THE DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

FORD intends to stand Pat in the game of political poker.

INQUIRING READER:—No, Pat Ford is not the proprietor of Ford's theatre. He is an old attache of the council chamber circus.

EX-JUDGE VINCENT, of New Mexico, desires to explain, but as his successor has been appointed, his explanation will do him no good.

THE Boyd-Miller element had it all their own way in the democratic primaries. With the assistance of Pat Ford it was made a jug-handle affair.

GEN. HAZEN wrote to a New York paper asking that his book be favorably received and offering to "pay the necessary expense." The paper published the letter with the suggestion that Hazen was either a knave or a fool.

GENERAL SHERMAN has been interviewed on the Grant-Johnson controversy but says he wouldn't tell all he knows about it for a million dollars. Tecumseh is a little too high priced for the average St. Louis newspaper reporter.

CON GALLAGHER is anxiously waiting for the result of that investigation of the Omaha postoffice. If the report is made that it needs a democratic postmaster Con's application will go forward with a special delivery stamp attached.

TENNIE CLAFLIN always declared she would cut a figure when she married. The cable announces that she has married a Portugese viscount with the foreign name of Cook As Mr. Cook is a London tailor Tennie will be able to swing the title of Countess de Pantaloons.

THE Pacific telegraph company, a branch of the Baltimore and Ohio system, will soon reach Omaha. Omaha experiences the novelty of a competing telegraph line about once in every five years. The competition frequently lasts for two months at a time.

PAT FORD is the commg democratic candidate for sheriff. The report that he has $4,000 to distribute where it will do the most good has attracted to his banner all the men of "influoence" in his party. They are railying around Pat like flies around a molasses barrel.

THE deaths from smallpox in Montreal from August 29 to October 9 numbered 1,180, and of these all but 100 were French-Canadians, who persistently refused to be vaccinated. These figures ought to convince the anti-vaccinationists of the foolishness of this opposition to the great preventitive of smallpox.

THE rush for the democratic nomination which will head the county ticket is tremendous, but it will be nothing to the rush at the polls to beat any man nominated against Mr. Coburn, provided, always, that faithful work is done by republicans for their ticket.

NEW YORK democrats are loudly calling for the scalp of Postmaster Pearson of New York. As it is doubly fastened on by a good record and a four years commission it is likely to remain in its place in spite of the howling war dance of the Tammany spoilsmen.

EVERY assessor who has assisted to cripple Omaha financially in the past is a candidate for re-election, although the legitimate value of the office is the smallest of any in the county. The perquisites paid by the heavy tax dodgers form the principal part of the milk in the assessorship cocoanut.

A SCIENTIFIC man, with an equal talent for mathematics and electricity, has recently calculated that if the entire nervous force of a human body be reckoned at 10,000,000 ohms, at least 5,000,000 are expended by the muscles of the mouth and tongue. This is the theory of the eccentric and silent George Francis Train. Perhaps Train is, as he claims, a hundred years ahead of the age in his plan of complete silence as a prolonger of life.

AN eastern exchange figures up that a tree a year planted now for every inhabitant would give us nearly sixty millions a year, which in fifty years, or even less, would be worth $300,000,000, not to speak of the increase of forests, orchards, etc. In fifty years, if such a course were pursued, the wealth of the country would be almost doubled. Nebraska's lessons in tree culture are attracting a universal attention, which will bring splendid results in the coming years to a country which is being rapidly denuded of its forests.

OUR esteemed and more or less pictorial contemporary, the *Herald*, advises the democratic convention to fish hard for the laborers' vote, and volunteers the startling information that some of the working classes "are particular as to how and for whom they vote." We entirely agree with this suggestion, which, though novel, in coming from the *Herald*, will be generally endorsed. The number of workingmen in Omaha who are particular "as to how and for whom they vote," is increasing every year, and now comprises a large class, which will examine closely the tickets and endorse the best men, regardless of party affiliations.

Home Industries.

Every hand held out to encourage home industries and home enterprise is a lever to advance the prosperity of the city and state. The most enterprising communities of the west are the most prosperous; and the most prosperous the most enterprising. The cities which have shown the greatest proportionate growth since the last census are those whose citizens have been quick to detect new and profitable investments for capital at home and eager to develop and to diversify industries which would employ home labor and consume home products.

