# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1885.

## THE DAILY BEE.

OMARA OFFICE, NO. 514 AND 918 FARMAN ST. NEW YOER OPPD'S, ROOM 65, TAIRCES BUREAUTING.

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THE WEEKLY BEE, Published Every Wednesday. TERMS, POSTPAID.

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DEMOCRATIC returning boards in Ohio are now subjects of investigation. The whirligig of time brings some remarkable changes.

JOAQUIN MILLER has refused a government appointment. Joaquin prefers the civil service reform of a first class newspaper establishment to the elastic regulations of a Washington bureau.

THURMAN will stamp New York for the democratic ticket. Mr. Thurman may he more successful in New York than he was recently in his own state. In Ohio the bloody shirt discounts the red bandana,

Tuedispatches do not announce Carl Schurz's acceptance of Dorman B Eaton's vacant chair in the civil service commission. It is plain that Schurz has not been offered the position. He is such an enthusiastic civil service reformer that he never declines an office, especially one with a good salary attachment.

THE New York Daily Telegraph is the name of a new paper that is making rapid headway. It is a republican high protection sheet, is well edited, is full of news, presents a handsome typographical appearance, and there is no good reason why it should not succeed on its merits as a first-class newspaper.

THE principal fact of interest brought out by the committee to investigate how that \$7,000 item in favor of the water works crept into the appropriation bill, is that Assistant Clerk Woods wrote out a favorable report for the committee to sign. City Clerk Southard should make his deputy attend strictly to his proper business. Furnishing favorable reports

THE reunion of the three emperors at Kremsier last August cost a sum which will throw William Holman into hysterics of indignation when brought to his attention. The imperial party consumed 4,000 bottles of wine, not including 3,000 bottles of champagne an 11,500 bottles of liquurs. The total expense bill was about \$200,000, which was cheap after all if the interview resulted, as reported, in a firm alliance to maintain the peace of Europe.

is no part of it.

Changes in the Senate,

Interest in the final result of the Ohio legislative canvas is greatly increased on account of the fact that the return of Senator Sherman to the senate will depend upon republican strength on joint

ballot. With the prospect of the loss of several senators within the next two years the party cannot afford to lose Mr. Shorman, leaving entirely out of the question his abilities to do anything more than add to the numerical strength.

As at present constituted the republicans have a majority of only eight votes including Mahone and Riddleberger, the

Virginia readjusters. The terms of twenty five senators will expire with the close of the Forty-ninth congress. Of these sixteen are republicans and nine are democrats. Of the eight democratic seats in the senate only one is in serious doubt-

that of Fair, of Nevada. Should any republican with a heavier campaign fund put in an appearance, Fair would cortainly be defeated. The republican senators whose terms expire are Dawes, Conger, Hawley, Hale, Harrison, Mitchell, Sherman, Sewell, Aldrich, McMillan, Edmunds, Mahone, Sawyer, Miller of

New York, Miller of California, and Van Wyck. By securing any eight of these, the democrats would reverse the political complexion of the senate and control both branches of the national legislature. In several of the states this fall, legis

latures will be elected whose members will select senators to succeed the present incumbents. National interest will center in those where corporation influences have for years past dictated the choice of willing tools in the national capital. Both pactles share in the reproach. In-

stead of representing the states and their people a large proportion of the senators are the attorneys, delegates and agents of corporate monopolies, bonanza mines, enormous aggregations of capital and class interests. From the states of the Pacific coast there is not a member of the senate who does not hold his seat

by the power of railroads and mining capital, which skillfully plays the two parties against each other, and makes use of either in turn as occasion requires. Among representatives in the senate so chosen and so belonging, sympathy with the interests and hopes of the people is out of the question. Men who represent the interests of

monopoly do so with more zeal than they do those of the people, because it pays greater return in dollars and cents. It is sincerely to be hoped that whichever party secures the ascendancy in the next senate there will be a change which will improve its character as a representave assembly. As the influence of the people in the United States senate has lessened with the invasion of its seats to committeemen on appropriation items by corporate wealth and power, that body has suffered a loss in ability and

statesmanship, which makes a lamentable contrast with its glory in former days. Money has taken the place of brains, and the reputation of wealth has supplanted that of patriotism and ability. Popular carelessness and neglect of the franchise are largely responsible for this state of affairs.

