the subject and she was as much in the dark as ever.

When the man asked for shelter she thought perhaps her John was asking shelter in some far distant land, and remembering the golden rule she could not turn the fellow away. That night she dreamed the love of her youth came to her, and when she awoke the idea suddenly struck her that perhaps it was he who had thus providentially come to her very doors.

Hastily dressing she hurried down stairs, only to find that the stranger had departed without waiting to say "good morning." Half an hour later, while she and her boy were seated at the breakfast table in the homely little kitchen, there was another rap at the door and the youth went to open it. The lodger of the night, without waiting for an invitation, forced his way in.

"Mary!" he shouted, catching sight of the white-haired woman at the table, "I have come back to you!"

The next moment husband and wife were locked in a close embrace, while the son, with a dubious look upon his handsome young face, watched the proceeding with interest. The story was quickly told. John Maxwell had been cast away on one of the islands of the Pacific. There for five long years he had lived in Crusoe style, subsisting on the game and fruits at hand and living the life of a barbarian. When at last rescued it was by an English ship bound for Cape Town. Arriving there penniless, he had found work in the diamond mines of South Africa.

A long sickness followed, leaving him half deranged. What followed he has little remembrance of, until about six months ago he found himself in one of the charitable asylums for the insane in England. He was dismissed from there, pronounced cured, and he immediately set about returning to America in search of his wife and child. Reaching Philadelphia in January, after working his way across the Atlantic on a sailing vessel, he sought in vain to find some of his acquaintances of the days of his youth. Failing in this he secured work on a schooner engaged in the coal traffic between here and the east, and lived while on shore in a cheap lodging house near Port Richmond.

Finding himself without money on the night in question and having no place to sleep, he knocked at Mrs. Maxwell's door, little dreaming that his wife and son lived within. When Mrs. Maxwell left him alone in the kitchen he picked up an old book off the mantelpiece, and by the light of the fire in the cook-stove attempted to read.

The name on the fly-leaf attracted his attention. "Mary Maxwell," it read. Her book!

That it was his long-looked-for wife he feared to believe, and after a restless night he started out early in the morning to inquire among the neighbors for particulars of the kindly faced lady who lived in the little Getzlein street cottage. What he heard convinced him, and he hurried back to claim the love that had remained true to him those many years.

**He Won't Pay a Church Debt.**

St. James' Gazette: The following is a copy of a letter received from Mr. Ruskin, in reply to a circular asking him to subscribe to pay off the debt upon Duke street chapel, Richmond:

BRANTWOOD, CONISTON, Lancashire, May 19, 1886.—Sir: I am scornfully amused at your appeal to me, of all people in the world the precisely least likely to give you a farthing! My first word to all men and boys who care to hear me is, don't get into debt. Starve and go to heaven, but don't borrow. Try first begging—I don't mind, it is really needful, stealing. But don't buy things you can't pay for! And of all manner of debtors, pious people building churches they can't pay for are the most detestable nonsense to me. Can't you preach and pray behind the hedges or in a sandpit, or in a coal hole, first? And of all manner of churches thus idiotically built, iron churches are the damnablest to me. And of all the sects of believers in any ruling spirit—Hindoos, Turks, Feather Idolators, and Mumbo Jumbo Log and Fire Worshippers—who want churches, your modern English evangelical sect is the most absurd, and entirely objectionable and unendurable to me! All which they might very easily have found out from my books—any other sort of sect would!—before bothering me to write to them. Ever, nevertheless, and in all this saying, your faithful servant, JOHN RUSKIN.

**Local Peculiarities.**

"I can always tell whether a man is from the east or west," said a Washington hotel clerk.

"How do you do it?"

"When an eastern man registers, he says, 'will you kindly direct me to the bar?' A western man says, 'where's the bar kept at?'"

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Fire works, Flags, etc. at Max Meyer & Co.

# THAT BILL FOR FORT OMAHA.

Senator Manderson Offers an Explanation of His Position in the Matter.

IT WILL BENEFIT THE CITY.