Omaha has reached a point where the attention of her people needs to be directed to her urgent want of more industries to furnish employment for her rapidly increasing population. There are scores of enterprises which once planted would find root in this city and give profitable returns for the investment. Flouring mills, oat meal mills, canning factories, plow and agricultural implement works, and dozens of less pretentious industries, each of which would give employment for labor and investment for capital, could be maintained in Omaha. Manufactures are what now give life and importance to cities. The artisans and operatives, the mechanics and specialists in various industries build up and maintain the commercial prominence of great municipalities as well as of the surrounding country. With the same density of population in Wisconsin and Alabama, the value of lands in the former averages $23.70 per acre and in the latter $4.19. The secret is found in the size of their industrial population, which is 20.7 and 4.7 per cent. respectively. Similar comparisons between other states give similar results. Prof. J. R. Dodge, who collected these significant facts, says in commenting on them, "It is not merely population, but a harmonious development of industry that makes the difference."

No city can become great commercially aside from the importance of her manufacturing interests. In the ten largest cities of the country, which are generally deemed especially centres of trade and speculation rather than of production, the value of products of manufacture amounts to one-third of all in the United States. The more industries which we build up in our midst the more rapid will be Omaha's advance in wealth, population and commercial importance.

Investigate Teller.

One of the first duties of the senate when it convenes should be the investigation of Henry M. Teller. The air has been full of rumors and reports of his official malfeasance while secretary of the interior, ever since he stepped down and out to take his seat in the national senate. Every dirty pool of questionable odor which has been stirred up in land frauds, Indian swindling, badly filled contracts and wholesale claim jumping and occupation of government territory by cattle and railroad corporations, has been connected either directly or remotely, with charges against the ex-secretary of the interior. Senator VanWyck's scathing denunciation of Mr. Teller as a pliant tool of the railways, which created so much excitement in the last senatorial session, was followed by a score of editorial assurances from all parts of the west, that the half had not yet been told. Later came the scandal of the Indian leases in Oklahoma and the charges from San Carlos, and now the supervising architect of the treasury joins the ranks of the accusers with a story which, if verified, ought to secure Mr. Teller's prompt impeachment.

Architect Bell charges that when the new public building at Denver was to be built there was a general demand that Colorado stone should be used in its construction. The lowest bidders were the owners of the Rock Creek company, but when Mr. Bell examined the material, he pronounced it wholly unfit for building purposes. At this stage of the proceedings, according to Mr. Bell's statement, Secretary Teller put in an appearanc and urged the architect to award the contract to the Rock Creek company on the ground that he had a brother who was interested in the quarries. Later when Mr. Bell rejected the bid and advertised for others, and when another quarry company was treated in the same way by the supervising architect, Mr. Teller overruled the decision of Mr. Bell by sending his own expert to make a favorable report on the quality of the stone and succeeded in getting it accepted. It has been difficult to secure proofs of Teller's operations, but there is a general impression that he has been and is a thoroughly corrupt man, who worked the interior department for all that it was worth. If an investigation which was warranted not to whitewash could only take him in hand, we imagine that several volumes could be filled with reports of his questionable transactions in the various bureaus under his charge. It will certainly pay to try it on.

No More Tips.

The revolt of the commercial travelers against the giving of fees to hotel porters, waiters, hackmen and to employes in the Pullman service, has attracted much attention. Their example is now followed by the proprietors of the Palmer house in Chicago and Windsor hotel in New York, who have forbidden their employes to receive tips from guests. Other leading hotels in the country will, it is said, soon follow suit in assisting to put a stop to a pernicious system which has been grafted on America from England and the continent. The tip system is a scheme for gouging guests and increasing the profits of the proprietors. Employes are forced to resort to the degrading means in order to eke out the miserable wages paid them by their employers. In the Pullman service the salaries given the porters scarcely keep them in clothing, and the public is expected to make up the deficiency. Many of our hotel proprietors put up to the highest bidder all positions where tips can be extorted from travelers, and derive a good revenue from services which properly should be an item of expense. The custom has become so thoroughly adopted in America and the tips extorted so large that there is a general revolt among the traveling public against its burdensome exactions.

The idea of gratuities for labor not performed, or for trifling services, is un-American. It has only come into general adoption during the past two years, and there is no reason why it cannot be greatly checked, if not entirely eradicated. As soon as employers learn that the public will not assist them in meeting their pay-roll, and employes that they must look to employers and not to the public for their wages, a great deal will be accomplished.