If the issue of honesty, ability and con

the directors could take up would be a full exposition of the consolidation of the Kansas Pacific, Union Pacific and Denver Pacific roads by Gould and the ssue of additional securities by the Union Pacific to cover the deal. Tables showing the millions lost to the road and gained by Gould personally in this nefarious transaction would even at this late day prove interesting because novel reading, while officially the government would be placed in possession of its firstinformation of some of the peculiarities which attended this gigantic steal

The Burmese Trouble King Thebaw, of Burmah, has at last reached the end of his rope. The feroclous massacres which have filled his blood stained reign are not likely to be repeated. English troops are preparing to march into his territory and annex it to India. Lord Dufferin, in taking this course under the sanction of the home government, will only be following out the earnest recommendations of his predecessor, Lord Ripon. English possession of the country was inevitable sooner or later. Burmah is the next door neighbor to India, on the east, and the home of large English commercial interests. For fifty years past Eugland has been its dominating foreign interest. The endeavors of the French to secure a foothold in Bur mah have always been zealously regarded, and the valuable exclusive concessions given to the French bank at Mandalay last April was strongly resented by the English traders, and may be regarded as the beginning of the trouble. The immediate cause of the war, which is now impending, was the fine of \$100,000 a month which King Thebaw imposed on an English timber cutting company on the Irrawadi, and which the company refused to pay. The appeal of Lord Dufferin on behalf of the English government for a delay in the case, was met with insolence on the part of Thebaw and a refusal to receive the British embassy. In consequence, Thebaw will lose his throne and Great Britain will add another magnificent stretch of territory

to her Asiatic possessions. No more fortunate chance could possibly present itself. The French ministry, torn by the results of the late elections will searcely dispute the progress of British arms by repeating her late unfortunate experiences in Tonquin. Burmah, itself, is in complete anarchy, and

the deposition of the monster Thebaw will be gratefully received by the people. The occupation of the country will be searcely disputed by any army which Thebaw can raise, while if any resistance was made, the garrisons of India, lately increased on account of the expected trouble with Russia, will furnish ample resources to quell all opposition. Lord Dufferin is expected to march on Mandalay, the Burmese capital, with 10,000 troops, gun boats, tugs, machine guns and several batteries of field artillery. The result cannot be at all doubtful.

a ready market for his wares exists.

THE death rate of Omaha is small. In

proportion to her population it falls be-

low most cities of its size. A good eleva-

tion above tid s-water, excellent natural

drainage and a location where frequent

changes in the atmosphere are the order

of the day, contribute largely to this re-

sult. There are no marshes, bogs or

miasmatic swamps surrounding us

Dangers to the public health must come

from within the city, and not from any

natural disadvantages from without. On

this account it is highly necessary that,

sooner or later, and the sooner the bet-

ter, more complete sanitary regulations

should be made and enforced by our city

conneil. The Waring system of sew-

part already served by the sewerage sys-

tem. Another matter that demands at-

tention is the regulation of plumbing.

With the intro luction of the water works

Omaha has been placed at the mercy of

all sorts and conditions of work una in

this branch of business. There are

scores of residences in this city whose

drain and water supply is served through

leaky joints, bad materials and unsani-

tary traps. Complaints are already com-

ing in of the bad effects of unventilated

drains and the direct connection of water

mains with closets which force deadly

gases into the water supply of the city.

In larger cities the ordinance regulating

plumbing and plumbers is explicit and

comprehensive. More than this it is

The district court is about to disci-

pline a member of the Omaha bar for

speaking discessentfully of a justice of

the peace in a brief submitted to the dis-

trict judges. It is fortunate for both har

and citizens that the offense must be in

legal writing in order to be punishable

by fine, reprimand or expulsion. If

every one who spoke out their honest

opinion of the present lot of justices

could be dealt with by the court, its

time would be pretty web occupied from

It is said that Wm. Waraer looked

\$139,000 in each in his vaults the day after

the Grant-Ward failure. Another case

now until the close of the term.

enforced.

In acquiring Burmah, Great Britain will secure an increase of territory comprising 190,500 square miles, and peopled with 5,000,000 inhabitants.

Suburban Qmaha.

It is one of Philadelphia's greatest boasts that she is a city of homes. In proportion to her population she contains more dwelling houses owned by their occupants than any city in the country. The tenement house abomination, with its filth and squalor, plays a small part in the busy life of that great manufacturing metropolis. From the city to far beyond Fairmount park, and radiating in every direction into the outlying country, the streets and roads are lined with the little cottages of artisans, clerks and laborers.

