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L. WESSEL, JR., Editor and Sole Proprietor.

FRED BENZINGER, Associate Editor.

POPULATION OF LINCOLN, 60,000.

THREE Philadelphia painters have just re-  
ceived decorations of chevalier in the Legion  
of Honor from the French government.

It is intimated that Lincoln's new post-  
master will be appointed next week, and in-  
dications point to Editor Gere of the Journal  
as the coming man.

THE secretary of the navy says the United  
States has 12,000 miles of sea coast with twenty  
big cities liable to be blockaded and made to  
pay big ransoms.

THE W. C. T. U., the L. O. G. T. and the  
third party Prohibitionists of Nebraska have  
just agreed to unite in fighting for the pro-  
hibitory amendment.

THE superintendent of census has divided  
Nebraska into three districts. Lancaster is  
in the third district, which consists of nine  
counties in the southeast corner of the state.

THERE are two large cities in Brazil with a  
population of over 150,000—Rio de Janeiro,  
275,000 and Bahia which numbered about  
150,000 a few years ago; though the estimates  
of population there vary considerably.

THE navy of the United States comprises  
eleven armored vessels, of which only three  
are designed for fighting at sea, and thirty-  
one unarmored vessels, making a total of  
forty-two. England has 367, France 260,  
Russia 168, Germany 105 and Austria 50.

OMAHA jobbers have been trying to induce  
the railroad to abolish the special freight rate  
from Chicago to Lincoln that puts this city  
on a par with Omaha as a wholesaling point,  
but the B. & M. and U. P. refuse to raise the  
rates. Lincoln jobbers will consequently con-  
tinue to live.

SENATOR MANDERSON has introduced a  
resolution in congress citing that whereas the  
Missouri leaves its bed for new courses (in one  
case putting a slice of Nebraska on the east  
side of the river) the secretary of the interior  
be asked to name a boundary line between  
Iowa and Nebraska that shall be fixed, deter-  
mined and unfluctuating.

THE eleventh census, while comprising all  
investigations undertaken in the tenth, will  
include two additional and important fea-  
tures: An inquiry in relation to the recorded  
indebtedness of private corporations and in-  
dividuals, and a list of the names, organiza-  
tions and length of service of surviving sol-  
diers, sailors and marines and their widows.

As an illustration of the magnitude of the  
eleventh census it is only necessary to mention  
the fact that it is estimated that there will be  
employed in taking the census 42,000 enumer-  
ators, 2,000 clerks, from 800 to 900 special  
agents, 165 supervisors and 25 experts. The  
number of published volumes will probably  
exceed those of the Tenth census. The calcu-  
lation has been made that if the inquiry in  
relation to veterans should yield 1,000,000  
names it will take eight quarto volumes of  
1,000 pages each to contain them.

THE Evening Star of Washington, D. C.,  
had the following the other day: "Mrs. Sen-  
ator Paddock will spend a part and perhaps  
all of the present winter at Atlantic City with  
her daughter, Miss Fannie, who has been for  
some time and still is in poor health. There  
will be great regret for the illness of Miss  
Paddock, who won many hearts here last ses-  
sion by her winsome naturalness and grace,  
and much disappointment that Mrs. Paddock  
and her daughter are not to be seen in Wash-  
ington society for a few months at least."

BRAZIL as an empire was composed of twenty  
provinces, which now become states. Brazil  
comprises two-thirds of South America  
and has an area almost equal to that of our  
own country. Its population is about 11,000,  
000. Nearly a million live in cities. There  
are many races. In the north they are mostly  
Indians, while in the south the negro ele-  
ment prevails. Only one-third the whole peo-  
ple are white, the other two-thirds being  
mamelucos or mestizos, mulattoes, cafuzos,  
or Indian and negro mixed, civilized and  
savage Indians, and Africans—the last comprising  
the most numerous unmixed race in Brazil.

THE report of the commissioner of pensions  
for the year ending June 30, 1889, shows that  
there were on the rolls 480,725 pensioners,  
classified as follows: 351,484 army invalids,  
97,590 army widows, minor children and de-  
pendent relatives; 4,547 navy invalids, 2,306  
navy widows, minor children and dependent  
relatives; 603 survivors of the war of 1812;  
9,064 widows of those who served in that war;  
17,065 survivors of the war with Mexico, and  
6,306 widows of those who served in that war.  
The names of 51,921 pensioners were added to  
the rolls and the names of 1,754 pensioners  
dropped from the rolls were restored, making  
an aggregate of 53,675 pensioners added to  
the roll during the year. The names of 16,507  
pensioners were dropped for various causes,  
leaving the net increase for the year 37,168.