THE committee of the city council appointed to investigate the condition of "loose funds," which might possibly be applied to grading, has succeeded in scraping enough together to grade Harney and Burt streets This needed improvement will be made this fall, more by good luck than by good management. Other grading, as much needed, will have to be postponed because of the usual scarcity of funds in the city treasury. That careless or corrupt assessments are responsible every year for placing drags on the forward march of Omaha's progress, cannot be too often repeated. Year by year the same men who act as tools and catspaws for wealthy tax shirkers come again before the public asking for a re-election to the offices which they disgrace. Year by year the BEE has faithfully sought to arouse public sentiment against the assessment outrages and the discriminations which permit the broad acres of the rich to remain practically untaxed while the small lots of the poor bear the principal burden of uneven assessment. We assert again, as we have so often asserted, that the shameful inequalities in taxation in this city are injuring it in the eyes of capitalists abroad and preventing its rapid progress through the efforts of its citizens at home. Some of our property is taxed at less than ten per cent. of its market value, a very large proportion at 15 and 20 per cent., and the least valuable only averages the third which the assessors pretend to make as a basis of valuation. So long as we continue to elect men who have found it profitable to discriminate in assessments and to serve wealthy patrons rather than the interests of the city, just so long will the cry of "no funds for improvements" be heard in our city council. The evil is one that no board of equalization can handle satisfactorily. Until a thorough reform is made in the methods of assessments the question can only be dealt with by a change in the assessors. New men and new assessment books will accomplish something. No change which could be made can be for the worse.

THE demands for additional police protection are well grounded. Omaha has too small a police force in proportion to her population and territory. It has been too small for ten years past. But what is the use in crying for an increase when tax-dodging citizens and property dodging assessors are year by year defrauding the city treasury of funds which could be applied for this and other equally important purposes. "Short of funds" is the annual cry of Omaha within a month after the tax levy becomes available. Reform in the assessments must precede a good many other reforms in this city.

RIEL, the rebellious Canadian, will be hung on the 10th of next month. The English privy council has declined to interfere, and sentence will accordingly be executed. Riel's execution will be the first for treason which Canadians have witnessed, and for this reason rioting among the half-breed population is feared.

Other Lands Than Ours.

Denmark's revolutionary temper broke out during the past week in an attempt to assassinate Herr Estrup the Danish premier. Rioting and imposing demonstrations against the king have become so threatening that King Christian has ordered the garrison of Copenhagen to be reinforced. The trouble between the government and the people is of thirteen years standing, during which time the lower house, the folkething, has vainly persisted in its demand for the removal of the unpopular Estrup cabinet. Its attempt to coerce the government by refusing to vote supplies was boldly met; the king authorized the levy of taxes by royal decree and dissolved the rigsdag with a reprimand. This has since been done repeatedly, but each time a larger radical majority has been returned to the lower house. In the popular branch of the rigsdag, which met this month at Copenhagen, there are now scarce half a dozen supporters of the government. The upper house has remained loyal to the king. The methods of the government in the struggle have given rise to an emphatic demand on the part of the opposition for a resumption of the parliamentary system. The demand is resisted by the crown by every means in its power. This is now the issue. During the last year the situation has been growing daily more grave, and it has become clear that the government must either yield or face a popular revolution. Everywhere the opposition left is in great numerical majority. The wealth, the aristocracy, and the bureaucracy of the country side with the government. Many citizens have of late refused to pay the provisional taxes which have been levied by the government as illegal, and have resisted the authorities in their attempt to collect them by force. The attempt to assassinate Estrupp shows the height to which popular resentment has risen and the dangerous volcano on which the obstinate king persists on sitting to the peril of his throne.

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The expectations of the immediate outbreak of war in the Balkans have not been realized during the past week, and the situation remains practically unchanged. The representatives of the powers have sent another collective note to the porte urging delay, and the sultan has replied that he will not begin military operations until the powers have made one more attempt to restore Turkey's empire to the position in which it was before the Bulgarian union. Meantime Turkey has 200,000 men under arms ready to move. The Turk is evidently determined not to wait much longer upon diplomatic delays, but to strike the blow for regaining his territory before his vassals have an opportunity to combine and to give Austria and Russia occasion for a friendly interference which would precipitate a general European conflict. It is evident from the tone of the dispatches that a painful sting is added to the war preparations in Servia and Bulgaria by the knowledge which Turkey has that they are more or less directed from Vienna and St. Petersburg. The belief is now gaining ground in diplomatic circles that the only settlement of the question, aside from the arbitrament of war, lies in the deposing of Prince Alexander and the restoration of Roumelia to the sultan's empire. The Servian troops on the Bulgarian border are now only held in check by the threats of Austria, but the restoration of the status quo would remove at once the opportunity for a quarrel in which all the Turkish principalities are only too anxious to engage.