Omaha is rapidly following in the footsteps of the Quaker City. Years ago she outgrew the original town plat and is now extending her residence area in three directions with a steadiness which promises at no distant day to make her no less noted than Philadelphia as a city of homes. Property which six years ago was far in the suburbs is now as closely built up with cottages and residences as streets within ten minutes walk from the postoffice. Along the plateau towards the barracks on the north, south, far beyond the city limits, and across the hills westward for nearly three miles from the river, suburban property which a few years ago was farm lands is now finding ready purchasers. Every advance in inside property is opening a market for lands in the suburbs and assuring us at an early day a large and increasing suburban population. The clerks and shop men the mechanics and laborers who find steady employment in our city, are generally anxious to own their own homes. They will be as much so in the future as they have been in the past, so long as lots can be purchased at figures. within their saving; and at reasonable time-distance from the center of the city. For this reason every local increase in transportation facilities will hasten the upbuilding of Omnha; Extensions of street car lines and the running of regular and frequent trains on the Balt line will push still farther from the present center of population the growth of the residence portions of our city. The day is not far distant when such settlements as Florence, Bellevue, Millard and Pa-

pillion will rise into prominence as towns suburban to Omaha, while the country between will be filled with merchants and clerks whose business interests all center in our midst.



Mr. Blaine is an extensive purchaser of books. Secretary Endicott reads a good deal of

French literature. Mr. Lamar gets his reading quite largely from the library of congress.

President Seelve, of Amherst college, and an ex-congressman, is writing the life of Napoleon.

Colonel Lamont buys largely of books, and also all the leading periodicals, presumably for the White House.

Mrs. Belva Lockwood had a sweet smile on her face when she came from an interview with the president last week. Senator Cameron's bealth has been greatly

proved in California. He will return to 'ennsylvania about Nov. I. Secretary Whitney reads's great deal, and

by way of rolief from his pursuit of the naval roaches consumes a good deal of light litera-

him rushing into public prints to tell of is campaigns or to defend his policy, if he had or The government from which he received his orders has made no complaint of the results he obtained. On the contrary, it has trusted him before any others. It has trusted in his long experience, his sagacity and intelligence, and his well-known ability to deal with savage races, and it has not misplaced its confi dence. In Oregon, in Arizona and in Dakota, whenever he had control of the operations against the Indians, he has invaribly been successful. His policy of employing Indians against Indians has done more to break up hostile tribes than any other plan ever before adopted and indres' all of his campaigns and labors against Indians have been conceived and carried out on broad principles of justice both to the Indians and the country. While he is not a lover of the Indians, he believes

them to be human beings, and to be, like the whites, entitled to some rights. author of the letter referred to probably knows very little of what he writes, and it is not improbable that he belongs to the ring of Indian robbers against whom Gen. Crook has waged a more relentless warfare than against the Indiaus them-selves. T. H. STANTON. SALT LAKE CITY. Oct 14, 1885.

# Work and Wages in Iowa.

Springfield Republican: The Iowa board of labor statistics, established a year and a half ago, has just issued its first report, covering statistics of labor organizations, co-operative associations, industrial education, convict labor, arbitration, conciliation and strikes farm laborer and laborers, schools and teachers, wages and cost of living, savings, homes, etc., of workingmen, coal screens and company stores, railroads, with the earnings, hours of employment, etc., of employes, the same of stores and factories, and state uniformity of textbooks. Commissioner Hutchins pays tribute to the excellence of the Massachusetts reports, and says that he should have preferred to take two or three subjects and make his investigations in regard to them exhaustive, as Mr. Wright has done, but that the people of his state wished the entire field of labor covered, and he has complied with this wish as horoughly as possible. The two subjects of most general interest in the report are the statistics and conclusions in regard to manual training, and the remarks about strikes, of which Iowa has had her share, with Mr. Hutchins argument in favor of a state board of arbitration for the settlement of disputes between workingmen and employers.