**The General Expresses Surprise at the Position Taken by the Board of Trade and the Bee—His Reasons.**

**Senator Manderson Explains.**

SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, June 29, 1886.—To the Editor of the BEE: I have noted with much surprise your action at a late meeting of the Omaha board of trade, and the editorial comment of the BEE upon the bill to remove the site of Fort Omaha. The matter cannot be understood by you, or you would not have taken the course you have, which is one prejudicial to the best interests of Omaha and the state at large. I care little for the reflection made upon my own motives, having been long enough in public life to realize that even a strictly conscientious performance of duty will not permit one in legislative station to escape calumny, but I do care for the success of a measure that means the advancement of the public service and much resulting good to the community and state which I have the honor in part to represent. I will give to you the reasons that prompt me to so believe, thinking your material interest in Omaha and your desire to act fairly—when a subject is fully considered by you—will prompt the speedy undoing of your adverse action.

The placing of a large military post at Omaha, instead of the small garrison usually kept there, and securing its permanency by enlargement and expenditure, was no new subject to me when I came to the senate.

Years ago, when the proposition was made to build the large brick building now used as a hospital at the fort, General Sheridan sent for me to say that of the eighty acres of land used by the government but forty acres belonged to the United States and the rest was held by lease; that no permanent buildings of any description could be erected until there was complete title in the government to the whole eighty acres. At his suggestion I undertook to obtain such title and commenced action in the courts looking to that end. After the expenditure of much time and considerable money—for the matter was attended to without fee—I succeeded in procuring the title desired, vesting the fee of the land in the United States by the decree of the court and the deed of Mr. Kountze. The title was approved by the attorney general, and the expenditures, resulting in the erection of the large brick building—the commanding officer's quarters, etc. were made by the war department. My recollection is that neither in the deed for the original forty acres, nor in the decree, nor deed for the last tract, was there a suggestion of any reversionary interest in the event of a change of location or abandonment of the fort. But before taking any step in the direction of a bill, I endeavored to inform myself upon that subject. Among the numerous persons from Nebraska who were in Washington early in the session, with whom I talked upon the proposed removal (and I received no discouragement from one of them, although my recollection is that you were one of the number) was Mr. Benjamin F. Smith. Realizing his large interest in the welfare of Omaha, I asked him to talk with many of its leading citizens concerning the change of location, explaining fully to him—as I will to you—the reasons inducing it, and I asked him to look especially to the matter of title and refresh my recollection. He wrote me: "All are much pleased with the probable success of your bill for the sale of Fort Omaha and establishment of a new and more commodious one not far from the city. I have ascertained satisfactorily that the government title to the present eighty acres is undoubted."

Now let me go back to the reasons which prompted the introduction of the bill and show you the necessity for the proposed change. For the last three years when I have spoken to General Sheridan of my desire for the improvement of Fort Omaha, he has insisted that it was not well located, being too near the town and not on a railroad. He made this same suggestion to General Howard, who last summer invited me to go with him to see a piece of land of about 500 acres owned by the South Omaha Land company, which they proposed to trade for the land occupied by Fort Omaha, the government to remove or sell the buildings. The first I knew of the matter was this invitation, and after viewing the land with General Howard, I told the parties making the offer that the war department had no power to make such an exchange upon any terms, and I did not believe congress would consent to such a trade. The matter came to nothing. I was then persistent in urging General Howard to set forth strongly in his report the necessity for the repair and extension of Fort Omaha, and procured Messrs. Bedford & Sauer, real estate agents, to see whether any land could be purchased near the post so that it could be enlarged. They reported that suitable land could not be had for less than from $1,000 to $3,000 per acre. At last General Howard ascertained that eighty acres of land west of the fort, in the hills, could be had for about $30,000. It was suitable for a rifle range, but not for buildings nor for drill purposes. He made the estimates, however—

| | |
|---|---|
| Purchase of land | $ 28,000 00 |
| Company quarters | 27,840 00 |
| Five sets officers' quarters | 50,000 00 |
| Repair of old quarters | 4,661 43 |
| Repair of road, etc | 15,000 00 |
| | $106,101 43 |