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The English campaign is daily growing warmer and is filled with political surprises. The latest is the decision of Gladstone that Chamberlain the radical, and not Hartington, shall be his successor as leader of the liberal party. A careful canvass of the country has convinced the liberal leaders that party success is certain in the coming elections, and that it can be won on a platform so radical as that on which Mr. Chamberlain is now standing. This decision of Mr. Gladstone is expected to cause a more rapid secession of the whigs from the liberal ranks, a secession by which the tories will gain. But the 2,000,000 new voters who will attend the polls for the first time next month are expected to make up the defection and furnish a handsome majority, on which the liberals will again ride into power. For this prize the orators of both parties are contending with all their resources. Salisbury, Hartington, Chamberlain, Gordon and Churchill are speaking almost daily to crowded assemblages in the south, while the venerable ex-premier will shortly attempt to renew his triumphs in the Midlothian district.

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The Irish executives, or rather the English executives in Ireland, have entered upon an attempt to check boycotting by means of the ordinary laws against conspiracy, and are pushing prosecutions in many quarters. They have gained one success by revoking the licenses of keepers of public houses who are proved guilty of refusing supplies to boycotted persons, thereby causing the exemption of publicans from obedience to boycotting orders. Two hundred citizens of Stradbally, county Queens, have been arrested, convicted and ordered to find sureties for their good behavior, but on their election to go to prison rather than give bail the magistrate hesitated, and gave them a fortnight to think over the matter. There is talk of reviving the "Whiteboy act," which inflicts seven years' penal servitude on persons found guilty of menace or conspiracy against the peace, person or property of "loyalists," but this would establish a very strong specimen of coercion for which neither political party is prepared to take the responsibility. Parnell is letting the boycotting matter take care of itself, though he has expressed his disapproval of the method, and continues to devote himself to perfecting the organization of the Irish party. Bids for its support are freely coming in from both conservatives and liberals in the English camp, and the strength of this new weapon will shortly be tested against one or the other of the two parties.

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England is hastening her preparations for the subjugation of Burmah, and King Thebaw's days of wife killing are numbered. The English expedition will ascend the Teriwaddy with a force of 10,000 men fully equipped, and with artillery enough to destroy any impromptu fortifications which may oppose them. The probabilities are that the conquest of Burmah will be followed by its immediate annexation to the Indian empire, and the placing of it under the control of the viceroy.

EDUCATIONAL.

The number of women in American colleges runs up to 18,061.

The university of Pennsylvania has succeeded in paying off a debt of $140,000 the present year, and is now free from incumbrance.

The most remunerative professorship in the world is that of Professor Turner, the distinguished anatomist of Edinburg, which yields him $20,000 a year.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has given a library building, costing $28,000, and $1,000 for the purchase of books, to the workmen of the Keystone bridge works at Pittsburg.

The trustees of Dakota university are said to have in shape a plan for establishing a college of science and industrial art, to be named in honor of General Grant.

Dakota has a school teacher who is worth her weight in gold. Her name is Belle Franklin. Recently she saved a neighbor's wheat stacks and house from the prairie fire by harnessing the horses to the plow and turning over several furrows which created a substantial fire brake.

The Minnesota Presbyterians, during the meeting of their synod last week, dedicated Albert Lea college; an institution for the education of young women, in which the essential features of the Mt. Holoyoke seminary will be adopted. The college is intended as a supplement to Carleton college, the sectarian institution at St. Paul.

In the public school at Lansdale, Pa., a lad having refused to join the other pupils in a concerted recitation of the Lord's prayer, the school board decided that while they would not attempt to control the conscience of the pupil, or make him repeat the prayer, he must at least rise and assume a respectful attitude while it was in progress. The lady teacher threatened to resign if the open breach of discipline continued.

Boston Transcript: The general statutes of Massachusetts provide that any woman can vote for school committees who is 21 years of age, has resided within the state one year, and within the city or town in which she claims a right to vote six months next preceding any election, and who has paid by herself, her parent, guardian or trustee, a state, county, city or town tax, assessed upon her or her trustee in the state within two years next preceding such election.

England's Female Vote.