The statistics are compiled largely from the answers to blanks' sent out to business men and workers in all branches of industry, and it is from these answers that the argument for manual training in at least some of the state schools is drawn. Here is one table from the answers of employers that is unpleasantly suggestive and of wide application outside of Iowa:

Easy to get: Common laborers, traveling salesmen, clerks, book-keepers, men without trades, inexperienced mechanics, harness-makers, girls for machine work, varnishers, stone-cutters, salesmen, inexperienced mill-workers, carpenters, teamsters, Swedes, polishers, mon for easy jobs, "gentlemen," agents on saltries, men who say they can do most

anything. Hard to find: Steady men, skilled workmen, good piece-workers (coopers), glaziers, good machinists, sober men, experts (horse-collars), skilled cabinet-makers and upholsterers, carvers and letterers (marble-workers), men to properly run machinery, file-cutters, non-drinking tinners, men who are willing to be told. Americans.

The answers of mechanics in many branches of industry are given, and all of them complain of this evil of unskilled labor, while most ask for the enforce-ment of something like the old appren-

great Mexican vase stands upon a pedes tal at the side of the door to the parlor From the rear of the hall springs a stair way leading to the second story, and the rooms which go off from it are larg 1 and fitted out with great, wide grates of the style of years ago. Gen. Logan's library on the second floor. It is composed thielly of reference books, and he will not bring his magnificent collection of books from Chicago.

# FIELD AND FARM.

### Breeding and Rearing Stock.

English Live Stock Journal: At the dinner in connection with the show of the Staffordshire agricultural so ciety last week, a paper was read on the breeding, rearing, feeding and management of stock, by Mr. T. Farmer Cheatle, as follows:

The British farmer seems to have tried every known means to make his farming pay, but latterly without success; corn milk, vegetables, fruits, all seem over-done. There is a tide in the affairs of man, that, taken at the flood, leads on to affluence. It has been on the ebb with the farmers for the last ten years, and I Then am afraid it is not low water yot. the question is—what is left for us to do? The only chance we seem to have is to The only chance we seem to have pay more attention to the breading, rear-pay more strention to the breading, rearing and management of our stock. hard-and-fast Ime can be laid down in reference to the branding of stock, so much depends on the purpose you are breeding for, the nature of your land and the locality in which your farming is car ried on.

HORSE BREEDING There are certain acknowledged rules which every one will, of course, attend to. I suppose no one would think breeding from constitutionally unsound horses. Perhaps the breeding of good agricultural horses has been as prodita ble as any part of a farmer's business. I is not my intention to draw comparison between Shire horses, Clydesdalisor an other breed, each, no doubt, is adapted to his own locality. Many first rat-horses have been bred by crassing the shire horse and the Clydesdale, the old English cart horse supplying size and strength and the Clydesdale action. Good action is almost as essential cart horse as in a backney. Mr. James Howard, in a valuable contribution to the Royal Agricultural Jourwhile nal in 1884, admitting that big horses are most valuable, considers a horse 16 hands high will do quite as much work as one 11 hands higher. This may be quite true; at the same time, a big horse, well proportioned, must al-ways be a more salable animal than a small good one. He lays great stress on conformation, and rather condemns the present fashion of overmuch hair and feather, and quotes in support the opin-ions of Mr. Oakley and Mr. Nowcombe, managers of the Great Northern and Midland railway companies. At the same

time, hair, when not produced by artiil cial means, shows constitution, and should be encouraged to a moderate ex-tent. The establishment of the Shir Horse Society has stimulated the breeding of pure sizes, and the exhibits of cur inent breeders at the different agricul tural shows has done good service in showing what a really good cart horse should be. Good sires are now to be found in most districts and farmers should take care to use none but the best. It is a mistaken policy to use a horse because the fee is a low one, unless you are sure he is the best one available. horses are dear and there is a good demand for town purposes, many farmers are tempted by the high price to sell of some of their best marces. This is a very suicidal policy; it is like selling the goose that lays the golden eggs. 1 don't sup pose any one would expect to breed good

stock af any kind unless he commonced by providing good sires and dams. Mr. Howard, in writing on conformation,



JAMES PYLE'S

breeders' associations the second week All the railroads give reduced rates to Chicago, and the ovent promises to be the most important stock gathering of the mosna.

### Swine Broading.

Enthusiastic swine breeders of a statistical tura of mind occasionally try to show by figures the comparative importance of the hog growing interest of the country. But no great array of figures is needed to satisfy the farmer of moder ate means that hog raising is one of his surget and quickest ways of making number. It takes less capital than in the cearing of horses or eattle, and it brings

Cturns much sooner. The greatest drawback in swine breed ug is the liability to losses from the opiemic diseases which so frequently sweep through the country. Yet the great pro-likency and rapid growth of hogs reader t possible to soon recover from these obsested still come out ahead of even the fast horse men. A friend recently r marked that he had followed the showag of fost horses at fairs for many years, aough from a lack of sufficient capital jot so largely ache would have like l. At the same time he kept a lot of good hogs at home, and almost immediately on returning from the fairs in the fall, he ad to sell hogs to pay his large showing extenses. Since then he handles fewer buyes and more hogs. Now insteal of studing near the foot of the roll as a breeder of horses and hogs, he has al-vanced to the foremost rank as a breeder of improved swine.

