THE DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., Props.
E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

A. H. Fitch, Manager Daily Circulation, Omaha, Nebraska.

THE people of Boston place great confidence in their newspaper men. Twenty of them hold state and municipal offices.

THE appointment of Judge Higgins, of Columbus, as register of the Grand Island land office, provides another democratic editor with a good place. This is in accord with the Miller programmee.

THE transportation of between $10,000,000 and $12,000,000 in silver on the "Swatara" and "Yantic," from New Orleans to Washington, shows that the administration has considerable confidence in our navy.

THE coming new state election will show whether the mugwumps will return to the republican fold. They have been cordially invited to do so. A great deal depends upon the kind of a ticket that will be put in the field by the republican state convention.

THE people of Wisconsin are so well pleased with the system of licensing and taxing saloons, that they are agitating the raising of the license from $200 to $500. When they raise it to $1,000, as it is in Nebraska, they will begin to see the substantial benefits of a high license.

THE wits of Colonel Champion S. Chase is heard throughout the land. He has delivered his speech before the northwest waterways convention at St. Paul. The witticisms which he fired at the assembly no doubt made a good impression in favor of Nebraska, and demonstrated the necessity of improving the Missouri and the port of Nebraska.

EMORY STORRS, of Chicago, has been engaged to defend the polygamous Mormons. Mr. Storrs will have more business on his hands now than he has ever had before, even if he is a successful lawyer. The sum named in connection with Mr. Storrs' retention is something enormous, but those who are acquainted with him say that they know of no lawyer who is more willing than he to accept a big retainer.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY, in his speech before the northwest waterways convention, made some very forcible statements. What the country needs is cheap transportation by our water routes, and if we don't get it, said Mr. Donnelly, there will be a revolution in this country. Railroads have taken possession of the government, continued he, and their emissaries had been sent to the waterways convention. We know Mr. Donnelly is correct as far as Nebraska is concerned, for among her delegates there were several railroad emissaries.

THE Beatrice canning factory expects to put up 500,000 cans of goods, mostly tomatoes, corn, peas, beans, pumpkin and squash. By the way, why would not such a factory pay in Omaha? Other places in Nebraska are making preparations to start such establishments, which have been proven to be very profitable enterprises. The Beatrice factory gives employment to over one hundred persons, and is a great benefit to that city and vicinity. Omaha needs more factories, and among the very first we would suggest a canning establishment.

THE fight between the prohibitionists and the saloon-keepers in Iowa continues with unabated vigor. The fact that forty Dubuque saloon-keepers, against whom suits have been begun, have had their cases removed to the federal court, not only shows that there's many a slip between the cup and the lip, but that prohibition continues not to prohibit. The suits have been transferred on the ground that under the prohibition law, which the supreme court has declared in full force, the saloon-keeper can be deprived of the rights guaranteed to him by the civil rights act of congress and by the constitution and its amendments. This is an important decision, and causes the liquor element to smile.

THE prison-reform which has been introduced in Ohio is giving satisfaction, and is worthy of consideration in other states. The prisoners are divided into three sections according to good conduct and industry, the highest grade wearing a blue uniform, the middle a gray and the lowest the usual state-prison stripes. The men are allowed a certain percentage of their wages, and as men in the upper grade get 80 cents a day and those in the lower but 40, good conduct is made to pay. A year ago last May out of 1493 prisoners 839 were in the first grade, and now out of 1556 prisoners the proportion of blue coats is greater than that. There is also a night school which 700 of the convicts attend, and one of the rewards for good conduct is an hour more of light for reading in the evening.

CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE.

The Toronto *Morning News*, one of the most independent and leading journals in the Dominion of Canada, is evidently an independent paper. At the head of its editorial columns it daily prints a platform of its own, which has a ring of independence about that is certainly refreshing, coming as it does from Canada. The *News* says that it is the only purely democratic paper published in the Dominion, and that its policy is founded on the principle of "government of the people, for the people, and by the people." That certainly is good republican doctrine, and it sounds very much like "United States." The *News* in its brief platform advocates:

National independence. The election of a chief magistrate for Canada by and from amongst Canadians. An elective senate. The abolition of all exemptions from taxation. The complete separation of church and state. Manhood suffrage in all parliamentary affairs. A revision of the constitution, so as to define more strictly the respective powers of the national and provincial governments. The abolition of the veto power now possessed by the federal authorities over provincial legislation: all questions as to the constitutionality of national and provincial acts to be decided by the supreme court. All paper money to be issued by the national government instead of by the banks. The abolition of all official superannuation funds. Such changes in the laws as will make the existence of a permanent office-holding class impossible. The reorganization of our provincial system on a more economical and democratic basis. The election of provincial governors, etc., by the people. The election of county officers, such as sheriffs, registrars, clerks of the court, division court clerks, inspectors of schools, etc., by the people. The election by the teachers of the province of a council and chief superintendent of public instruction.