Boston Transcript. The number of women householders in England is 217,000. Many of these are at the head of magnificent estates, and pay a large revenue to the government. And yet they are shut out of the parliamentary franchise and cannot have a choice as to who shall represent their borough. They, however, have the municipal vote, which is most important to large landholders and taxpayers.

VIEWS AND INTERVIEWS.

The Split in Trinity.

"The trouble in Trinity culminated just as I expected it would—in the resignation of Dean Millspaugh," said a conservative member of the congregation. "The trouble began some time ago, but open expressions of dissatisfaction with Mr. Millspaugh as rector are said to have been suppressed during the life of Bishop Clarkson by reason of the family connection. Mr. Millspaugh was brought to Omaha by Bishop Clarkson from Faribault, Minnesota. He is said to have been recommended to the churchmen on account of his thorough parish work, and certainly none of those who have been most active in pushing him from his present position can deny that since his transfer to Trinity the same efforts that were so prominent in his church work in the north have characterized his labors here. Mr. Millspaugh has been very active in all that pertains to the pastorate, and also in the organization of charities and the visitation of the poor."

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"What caused the pressure against him then?" asked the BEE's representative. "It was not with Mr. Millspaugh as pastor that fault was found by the faction in Trinity that finally succeeded in securing his resignation. While Trinity parish occupied a little wooden barn-like structure, the objections to Mr. Millspaugh's ministrations in the cathedral, as it was called, were few and far between. The inauguration of the proceedings for building the new cathedral, and the assurances that the present handsome structure was to be the future home of Trinity people, no doubt gave rise among a certain faction that a more eloquent pastor should be secured for so finished and elegant a structure. You see Mr. Millspaugh is an every day man; a practical worker in the cause of the church. He is not a Garrett. There's the secret of the whole trouble, I believe. A part of our congregation want a high-priced pulpit orator, who will give them their money's worth in high-flown language and high-toned eloquence—a man who can wind up the English language like clock-work and then let the words come forth in the most polished combinations and as fluently as water off a duck's back. Mr. Millspaugh unfortunately is not that kind of a man. Open expressions of the feelings of these factionists were restrained on account of the regard for Bishop Clarkson, who was sincerely attached to Mr. Millspaugh, and who at one time had hopes of securing his elevation to a missionary bishopric in one of the territories. Mr. Millspaugh himself never gave any evidence that he knew of any such feeling existing against him in the church. He bore himself like a Christian gentleman. He fostered no jealousies, and listened to no complaints. His work in Trinity guild and in the parish missions connected with Trinity was continued with vigor. This was brought against him as an additional cause of complaint—that, knowing the feeling against him on the part of a faction in the church, he did not at once resign in order to prevent further disruption. The dissatisfaction, while probably not extending to a majority of the congregation, was, unfortunately for the peace of the parish, voiced by the most prominent of the vestry. Mr. Woolworth, who had done so much for the church, and whose donations to old Trinity are said to have amounted to over $35,000, felt perhaps more strongly than any other the necessity, as he said, of securing a strong man to fill the pulpit of the cathedral and to add to the dignity of the magnificent ecclesiastical surroundings.

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"I have heard it said that Bishop Clarkson, shortly before his death, exacted from Mr. Millspaugh that he would not resign the rectorship of the cathedral until formally requested to do so. The issue was distinctly made at the last Easter election of the vestry, when the opponents of Mr. Millspaugh asserted that distinct pledges had been made by Joseph Clarkson and Fred Davis—both relatives of the dean—that his resignation would be promptly forthcoming. Whether this is true, I cannot positively say, but the failure of Mr. Millspaugh to immediately resign, was followed by steps to organize another parish in the southwest part of the city, which, it was intimated, would attract from old Trinity the most wealthy and aristocratic elements which have so long been in attendance there.

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"The publication of Mr. Woolworth's letter in the *Herald* was the first public reference through the press to this unfortunate church difficulty. Mr. Millspaugh's resignation soon followed. His friends say he has received several flattering calls to other churches, and that it is a shame and a disgrace that a man who has labored so long and faithfully for Trinity in its days of adversity should be so unceremoniously shifted to one side now that there is some honor attached to the rectorship of the parish which he has done so much towards building up. It is rather a singular fact that since he has resigned, many of the ladies who had sided against him for the last two years have suddenly switched over to his side and expressed deep and genuine sympathy with the dean on account of his treatment by the parish. What the result will be it is difficult at this time to say, but I predict that there will be, in all probability, a permanent split in the congregation."