PHIL THRIFTON:

### THE ART OF GOOD DINING. How the Table Should Be Spread and

### the Repast Served.

From Good Cheer: Let the table, when o one is present but the home circle, bu the model of what it should be when sur counded by guests. Lay a piece of thick lanton flannel under your table cloth Even coarse napery will look a much better quality with a sub-cover than if spread directly over the bars table top. Avoid the cheap trick of hotels and estaurants in the arrangements of napkins and table utensils. Simplicity is never ridiculous, while protension usually is. Place the napkin on the left side of the plate with a piece of bread in its folds, the fork on the right hand, next to that the knife with the sharpedge turned from the one who is to use it, beyond this the soup spoon.

At the point of these set the tumbler and individual batter plate, Mats, tablespoons, salt collers and popper cruets may be arranged to su t one's taste. Banish the heavy custor from the cente

Lovers of Henry James' novels will read with astonishment the candid opinion of the editor of the St. Joseph Gasette, who declares that the great international writer is about as much of an American novelist "as a wart on the tail of a tadpole is a whole frog pond." It begins to look as if Henry's book had been running out the life of Jesse James, the popular favorite in old Missouri.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in New York to lay a street car line through Fifth avenue and the wealthy property owners are protesting that it never , never shall be done. When Jake Sharp gets in his fine work on the board of aldermen, as he did with the Broadway surface road, the property owners will discover that protests are of small account when weighed in the average balance with \$20,000 a vote.

THE water works company will not find it a healthy move to push their claim for damages by grading into the courts. There are several reasons why the company should hesitate some weeks before antagonizing a city which has given it a generous franchise, and which has closed its eyes to a number of failures on the part of the company. "Let well enough alone" is an excellent motto to paste in the corporate hat.

DR. LEONARD BACON, that old wheel horse of the Connecticut abolitionists, has thrown a fire brand into the American board of foreign missions. He openly charges the board with frauds, and declares that a ring exists which converts money to purposes not contemplated by the donors, thus depriving missionaries of their proper support. However small the yearly contributions, Dr. Bacon intimates that the top heavy management never fail to draw their handsome salaries with unvarying regularity. The defense made, that the doctor is heterodox, scarcely covers the case.

<sup>f</sup> DOUGLAS county republicans have set an example to the democrats in the nominations for justices of the peace. The importance of the fight made for years by the BEE to do away with the cost mills which disgraced this city, is brought into pleasant prominence by the improved calibre of men which the new law called out at the republican convention as candidates and nominees for justices. Without exception, they can confidently claim the support of the bar and the people as men of ability and integrity. The logitimate profits of the districts will be sufficient to offer a standing premium on efficiency. With three justices instead of twelve, there will be some judicial honor in administering the duties of the position, and a considerable increase in the compensation. Now let the democrats follow suit and put in nomination men who Heisley as candidates for the popular favor. Under such circumstances the public could not be the oser whatever the result of the election.

scientiousness desire to serve the public as shown by conscientious public service in the past were made the test to which every senatorial aspirant were put, the senate would soon be relieved from the oligarchy which has for years controlled the deliberations and clogged and repressed every movement toward political progress and reform in legislation.

### Stirring Them Up.

territory from Russia. Secretary Lamar is stirring up the gov-CHESTRUTS are worth \$3 a bushel in ernment directors of the Pacific railroads London. The average paragrapher need with a very short pole. He announces no longer complain of his poverty, when

rich

that he is dissatisfied with the mea reness of the reports hitherto furnished by these gentlemen and that he intends to have a change made in this respect. The secretary further states that under the statutes he will require in the future from the government directors detailed reports of all directors' meetings, with such other information concerning the business and management of the subsidized corporations as they may be able

to collect. This action on the part of Secretary Lamar is proper and timely. The position of the government directors up to the present time has been a sinecure of no use to the government whatever. Their duties have chiefly consisted in approving cooked reports furnished them by the companies, praising the excellence of the roadbed, extolling the magnificent future of the property, and assuring the country of the safety of the gov ernment investment in the second