Such sentiments as these would indicate that the *News* is laboring for the establishment of the United States of Canada upon the model of our own United States. This feeling is growing more rapidly than the plan, which we hear discussed from time to time, of annexation to this country. That the complete independence of Canada will eventually be brought about we have every reason to believe. The tendency is certainly in that direction. The present reckless administration of affairs is not at all satisfactory to the people. The country has been plunged into debt, and her tax-payers are groaning under the burden of heavy taxes and hard times. Since the confederation in 1868 the population has increased 50 per cent, and the wealth has gained in no larger ratio. But in 1867 the Dominion owed $76,000,000 net, while this year the net debt is over $219,000,000. The intercolonial railroad cost the public treasury $42,500,000, while there has been sunk in the Canadian Pacific, including subsidy, loans and land grant, $110,000,000. No wonder that the Toronto *Globe*, a trustworthy journal, says: "From Montreal to the sea there is not a city, town or village in which real estate would bring as good a price to-day as it would have brought in 1874-78. There is scarcely one in which building operations have not come almost to a standstill. In none of the provinces would a farm sell as well to-day as it would have sold ten years ago." All this is charged up to the present method of government, and the Canadians, as a rule, can see no relief except in a radical change, which will make a "government of the people, for the people, and by the people."

THEN AND NOW.

Abraham Lincoln is continually apotheosized as a patriot, yet he was only six weeks in office when every office worth having was in the hands of the republicans. Grover Cleveland has been president six months to-day and less than fifteen per cent of the office are held by democrats.—*Omaha Herald.*

If our memory is not at fault, Abraham Lincoln went into office at a time when one-half the democrats had left the offices vacant, and the majority of the other half of the democratic office-holders were in sympathy with those who had seceded. It was necessary that the places should be filled with men who were not suspected of disloyalty, and hence the republicans were rapidly put into office, although Mr. Lincoln was very slow in removing democrats who were positively known to be loyal to the union. At the breaking out of the war a large number of the federal offices in the north were filled by southern democrats, who all resigned to join the confederacy, and it was but natural that their vacant places should be filled with loyal republicans. In Nebraska, for instance, De Londe, of Louisiana, a brother-in-law of Judah P. Benjamin, was register of the land office at Brownville; John A. Parker, of Virginia, was register of the land office at Omaha; and W. F. Moore, of Arkansas, was United States marshal. These men, with other office-holders from the south, resigned their positions in order to take part in the rebellion.

That Abraham Lincoln did not have much confidence in democrats in those dark days is a matter of surprise to no one, and it would seem that Grover Cleveland has not much more confidence in the spoils-hunting element of the democracy of the present day. At least that is the inference from the *Herald's* complaint that although Cleveland has been president for six months, less than 15 per cent of the offices are held by democrats. The fact is Mr. Cleveland has appointed quite a number of rascals to office, owing to deceptions practiced upon him by designing politicians, and for that reason he has probably concluded to go very slow hereafter. Under the circumstances he is to be commended for his slow and cautious course.

DR. MILLER is at home, and he is mad. He assails the Fremont *Herald* as a "cheap and nasty sheet," he calls Major James Davis "Windy Jim," he aims a blow at Morton, and has an article on "Purely Personal Poppycock," in which he refers to "one of the blowpipes of the various and sundry bloviators." All this in one issue of the *Herald*. Yes, Dr. Miller is at home—perfectly so.

THE CHINESE MUST GO.