Armed with this, I called upon General Sheridan early in the winter. He said he would not recommend a dollar to repair or extend Fort Omaha in its present location, and urged strongly the inconveniences of the situation. He said there was no railroad leading to it and the transportation of officers, men and supplies to and from the depot and the government corral was slow and very expensive. He further suggested that 160 acres or even 200 acres was much too small for the permanent military station that he hoped to be able to establish at Omaha; that he believed in reducing the number of western garrisons and making them large; that the post was too near the city of Omaha for good discipline of the men and the land too valuable for such use. We had several interviews, and at last it was determined to urge a bill, substantially based upon the bill to sell Fort Brady, in Michigan, for the purchase of a new site and the erection of a new and enlarged fort. At his request I drew and introduced the bill—a copy of which I hereto attach. It was referred to the war department, and in April, 1886, I received the favorable letters from Secretary Endicott and General Sheridan, which will be found attached to the report of the committee on military affairs, of which I also attach a copy. In these letters and report the reasons for the change proposed are so fully set forth that I might well leave the subject to their exposition, but it is due to the measure that I should strip it of some of the untruthful and unfair statements made concerning it. It is unqualifiedly false that any special piece of land is intended to be purchased. The bill provides for the purchase by the secretary of war of land "within a distance of ten miles of the city of Omaha." It is untrue that it is to be "ten miles southwest of the city of Omaha, Neb.," for it is to be suitable land within ten miles limit. Numerous tracts are to be found from three to ten miles distant, and cheap, I believe, be purchased at $50 to $60 per acre. It is untrue that the land of any company or of any individual is in view, unless I may except lands near Bellevue now used I believe as a rifle range, suggested to me very lately as fitted, by Colonel Henry. This must, however, come in competition with all other lands, and I think the secretary of war and the officers of the army will see to it that there is no "job," either in the purchase of the new site or the sale of the old. So far as I am concerned I am ready to leave the question to the citizens of the community who have witnessed my daily walk and public life for the last eighteen years, whether I would prostitute the high place with which I have been honored, by the advocacy of a bill in which I had the least private interest, or would permit myself to be the tool of any set of speculators. I have had no letters from, nor communication with any such with reference to the bill. It is perhaps due to Dr. Miller—whose name is mentioned in your paper as having had something to do with the matter—for me to say that I never heard from him directly or indirectly upon the subject until a few days ago, when, at West Point, I received a telegram from him asking the probable fate of the Fort Omaha bill. This was the occasion of my telegram to him stating that the bill had passed the senate. One remarkable fact to me is that the papers of Omaha have not seen fit to publish the bill and report. It is a matter upon which the people desire all possible light that they may decide, not only upon the merits of the measure, but also upon the conduct of their representatives.

I hope you may see fit to publish this letter, unfortunately long as it is, with the accompanying documents, that all—and especially the board of trade—may be fully informed. I have faith in you to believe that when fully informed upon the importance of the measure, and of its great good to our growing city, you will give it your support instead of your censure.

The policy of the war department is "fewer garrisons and larger ones." Other cities are putting themselves in shape to take advantage of this plan of action. Chicago is urging a large post there and offers the site. Denver has caused a bill to be introduced appropriating $250,000 for the erection of a military garrison, and offers 640 acres of land free of cost to the United States. These bids are now before the committee on military affairs. Do not permit Omaha to be misled. The present small garrison must be substantially enlarged within a short time by some such project as that contemplated by this bill or some rival city will be quick to take advantage of our neglect and blindness to our best interests. I sound the note of alarm! Pray do not permit the petty schemes of small men to stand in the way of our advancement! I will be glad to give to you or any other full information upon any branch of this matter, and hope that you and other good friends of Omaha will lend a helping hand.

Very truly yours
CHARLES F. MANDERSON.

**What She Was to Say.**

New York Tribune: Paul, five years old, had been poking at the range and burned a hole in his sleeve. His mother said: "You will surely catch afire, and there will be nothing left of you but a little pile of ashes. What will I say then?" At once Paul replies: "You will say, Kate, shovel up those ashes!"

**An Incomplete Essay.**

Country editor (to assistant)—In your editorial on the murder case, Mr. Smith, you do not make use of the expression, "forging the links in the chain of evidence."

Assistant—No, sir; I forgot it. Shall I stop the press and work it in?

Country editor—Certainly.


# PSORIASIS

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PSORIASIS, eczema, tetter, ringworm, lichen, pruritus, scald head, milk crust, dandruff, barbers', bakers', grocers' and washerwoman's itch, and every species of itching, burning, scaly, pimply humors of the skin and scalp, with loss of hair, are positively cured by Cuticura the great skin cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite skin beautifier externally, and Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood purifier internally, when physicians and all other remedies fail.

PSORIASIS, OR SCALY SKIN.

I, John J. Case, D. D. S., having practiced dentistry in this county for thirty-five years and being well known to thousands hereabouts, with a view to help any who are afflicted as I have been for the past twelve years, testify that the Cuticura Remedies cured me of Psoriasis, or scaly skin, in eight days, after the doctors with whom I had consulted gave me no help or encouragement. JOHN J. CASE, D. D. S.
Newton, N. J.

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Texarkana, Ark.

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