mortgage securities. The most arduous feature of their official duties has been the annual inspection trip, in which, as guests of the corporation, they viewed the landscape through champagne glasses and sampled the productions of the country in the private dining car of the general manager. It is high time that the annual faree of

a perfunctory report should cease. Mr. Lamar is to be commended for his effort to elicit some valuable information on the subject of the condition of these creatures of the government. We are very much inclined to doubt,

however, whether his success will be all that he desires. The reports submitted to directors' meetings are often as difficult to unravel as those manufactured to mystify stockholders. Figures not only can. but do very often lie, especially when it is to the interest of stock jobbers to make them do so. It has been so long the palley of the Union Pacific to conceal the inside workings from the general public that even a change of management will find it difficult, even if they desire to do so, to untangle the snarl. The government directors may possibly be afforded all information obtainable, but we are inclined to question whether it will be as full and as satisfactory as Secretary Lamar seems to desire. Under any circumstances, however, the position taken by the secretary of the interior is a good one. It asserts the practical importance of the government directors. They will hardly be ean match Messre, Auderson, Berka and told after this, as Mr. Gould once told them, that their presence is not desired at directors' meetings. We suggest that one of the most interesting researches in ancient history which | of Warner's safe cure.

Editor Handy of the Philadelphia News is president of the Clover club. When they give a dinner he is in clover, and quite handy at in every resource of eastern production and timbered with inexhaustible forests of mahogany and

Ex-Attorney-General Brewster has returned teak. By its occupation, English interfrom his Koropean trip with more rulles than ever. His yellow coach has been repainted ests in Asia are brought to a point where in honor of the occasion. Siam alone intervenes between them and

William H. Vanderbilt is said not to be a church goer. Jay Gould has not heard a ser-mon for mady years. The Astor brothers and their fam lies are devout Episcopalians. the French possessions in Tonguin. This country will probably be made neutral ground, like Afghanistan on the west of Secretary Bayard is known to the Wash-ngton book-seller as the most liberal buyer of books in the present cabinet. He has India, which alone separates English never been known to look, when buying, at a novel.

Charles Francis Adams, 3d, is a momber of the athletic committee at Harvard. He will have to wrestle with something beside muscle to keep up with his progenitors of the same REALING.

Mr. Higgins, appointment clerk of the reasury, is described as a handsome man. His conversational powers are remarkable, He has a very original mind and a keen sense of humor. He is fond of good stories, and knows have to tall them knows how to tell them.

Robert Toombs has personally known every president of the United States except Wash-ington, Jefferson, John Adams, Hayes, Garusid and Cieveland. He was the jurst secretary of state in the confederacy, and later served in the field as a brigadier-general.

### POLITICAL POINTS.

In Idaho there are four political parties, but the Knights of Labor are on top. Gov. Glick of Kansas was in Washington last week, trying to get some republican postmasters removed.

Senator Evarts says the result in Ohio means a republican tidal wave, but he re-marks: "Still, we ought to keep up the light."

The democrats in Newark, N. J., are greaterage, which now extends over ly surprised bee uso they elected their candi-date for mayor last week. Usually Nowark the business portion of the city, must be developed ultimately north and south gives 1,000 republican majority.

Roscoe Conkling gives no evidence that he through the outlying residence sections. will actively enter the political field. He does not go near the political headquarters and is making \$100,000 a year as a lawyer. With its extension should come a prompt removal of the sinks, vaults and cesspools especially in the more crowded

Ex-Congressman Dezendorf of Virginia, ao is a republican, but not a supporter of portion of O.n.sha. There is no reason Mahone, says that the democrats will carry Virzinia by from 20,000 to 30,000 majority. why any should be permitted in that

The New York Times says that if 90 per sent of the republican voters of New York cent of the republican voters of New York City will register and vote, Ira Davenport will surely be the next governor of the state.