It will hardly do for the Union Pacific to say that it is in no way responsible for the deplorable condition of affairs at Rock Springs simply because the Chinese were worked by contractors. The employment of contractors is simply a subterfuge to run Chinese labor into the mines. While the action of the white miners is not to be commended, inasmuch as it has resulted in murder and the destruction of property, yet it must be admitted that they have been gradually replaced by Chinese, imported from time to time in small numbers, and that labor has consequently been cheapened. It is said that Chinese had been employed for ten years. This is probably true, but the Chinese force was being steadily increased, and the white miners, irritated by the arrival of a fresh installment, came to the conclusion that it was only a question of time when they would be entirely supplanted by the celestials. The summary course that they took to get rid of them, however, was inhuman and outrageous. They seemed to forget that the Chinamen were the tools of the contractors, who were the instruments of the allroad company. They should have given the Chinamen time to leave, and served notice upon the contractors not to employ any more of them. Had they pursued such a course, they would have had the support of the people However, as much as the bloody result of their onslaught may be denounced, the white miners have taught the Union Pacific a lesson. They have shown their determined feeling, and have demonstrated the fact that it will be dangerous for the railroad company to any longer permit the employment of Chinese in its coal mines. Whether the company will take warning from this lesson remains to be seen. The time has come, however, for it to peacefully abandon the importation and employment of Chinese. It has a monopoly of the western coal business, and can well afford to pay the fair prices demanded by white miners, and there are plenty of them to be had. There is no scarcity of white labor. That the employment of Chinese is simply done for the purpose of cheapening white labor cannot be denied. The white miners all along the west end will very likely demand that the Chinese shall go.

THE death of "Duke" Gwin removes a famous Californian. He was a native of Tennessee and had a remarkable career. Although educated for the medical profession he entered the field of politics at an early age. At the age of twenty-eight he became United States marshal of Mississippi, in which state he had located. He served one term in congress, from 1841 to 1843, and in 1847 he supervised the construction of the New Orleans custom house. Gwin went to California in 1848, and at once took a prominent part in its political affairs. He was a member of the constitutional convention in 1849, and was elected in 1850 to the United States senate, in which body he served two terms. When the war broke out he was charged with disloyalty and was imprisoned for two years. When the plan to seize Sonora and colonize it with confederates was proposed, he was one of the most enthusiastic participants in the scheme.

THE gentleman from Texas who killed a noted New York crook, who was attempting to play the old sawdust game on him, deserves the thanks of the public. Now, if the New York authorities will see that the Texas crook—for such he was, as he was preparing, as he supposed, to circulate $10,000 in counterfeit money among his friends of the Lone Star state—is hanged for murder, they will only be doing their duty. It is now suspected that the Texan was not quite so green as was at first reported, but that he well knew that the bundle of $10,000 shown to him was genuine money, and that he intended to rob the sawdust swindler of it.

"OFFENSIVE partisanship" has gained a foothold in England, along with other Yankee inventions. The officials and employes of the English postal service have been notified by Postmaster-General Manners that they must not take any active part in the electoral campaign, and that they must not support any candidate by public speech or writing. Lord Manners is a tory, while most of the postal appointees are liberals, who were put in office by the Gladstone administration. That Lord Manners has been studying the latest devices of American politicians is pretty evident.

GOVERNOR DAWES appointed several railroad attorneys and henchmen as delegates to the northwest waterworks convention simply because the railroads are watered to such an extent that they properly come under the head of waterways, and are therefore entitled to representation. This is an acceptable explanation.

THIS is not fair weather at all. The signal service man must give us a better quality during our exposition otherwise we shall suspect he has been influenced by emissaries from Lincoln.

FIFTEEN Chinamen were killed at Rock Springs. Some people may say this is a retaliation for the reported killing of ten thousand christians in China not long ago.

THE Higgins family is coming to the front. John G. has been appointed register of the Grand Island land office.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