## THE ARRANGEMENT OF CURTAINS.

Some Interesting Observations from the Pen of "Roger Riordan."

From an article in The Art Amateur, signed  
"Roger Riordan," the following extracts  
and comments are taken:  
The absurdity of most of the fixed arrange-  
ments of curtains adopted by French decorat-  
ors and their followers in other countries is  
as apparent as that of the old fashioned  
coiffures which were the pride and the tor-  
ment of our great-grandmothers. The fashion  
of arranging the hair in tall structures, stiff-  
ened with paste and powder, and intended to  
last for several days or a week, has happily  
gone out, never to return, but the almost  
equally barbarous practice of permanently  
draping curtains and portieres, so that their  
folds become loaded with dust and they are  
precluded from rendering any service except  
as ornament, is still, unfortunately, in ex-  
istence.



EXAMPLE 1.

This ridiculous fashion leads to the intro-  
duction of curtains where none are needed  
and to their duplication where they are. It  
is easy to see, therefore, why it should be fa-  
vored by upholsterers, but not so easy to im-  
agine why housekeepers should suffer them-  
selves to be ruled by it. There are several  
modes of tasteful arrangement of drapery, so  
simple that the most modest housewife need  
not fear that if once undone she may not  
have the skill to repeat them. Curtains  
should be so hung that they may be drawn  
close or apart, may be allowed to fall in  
straight folds or be looped back as required,  
but should not be gathered up with stout  
cords and tassels at points out of reach or  
nailed in set shapes so that they cannot be  
shaken loose without the use of a ladder and  
a pair of nippers and the certainty of being  
covered with dust.



EXAMPLE 2.

Curtains should always be of use either as  
screens or to shut out unnecessary light or  
cold draughts. The most sensible way of  
hanging them is by means of small unobtru-  
sive metal rings, strong or wooden  
rods, which need seldom be more than one  
inch in diameter. The chance of too much  
air blowing in between this rod and the top  
of the window frame is, if the window sashes  
are well hung and fastened, too small to be  
of any real account.



EXAMPLE 3.

In general the wooden box, or so called  
window cornice, with its dependent lam-  
brequin or valance may be dispensed with, saving  
much trouble from dust and dirt, and doing  
away with what is commonly a most dis-  
agreeable feature as well as most of the ob-  
jectionable formal arrangements of drapery  
which distinguish modern French interiors.  
But, if continued in use from habit or for the  
sake of its comfortable appearance, the val-  
ance should be rather plain and not be de-  
veloped so that it may look like an extra cur-  
tain intended for show only.

It Wasn't of Any Consequence.  
Customer (returning)—Didn't I give you a  
five dollar gold piece just now for a five cent  
piece?  
Merchant (positively)—No, sir.  
Customer (turning to go)—It isn't of any  
particular consequence. I had a counterfeit  
five dollar gold piece that I carried simply as  
a curiosity. I must have lost it somewhere.  
Merchant (hastily)—Wait a moment; I'll  
look again.—Danville (Va.) Register.

## JOURNALISM IN GERMANY.

Some of the Things Which Make It Memorable for Outsiders.

An amusing side of journalism in  
Germany comes to light when a news-  
paper is confiscated by the govern-  
ment for political reasons. That is,  
it is amusing to people who have seen  
the way the thing is done—the owners  
or publishers of the confiscated paper  
don't look at the funny side of it. The  
first copy of every newspaper must be  
sent to the "Staats Anwalt," or public  
prosecutor, who is the censor of the  
press. Herr Staats Anwalt, with the  
press laws before him, carefully reads  
the paper, while he sips his mug of  
beer. His eye suddenly lights on a  
passage which criticizes adversely an  
action or a remark of the emperor.  
He reads it through, and rereads it,  
and begins to get mad.

"Donnerwetter noch ein mal," he  
says. "That must be stopped."