Col. T. H. Stanton, paymaster United States army, who was for, several years stationed in Omaha, and who has been with Gen. Crook in many hard-fought campaigns against the Indians, writes as follows to the Salt Lake Tribune: The article published in the Tribune of

Sunday last on the "Arizona Apaches" is bout as unjust a review of the situation here, and of the opgrations of the army a that terr tory, as could well be written is difficult to characterize such an arti-e by its proper name, without using language that is not company among gentle In so far as the article speaks of Gen, Crook, end of his administration of affairs in that department, it is to be oberved that there is not one word true in the whole letter. When a man has spent more than twenty years of the best part of his life in fighting and dealing with Indians when he bears many wounds upon his person as evidence of his courto duty; when his record and loyalts of any other general officer of the army, t fair for for him to be assailed as in a latter? Gen. Crook is a man absoluthis http:// tely without personal ambition, so far as and I think every officer of the army who has over served with him will bear me out in this assertion. No hardship, no out in this assertion. No hardship, no cold or hunger, no difficulties, however appalling ever deterred him from the

tice system. This remark from a carpen-ter is a fair sample: "The thing that hurts our trade is that the people don't stop to think if a man has learned his trade he has two or three good tools and can handle them, he can get as good wages as the one who has learned his trady. There ought to be a law that a man should work under instruction a certain length of time before he could be allowed to contract any work.'

There were five strikes in Iowa last year, one of printers in Des Moines, and four of coal miners, and in connection with these Mr. Hutchins urges a board of arbitration, the abolition of the contract system and of the "truck system," difficulty in making them profitable. which miners are forced to buy their

supplies at the corporation stores, a sys-tem already forbidden by law in Pennsylvania, Illinois and Ohio. A sentence from the report exactly descr bes this system as it is still enforced by the large marble corporations in Vermont:

I am convinced that with nearly all companies that own stores of this character, if an employe declines to trade at such store he is soon notilied that his labor is needed no longer. This is This is equivalent to compulsion, and indeed much worse, as it is hidden under the garb of cowardise. A miner should be allowed to buy his tools, powder, lamps, oil and groceries where he chooses. He carnshis money by honest labor. It is his so to do with as he likes, and the greed of an employer should not be allowed to stand in his way for the exercise of this right.

The report also has a contemptuous word for the judge who tried by injunc-tion to prevent strikers at Angus "from a any manner persuading or attempting to persuade" men at work by violence ireats, "or otherwise" not to perform labor in the mines.

Statistics of wages in various indusries and the cost of living are also given. The latter is about the same as in east, butter and eggs being a triffe cheaper. Farm wages average about \$19 a month, with board, and in the trades the pay is a trifle higher than at New York and much less than at Chieago. Teachers are not as well paid as ere, the men, aside from principals, averaging \$315 a year, and the women \$231. The highest salary paid a school superintendent is \$2,000 at Council Bluffs, and the highest principal's salary is \$1,800 at Dubuque. The best paid woman teacher in the state is Mrs. Severance at Davenport, \$1,200, while woman principals of ward schools in two other cities get \$1,100 each.

Logan's Washington Home.

John A. Logan's new home is going to e one of the most comfortable in Wash ngton. It cost him only \$30,000, and it has an outlook over the whole country about Washington. Sitting back of the great granite pillars which support the roof of its front porch, one sees the capitol glistening in the sunlight on an oppo-site hill, and in the front the great white shaft of the Washington monument picrees the clouds. Below lies the city with its wide avenues and its thousands of forest trees, and away in the distance winds the wide, silvery stream of the Potomae under the Virginia hills, Arlington and its cometery are in plain view at the right, and neross the way lies house is a red brick, wide and doop, with two stories and many windows, the woodwork of which is painted light green. The front door is wide enough to admit an express wagon and the great hall which cuts the house in two would furnish a good place for a country hoe down. It is now fitted out country hoe down. It is now litted out in Mexican and Indian curvosities and furnished with antique furniture. The

points which breeder is familiar with, as fist legs large joints, big thighs, etc., but calls particular attention to the foot; he says a cart horse should not only have buy and broad feet, but ample depth of heel to enable him to stand the test of the road or city traffic. And, in speaking of management, he lays great stress on proper shoeing, and on the necessity of providing good ventilation, and well drained stables; and these are points which cannot too frequently be impressed on all bre ders of horses. There is no doubt that the breeding of cart horses is on the increase, and if care is taken to breed none but the best, there ought to be no

Jersey Cattle.