There is at present a lull in the affairs of the old world. Perhaps the electoral campaign in Europe is being more discussed, in a quiet way, than any other event of the near future. The liberals are looking around for a leader, and are in hopes that Gladstone, who has returned from Norway, will be able to resume his old leadership. Mr. Gladstone's health, or rather the condition of his throat, is a matter of much anxiety to the liberals. Their one chance of success in November is his taking part in the campaign. It is not merely the direct influence he can exert by the persuasion of his speeches that they want. It is his presence as a leader that is needed to give the voters the assurance that the party is not going into wild competition with Lord Randolph Churchill and his friends for the support of the farm laborers. Indeed, Mr. Gladstone is the only point on which the whole party can agree. As a tory said recently, the liberals must all crowd under his big umbrella, and accept the unity furnished by his leadership as a substitute for unity in policy and in opinion. But while he has somewhat improved in health, the latest advices are that his voice has not been restored by his recent voyage. This is, indeed, discouraging to the liberals, for without his voice he cannot participate in the campaign. A speechless leader would hardly do. A few days ago he was only able to make a short address to the enthusiastic Scots of Aberdeen, and at Wick, in Caithness, Mrs. Gladstone had to return thanks for her husband. His promise to address the voters of Aberdeen some time in October is, of course, conditional. His doctor protests against his again entering public life. The prospects, therefore, are gloomy in the extreme for his party. Gladstone may formulate the platform, but who will elucidate it? Not Hartington, because he is too indolent, and he is not greatly trusted by the admirers of Gladstone. Not Chamberlain, because he is too radical, and, besides, he has a platform of his own which it will take all his time to explain. Mr. Chamberlain, who had been talking somewhat wildly of what new legislation might do for the poor, is now, however, inclined to more moderate opinions, and protests that he is no communist. That is true, but he certainly has committed himself to proposals that are socialistic in their character. Trevelyan is too feeble for leadership, Bright too old, and John Morley too new to parliamentary life. While the liberals seem to be thus hopelessly divided, the tories are united and determined. Lord Randolph Churchill's indiscretions have been forgiven, and that young man is working hard among the tory democracy. His party has the offices, and recent legislation was nearly all in the interest of Hodge, who will possess the franchise for the first time and use it next November.

The Parnell pronunciamento continues to be a topic of discussion. It is by no means a new declaration on Parnell's part. He has uttered it before, but at a time when he did not possess the power that he has lately acquired. It is not the present utterance that excites any alarm, but it is his present power. His declaration, however, marks the re-commencement of an agitation in Anglo-Irish affairs that will not easily be put down. Ireland's "uncrowned king," as Parnell has been called, is evidently determined to make a grand final effort to achieve self-government in the shape of legislative independence for Ireland. His pronunciamento caused a veritable whirlwind of excitement in England, for it revealed not only the vast influence he exerts upon his own followers and on the Irish people, but gave an explicit warning to English politicians that the first session of the new parliament would be the last in which Irish members would deign to take part. The declaration took England by surprise. Since its publication the London papers have distinguished themselves by denunciation of Mr. Parnell and Irish aspirations that are characterized by much ferocious ill humor and palpable and wilful misconprehension of the questions at issue. Papers of all shades of politics joined in attacking the nationalist leader, and have warned him that, although England is willing to grant a certain amount of local self-government to Ireland, she will never consent to a repeal of the union and the separation of Ireland from the empire.

There is no lack of the obstinacy with which the English press and people refuse to even try to understand Ireland's claims, for Parnell said no word about a total separation of Ireland from the empire—which is the policy of the fenians and not of the home rule leader. What Mr. Parnell did say, in words that leave no room for misunderstanding, was that the nationalists wish to secure legislative independence, and that they refuse to entertain for a moment the project of local board or county government, which, apparently, conservatives and liberals alike seem to think ought to be eminently sufficient to make Ireland contented and prosperous. There is a world of difference between legislative independence or home rule and a total separation of Ireland from England. Parnell simply demands for Ireland what Scotland virtually enjoys by courtesy—the right to regulate her own internal affairs, without infringing in the least on the dignity of imperialism. In this connection the letter of Clifford Lloyd to the London Times, containing a proposition to abolish the vice-royalty has attracted much attention. Mr. Lloyd desires to abolish not merely the vice-royalty but the secretaryship for Ireland, and to put Irish as well as English affairs in the hands of the home secretary. He desires this upon the ground that "the tendency of having a distinct secretary of state for Ireland would be to perpetuate the notion of divided interests." No doubt doing away with the notion of divided interests would be an enormous gain for England, but so long as this notion is firmly lodged in the minds of the Irish people abolishing the secretaryship would not be doing away with it, but merely blinking it. About the propriety of abolishing the viceroyalty there can be little dispute. But with regard to the secretaryship, what seems to be most needed is that the secretary shall be a man in whom the Irish have confidence, and that involves his being an Irishman. If an English prime minister were to offer Mr. Parnell the secretaryship, and to publish the offer, he would be taking a step in the direct line of representative institutions, and he would be putting upon Mr. Parnell a responsibility for the government of Ireland in conformity with Irish ideas which that agitator would find it difficult to escape.