He hurriedly draws a blue pencil  
line around the paragraph and steps  
up to his telephone. He asks central  
to connect him with the chief of po-  
lice. When this functionary is at the  
other end of the 'phone, Mr. Staats  
Anwalt orders him to send a squad of  
police to the printer of the paper, for-  
bid its further publication, and seize  
all the copies thereof he can lay his  
hands on. The chief answers "Ja-  
wohl," and repeats the order to his as-  
sistant. The assistant turns to his  
"sub" and transmits it to him, who in  
turn tells his "sub" what is wanted,  
and finally, after a long delay, several  
policemen start for the office of the pa-  
per in a hired fiacre. In Germany,  
when the police are engaged in any  
special work, they do not ride in the  
ordinary street cars, nor do they walk,  
but they must hire a fiacre or a coach.  
This adds secrecy and dignity to the  
affair. When the policemen enter the  
publication office, they intimidate the  
frightened foreman into handing over  
all the copies he has in the place.  
These are taken down stairs and  
thrown into the fiacre. If there are  
very many of them, another fiacre is  
called. The printers must take the  
objectionable matter from the forms,  
and the police make "pi" of it.

Usually these officers bear a war-  
rant for the arrest of the editor. The  
German editor has been there before,  
however, and on the editorial page of  
most papers, right under the terms to  
subscribers, he keeps a name, say,  
"Johann Schmidt, responsible editor." And  
when there is any arresting to be  
done the police must wreak their ven-  
geance on Herr Schmidt, who in most  
cases is some petty writer on the pa-  
per. When he is in jail for writing  
something which he didn't write, the  
paper pays him a good salary and  
looks out for his family. The liberal  
newspapers and socialist publications  
always keep a couple of responsible  
editors on tap, and when number one  
is in the lockup the name of number  
two takes his place in the paper until,  
through some trouble with the police,  
number three begins his inning. This  
functionary is called a *sitz redakteur*,  
or seat editor. The seat re-  
fers to his sojourn in a dungeon. The  
penalty of the law increases with each  
offense, and after the unfortunate edi-  
tor has sat several times a new one is  
appointed, who starts in with the mildest  
punishment for the first offense.

The real editor usually gets wind of  
the intended visit of the police and se-  
cretes several copies of the publication.  
When they arrive, and he has read  
their letter of authority, he hands over  
the rest of the papers, which join their  
companions in the fiacre. The officers  
read to him the warrant for his ar-  
rest. When they finish, the editor says:

"Well, meine Herren, I am only a  
salaried writer here. There stands  
the responsible editor."

The police scowl at the speaker and  
march off the responsible editor. It  
frequently happens that the news-  
paper has already been sent out and  
distributed throughout the city, in  
which case the police must travel  
around and get hold of all the copies  
they can. They visit every reading  
room and cafe in the city, and cut  
the obnoxious paragraph out from pa-  
per on the files. In Vienna there are  
700 cafes, and one can imagine what  
a job it is to visit each one and look  
for the unfortunate newspaper.

While the police are going the  
rounds of the city, the editor is pre-  
paring a second edition omitting the  
article which provoked the wrath of  
the Staats Anwalt. In the center of  
the space this omission naturally cre-  
ates the word "Confiscated" is usually  
inserted. A Berlin paper from which  
a speech had been taken out, read in  
the second edition:

"The speaker mounted the platform,  
and began in a clear voice,  
"Confiscated!"

In Russia publications are con-  
fiscated with greater regularity than  
they are issued. At the frontier towns  
the foreign newspaper mail is regula-  
rily opened and read. When the of-  
ficials come across something which  
they think would lower Russia in the  
estimation of the reader, to say noth-  
ing of political utterances, they have  
a very effective method of doing away  
with it. A roller, made for the pur-  
pose, is dipped in printer's ink and  
carefully rubbed over the paragraph,  
after which the paper is wrapped and  
sent on to its address. Many a Russian  
reader of German and American pub-  
lications has received his paper bearing  
the black mark. If the officials note  
that some one person is repeatedly re-  
ceiving such forbidden articles, they  
report the fact to St. Petersburg, and  
the person stands an unenviable show  
for Siberia.—New York Sun.

## Will Become a Craze.

Some fellow has invented a toy  
whistle which, being blown into,  
gives the opening notes of "Where  
Did You Get That Hat?" stopping  
short with the opening line in a most  
aggravating manner. The thing will,  
of course, become a craze, and as great  
a nuisance as was years ago the pocket  
telegaph sander, later the automatic  
cricket, or the wooden return ball,  
with its rubber, which every one from  
first to second childhood seemed to  
have in hand.—Interview in St. Louis  
Globe-Democrat.

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