Bell's Messenger: For some years English as well as American breeders have gone over to the island of Jersey and purchased choice animals out there: indeed, the prices given by the Americans have been far beyond what was considered good value for this class of stock. This demand has arisen from the growing tasts for richer and better butter as well as for the pleasant as well as profitable hobby of having a few pretty cows about small occupations. Besides which it is well known that many of the best breeders have made general average of 23 pence (44 cents) a pound for Jersey butter all the year round. Seeing that many of these cows give 10 pounds weekly for several months in the year, or nearly £1 a week in butter produce as well as the value of the skim milk, which near large towns will fetch 10d, a gallon, and the calf into the bargain, the value of the best of these cows may be better estimated. The conequence of this demand has led to an improvement in the breeding and man-

agement of the Island animals The English bred animal has, how ever, more hardlhood than its island sister, and a greater aptitude to feed. cows in the large herds in the The southern counties are easily fed off when dry to about £15 to £10, and are much more in demand by the trade. heifers, however, that are inclined to run to beef than to milk might be more turned to a more profitable end if the Scotch crossing and feeding system were This is to put these yearing adopted. heiters to a heavily-deshed Short-horn bull, and let the call be reared (cas-trated if a bull), with its data speking and feeding with her in a covered yars or house, and the two turned out fat as early beef when the calf is something over a year old. The system will be found, now that the milk trade is being overdone, to be one more little channe in which the farmers may still find a pro litable return for the food consumed, and obtain a richer and better manure for his crops.

Holstein-Frieslans for America. Dagblad, the Hague. On Saturday, August 15th, were shipped from Amster-dan, via England, for America, about 270 head of mileh cattle: of these about 200 head belong to an American cattle buyer. Twenty heifers were bought by a Purmerend cattle buyer for an Ameri-can in the usual way. Mr. W. H. Good-pasture, of Eastiville, Tenn., has hought it great expense having spont about scheeted from the best and most noted strains in North Holland, of which strains a few animals have already been With this lot he will render the Holsteins famous in the south.

## Fat Stock Show at Chicago. The fat stock show, at Chicago, Nov 10-19, promises to be well represented with all the rival breeds of beef and

dairy cattle. The draft horse show will performance of ms duty to the roveroment. No matter how long the marches, nor whether in the burning sands of old Mexico or the frozen wastes of Dakota; no ond has ever heard him marmur, nor have they seen.

every of the table and put there instead a vase of flowers, if it be nothing more ambitious than some bits of ivy or everyteen brightened by a spray of bittersweet.

At the carver's place spread a white napkin, the point toward the middle of he table, to protect the cloth fromt splashes of gravy

Let the sauce be served by the mistress and eaton with no accompaniment except a piece of dry bread in the hand Buttering is only loss vulgar than thick ening the contents of the plate with crumbs. When this course has been removed the meat and vegetables may be placad on the table.

If there is salad, it should be served separately, in a course by itself.

The heavy part of the dinner eaten, the maid should be summoned and should commence the clearing of the table by carrying out first the meat, then the dishes of vegetables, and after that plates and butter plates, placing one on top the other, and using a tray to transfer every thing except the large platters.

Do not parmit har to go through the operation of scraping the contents of one plate into another, with a clatter or knives and forks, and then bearing off the whole pile at once. Two plates a a time are enough for one load Next after the soiled dishes, have been taken off, mats, salt cellars and other table furniture but tumblers, water bot tle or pitcher, napkin riags and ice bowl and then have the crumbs brushed and truy used.

The dessert is then served, and except at a cormonious dinner the tea or coffee which should never appear earlier in the action, and the work of waiting is done When one realizes the exceeding sim plicity of this much dreaded branch of domostic service it seems incomprehen sible that in so many families dainty waiting should be unknown. I am wel aware that the quistion of serving is gen erally the sticking point.

It is very hard-somet mes impossible-for the mistress with but one maid of all-work to demand that that one shall be a practical wateress. It is much easier to have the food jumbled on the table in nelter-skelter fashion than to run the risk of making trouble by insisting that is shall be served in courses. But the mat ter is not so difficult, after all, if the ser vant understands from the beginning that this will be required of ner.

# Nebraska National Bank OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

H. W. YATES, President. A. E. TOUZALIN, Vice President, W. V. Monse, Joun S. Coldins,

LEWIS S. REED, W. H. S. HUGHES, Cashier, BANKING OFFICE: THE IRON BANK.

Co. 12th and Farman Streets. A General Banking Busiliess Transacted.

# Many a Lady

is beautiful all but her skin; and nobody has ever told her how easy it is to put beauty on the skin. Beauty on the skin is Magnolia Biln.

ows more Indians subjugated and Georgetown with its big Jesuit college older than the capitol itself. The Logan

Defending Gen. Crook.