Nearer Heaven.

"I notice the Christian church is being moved to the southeast corner of Capitol avenue and Twentieth street, and a new Methodist church is to be built at the southeast corner of Davenport and Twentieth streets," observed a Capitol hill man; "I don't understand why they want to get on the hill unless it is that they wish to be called high-church." "Not that at all," remarked a bystander; "it is simply because they want to get nearer heaven, and thus have the advantage over the other churches."

Another Railroad

"I wish I had time to give you newspaper folks my ideas on the railroad situation," remarked W. R. Bowen. "Of course we want that road to the northwest, but that is bound to come any way, and therefore I think we are wasting time in that direction. What we want more than anything else is a railroad of uniform grade running due east at least 150 miles. Such a road to transport coal and produce alone would pay."

Major Fonda.

"I was up at Bismarck the other day, and who do you suppose I saw there?" said an Omaha commercial traveler. "Give it up," said the BEE man. "It was nobody but Major Fonda, the cranky, irrepressible socialistic agitator, who used to semi-occasionally stir up the menagerie in Omaha. The 'major' is as fresh and talkative as ever, but his field is rather limited in Dakota. His new surroundings have somewhat subdued him. They call him 'major' up there just as we did in Omaha, and I think they size him up about the same as we did. He owns a farm near Stanton, in Dakota. The major had just returned from an extended eastern trip. While in Washington he called on Cleveland, Lamar and Bayard, and I have no doubt that he undertook to impress them with the idea that he was one of the big guns of the territory. At Richmond, Virginia, he was hospitably entertained by Col. Courtney, the head of the Druidic order in this country, who commissioned him as one of the visiting delegates to the Grand Grove of England, which meets next July in London. The major told me that he was flourishing, and confidentially assured me that it was a hard thing to keep a good man down."

Quinn Bohannon as a Poet.

Quinn Bohannon, who is confined in the Nebraska City jail under sentence of death for the murder of a young man with whom he had a controversy about the way to spell the word "peddler"—which is spelled three different ways in Webster—is a poet as well as a professor of orthography. He recently sent to this office a well-written letter requesting the publication of the following original poem, entitled

THE JUDGMENT.

There's a quiet retreat or a lone, shady dell,
Upon the neutral ground between heaven and hell,
Where the departed spirits from this mundane shore
Will gather in myriads when life is o'er.
It is the level plateau where Father and Son
Will at last sit in judgment and justice be done.
It is the place where the soul shall pause for respite,
After passing the barrier of death's dark night.
It's the chosen place for the great separation,
Where souls are consigned to the last reservation.
Here the "goats from the sheep" at last are divided,
And the doom of the soul forever decided.
It is here the last tears of the whole human race
Will be shed o'er the *lost* when the parting takes place. —[Quin Bohannon.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

One Mikado is all that Japan can support. New York, however, indulges in two.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett is said to be preparing for the production of one of Victor Hugo's tragedies.

Shantytown boasts a goat over fifty years of age. This old butter probably traces his origin to ancient Greece.

Miss Viola Allen will be in Signor Salvini's company during his coming season and be seen as Desdemona, Parthenia, etc.

Chewing-gum keeps up the old style of war prices notwithstanding that old rubber boots are as cheap as raw material ever was.

Miss Stella Rees, of Indianapolis, is hailed as the coming Juliet. It is announced that she will shortly essay the character in New York.

George C. Miln writes from Atlantic, Ia., and characterizes the report that he has closed his season as an absurd and malicious rumor.

Salvini occupied a private box at the Union Square theater, New York, and was generous in his applause of Miss Mather's performance of Juliet.

A Coney Island man has struck a large fortune by a recent discovery. He feeds his cows on live hens, and the cow turns out eggnogs.

Jumbo would shiver at the sight of a rat. Poor fellow! He couldn't climb up into a chair with his clothes gathered up about his ankles.

A troupe of Parsee actors, comprising twenty-five men and a number of women, is to visit London, and will appear at Her Majesty's theatre in November.

Lawrence Barrett has engaged a new actress, Miss Minna Gale, who has shown uncommon talent and whose professional success is confidently anticipated.

The brothers Ferdinand and Hermann Carri, with the assistance of other artists, will give the first of a series of six concerts at Chickering hall on November 26.

Mr. Locke Richardson has been giving Shakespearian recitals at San Francisco, and he has been successful there—drawing good houses and winning much critical favor.