The recall of Sir Charles Warren from Beshuana Land, in South Africa, is condemned bitterly by the Forster followers in the liberal party on the ground that the natives are thus handed over to the tender mercies of Cape Colony, which are really anything but tender. It does, indeed, seem as if the conservatives, in their anxiety to discredit all things liberal, had made a mistake. Sir Charles Warren, who was appointed by Mr. Gladstone, had made as good a settlement of the troubles in Bechuana Land as could be effected. Of course it did not suit the Cape Colony officials, who, being in close proximity to the natives, do not feel kindly toward them. In removing Sir Charles, however, Lord Salisbury has violated the excellent principle of maintaining continuity in government in half-civilized colonies. When Mr. Gladstone came in in 1880 he kept Sir Bartle Frere in office in South Africa although the radicals demanded his removal, and a sincere effort was made to carry out the preceding conservative government's plans. Lord Salisbury's departure from this line of policy will hardly prove to be a happy one.

Emperors, and the people of that class, should not permit themselves to become objects of contempt. Their "prestige" is all they have, and they should guard it carefully. For this reason they should forego the pleasure of such meetings with each other as that between the czar and the emperor of Austria at Kremsier. The meeting has had a gloom cast over it by the manifold precautions taken by the police to prevent the populace, in their enthusiasm, from blowing up the Czar. The czar himself, it is said, has suggested additional precautions, and goes about with a big dog to "sick" on any casual assault. When royalty has come to this wretched pass it had better stay at home.

There is said to be great anxiety in French official circles lest Bismarck should take offence at the suggested alliance between Spain and France. If this is true, a little less bluster and oratory in the French chamber of deputies about the "honor and glory of France" would be becoming. Talk of that kind ought to be postponed at least until the French newspapers are able to discuss so harmless a topic as a Franco-Spanish alliance whether it pleases the German chancellor or not. Until that day, too, the republic would do well not to waste its strength in such vainglorious expeditions as those of Tonquin and Madagascar. M. Clemenceau has taken this ground and the elections will show what the electors think about it.

It is not very long since there was a special effusion in the relations of Spain and Germany. This was produced mainly by the mobbing of King Alfonso as an "Uhlan king" at the instigation of certain politic Parisian journalists. The courts appear to be as fond as ever of each other, but the Germans have contrived to disgust and anger the Spanish people. Considering that the Spaniards are the most sensitive people in Europe on points of national dignity, the graceful tact which distinguishes German diplomacy might have been expected to yield some such results. The adoption by Germany, in the pursuit of her schemes of colonization, of the bullying methods of Great Britain in the old days when Great Britain was an aggressive power, will be apt to have results that German statesmen would contemplate with uneasiness but for their just and serene confidence in the German army.

Currency is given to a rumor that the czar, out of his imperial grace, is about to grant Russia a constitution. This would be an act of personal prudence on the part of the czar. An autocrat who goes about in daily fear of his life, in spite of the protection of a big dog, is in so sorry a situation that if a constitution will soothe his pursuers he will naturally give them a constitution. It is not likely that constitutional government will do Russia any immediate good. The country does not contain material for a representative assembly. An upper house of the Russian nobles, as they have been delineated by Russian writers, would be a corrupt and unintelligent body, but it would be no more corrupt than the lower house which we might expect to see chosen. Ultimately, of course, the change would be for the better, and it would have the immediate advantage to the czar of diverting indignation and dynamite from himself to the conservative party in the Russian parliament.

The bill to provide for the federation of the British Australian colonies was one of the measures which the late parliament completed. Of the six colonies concerned, but one, New South Wales, refuses thus far to agree to the plan. It is probable that the recent war alarms may exert a powerful influence for conviction on the obstinate colony, however, and certainly events seem calculated to give an impetus to the federative movement. For there can be little or no doubt that the ultimate destiny of the Australian colonies is independence, and it is to be expected that the results of war between the mother country and Russia would confirm and strengthen the tendency in that direction. Federation, moreover, naturally presents itself as a manifest benefit in advance of independence. Regarded solely from the commercial point of view, the measure is urgently demanded. Without it much of the productive energy of all the colonies must be expended in the promotion of mischievous and enfeebling rivalries. There must always be a temptation to adopt hostile fiscal measures against one another. The petty politics of small colonies inevitably tend to foster narrow business views and mean enmities. Unconfederated, the colonies will remain weak and exposed to external aggression. United, they are already capable of opposing a vigorous and even formidable resistance to a foreign enemy. There can be no future for them apart from one another, as there could have been no future for the American colonies without union.

England has long been prepared to grant the request of her Australian colonists, and the question is only of the ripeness of the time. It is not, however, necessary to declare independence because federation is accomplished. So long as the connection with the mother country is beneficial to both, it is prudent to maintain it.

THAT "the Chinese must go" has been very forcibly demonstrated at Rock Springs.

THE Hennepin canal will not be overlooked in the waterways convention.

MAUD S. failed yesterday to beat her record of 2:08¾. She made 2:13.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

Central City Organizes a Lodge of A. O. U. W—Officers Elected and Future Prospects.

On last evening a lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen was organized in our city by P. P. Ellis, grand lecturer for Missouri and Nebraska, with some twenty names of petitioners for a charter.

The following list of officers were elected: H. H. Seeley, P. M. W.; J. C. Logan, M. W.; Dr. O. L. Barton, foreman; A. W. Persing, overseer; J. J. Newmire, recorder; J. R. Gorden, financier; S. R. Mason, receiver; C. H. Schultz, guide; J. F. Jewell, I. W.; William M. Graves, O. W.; L. Cover, W. J. Williamson, and J. J. Rasor, trustees; Dr. O. L. Barton and Dr. S. N. Bentley, medical examiners.

This order is one of the staunch and tried mutual aid societies, making no extra or visionary promises, holding to the single idea of "protection" to the man and his family during life, and when he passes away to carry out the idea of "protection" to his family, by sending them $2,000 to live on and protect their homes. The order is well managed, and benefits secured at the lowest possible cost. The membership now reaches 148,000 in the United States and Canada, and in Missouri and Nebraska, which constitutes our jurisdiction, nearly 15,000 members.

The executive officers of the grand lodge are now putting forth an extra effort to secure to Nebraska a separate jurisdiction, and this will be accomplished by December 31 next by properly using the word "co-operative" by the present lodges now organizing. WORKMAN.

CENTRAL CITY, NEB., Sept. 3, 1885.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Mlle Aimee sailed from Havre for New York City last Saturday.

Mrs. Emma Thursby's recent concert was rewarded with a $500 house and unstinted applause.

Signor Salvini will begin his American tour at the Metropolitan opera house in "Othello" October 26.

It is reported in London that Mrs. Scott Siddons is to appear at Wallack's theater October 12.

Maurice Grau's star, Mme. Judic, and an entire company of forty performers sail from Havre by the Canada on September 5.

In 1880 there were 4,612 professional actors in America. Now there are about 9,000. It is no wonder that railroad companies are advertising for new ties.

An investigation of John McCullough's condition was recently made at Bellevue hospital, with the sad conclusion that he is a mental and physical wreck.

In Milan it is maintained that Verdi will positively finish his opera of "Iago" this winter and that it will be produced in that musical Italian city in 1886.

Mme. Patti was asked to appear in "Il Barbiere" and "La Traviata" at Munich with King Louis of Bavaria constituting the entire audience, but she flatly refused.

Mrs. W. E. English, wife of the Indianapolis manager, is dead. She was formerly known as an actress under the name of Annie Fox, but left the stage on her marriage about about five years ago.

Edwin Arden's "Eagle Nest" company includes Misses Gertie Blanchard, Mollie Bernard, Emily Spencer, G. S. Fleming, Alfred Beverly, Charles Seibert, Horace James, L. Leiden and Mark Hosmer.

Max Maretzex has written the incidental music to Maurice Barrymore's play, "The Don," which will be produced at the new Chicago opera house on October 4. Harry Lee will take the hero's part.

A cable dispatch says that the eldest son of the very popular novelist known as Miss Braddon has made up his mind to become an actor, while his younger brother has written a book.

A new comedy by Charles Ballard is called "The Girl with the Tin Heart." It will probably be followed by "The Woman with the Glass Eye," and "The Man with the Copper-Lined Throat."

Barney McAuley, the comedian, has made a five year contract with Mr. Charles A. Mendum, who successfully conducted Mrs. Langtry's tour in America. He will devote himself to "Uncle Dan'l" and the "Jerseyman."

Sarah Bernhardt has contracted to give 225 performances in America between May, 1886, and May, 1887. Part of the time, however will be spent in South America, and the United States will probably be expected to pay $150,000 or $200,000 tribute to the soiled French actress.

Marie Zoe, who was the successor to Madame Celeste, as the French Spy of the American stage, is now hopelessly insane. Her shattered intellect knows nothing but the French Spy and she is almost constantly going through with its scenes.

It is positively announced that after the present season Louis James will star under the management of Frank Farrell. "Virginius will be his principal play, but "Hamlet," "Romeo and Juliet," and one or two comedies will be his principal repertory.

The celebrated violin which Ole Bull used during and after his American tour has just been sold to Herr Von Creyty, in Brussels. He gave $1,000 for it. The violin was made by Gaspare di Salo in 1532, and the end was beautifully ornamented and carved by Benvenuto Cellini, the great Italien sculptor.

Mr. W. E. Sheridan, the tragedian, will open his season on September 17. His company will include the following: Louis Davenport, Francis Field, Marian Rixon, Lena Bradley, John T. Malone, W. L. Lloyd, Fred Ross, Frank Kemble, J. P. Hannon, George Gans, B. C. Shields, Jno. Hall, Leon Regnier and Edmund Mortimore.

The fact is divulged that Pauline Markham will "star" this season in a play called "Dolly's Luck," written by H. Wayne Ellis. Miss Markham will impersonate in this piece a virtuous flower girl, who overcomes the temptation of city life. She will try Mr. Ellis' work first upon such of the inhabitants of Indianapolis as may be induced to visit English's opera house in that city September 7.

Mr. Charles Andrews is expending a large amount of money upon the production of "Michael Strokhoff," which is at present being prepared in New York under the direction of Mr. Max Freeman. New costumes, new scenery and other entirely fresh appliances have been already prepared, and the company when it starts out will be exceedingly well equipped.

C. A. Chizzola announces that he has engaged Miss Emma Nevada who will return to the United States for a short season. She will be supported by Signor Vergnet, tenor, Signor Buti, baritone; Signor Casati, violinist, Signor Lewita, pianist and Signor Carano, flute soloist. Signor Giorza will be the musical director. The season will begin on October 31, in Philadelphia.

A Name in the Sand.

Alone I walked the ocean strand,
A pearly shell was in my hand;
I stooped and wrote upon the sand
My name, the year, the day.
As onward from the spot I passed,
One lingering look behind I cast;
A wave came rolling high and fast,
And washed my name away.

And so, methought, 'twill quickly be,
With every mark on earth from me.
A wave of dark oblivion's sea
Will sweep across the place.
Where I have trod the sandy shore
Of time, and been, to be no more—
Of me, my day, the name I bore,
To leave no track or trace.

And yet with Him who counts the sands,
And holds the waters in His hands,
I know a lasting record stands
Inscribed against my name,
Of all this mortal part has wrought,
Of all this thinking soul has thought,
And from those fleeting moments caught,
For glory or for shame.

—[George D. Prentice.

Bed quilts at Lehmann's.

Police Docket.

The following cases were disposed of by Judge Stenberg Friday morning:

John Burnett and Thomas Burns, petit larceny, ten days in county jail on bread and water.

Sadie McBride, drunk and disorderly, $5 and costs, committed in default.

S. S. Norris, disorderly conduct, $10 and costs.

Frank McKenzie and Will Tate, vagrants, discharged.

John Casully, suspicious character, $20 and costs, given two hours to leave town.

Special Policemen.

Twelve new policemen have been appointed to do duty during fair week. Friday morning four assignments were made, as follows: Martin Shields, on Sixteenth street; N. O'Herns, on South Thirteenth; A. L. Wiggins, St. Mary's avenue; Ed Welch, lower Farnam and Harney, Ninth to Twelfth; Ed Lepage, Eleventh street, north of Douglas. The other assignments will be made very soon.