Max Muller's last article in the Nineteenth Century is on "solar myths." One of the most absurd "solar myths" is the idea that it is great fun to get up in time to see the sun rise.

The mother of John Drew, the Philadelphia actress, is 91 years old. She is a regular attendant at all first night performances, and those who know her say she does not look older than sixty.

The popularity of Hazel Kirke appears to be almost perennial. During one week in Brooklyn last month, it was witnessed by over 20,000, and is now meeting with great success on the road.

Ellen Terry introduced in this country the present fancy for short hair. One of Miss Terry's husbands was a very irascible fellow, and to him primarily, perhaps, belongs the credit of the innovation.

A Boston paper suggests vaccination as a cure for loud talking at theaters. This would not effect a permanent cure unless the tongue was removed about three feet from the mouth when the operation is performed.

The Paris Vaudeville theatre has just adopted a very clever invention by means of which each seat can be at once folded up into the thickness of three inches, rest for the arms and all; likewise a hat stand and a cane stand.

Myron W. Whitney, the basso, announces that he will return to operatic singing after the conclusion of his engagement with Theodore Thomas. It has been stated that he intends to devote himself exclusively to oratoric singing henceforth.

An Oregon man has invented a machine that being attached to a sleeping person will accurately register the dreams of the night. As an element of family discord such a machine would command a very high premium.

It is no use to talk to a man about the beauties of the ever-sounding sea and the joyousness of the silvery sands when he has just come back from a sea-side hotel where he had had to sleep on a shelf in a clothes closet and had to keep a tack hammer under his pillow to kill the bugs with.

The Wrong Customer Again Disturbed.

New York Sun: He was the greenest old man you ever saw. He looked around the passenger coach in a way to prove that he had never entered one before, and he sat down so softly, and seemed to be so afraid of damaging something, that all the passengers smiled.

By and by a young man went over and sat down beside him. This young man might have been directed by filial affection, and he might not. "Which way, uncle?" he softly asked.

"Me? Oh, I'm goin' to see my darter in Connecticut."

"Ever travel much?"

"This is the first time I was ever on the keers. I've driv off seventeen miles with the oxen to see my other darter, but oxen haint no comparison to these keers."

"I should say not. It takes a lot of money to go to Connecticut and back."

"Drefful lot, but I jist sold the farm, you know."

"I presume you could change a hundred-dollar bill for me?"

"Oh, jist as well as not."

"I may want you to by and by. This is good weather, eh?"

"Strordinary weather fur fall. James has been worried about his corn, but I guess it's all safe."

Nothing further was said for some time, the old man looking out of the window and the young man reading a paper. The train made a few stops, and the car was so warm that after a while the old man began to yawn and nod. He fought it off for ten minutes, but at last his head fell back, and his gentle snores mingled with the roar of the wheels.

A slim white hand, with tapering fingers, rested on his leg; then it was elevated to his breast. Its touch was that of a feather. Its movement was that of a serpent creeping forward to strike. The fingers touched an oldfashioned wallet. The young man continued to read, and the old man slept on. Inch by inch the wallet was lifted from its snug resting place, and the hand was almost ready to remove, it entirely, when something happened. With a sudden movement of his right hand the old man pinned the interloper fast, and his voice was heard calling:

"You blamed skunk! But I knowed all the time what you were after! Where's the conductor?"

There was a rush of passengers, and they found a helpless, confused pickpocket and an indignant, but yet elated old man.

"Consarn his picktur,' but he took me fur an ole haystack from a back medder! Work roots on me, will ye! Sot a trap fur me and fell into it verself, eh?"

Even a professional pickpocket hadn't cheek enough to urge a single excuse. The fellow hadn't one blessed word to say, and was walked off to the baggage car to be kicked to the platform at the next station.

"Ye see," said the old man, as he turned to the inquiring passengers. "I hadn't orter done it. When a man has bin constable, Sheriff, or drover all his days, travellin' all over and meetin' w'th all sorts of folks, he hadn't orter play off greenhorn and break a young man's heart like this, but I felt sort o' reckless this mornin'. I must put a curb on my speerits; I'm gettin' too old to be playin' jokes on confidin' young men!"

JAMES PYLE'S

PEARLINE

The Great Invention,

For EASY WASHING,

IN HARD OR SOFT, HOT OR COLD WATER. *Without Harm to FABRIC or HANDS,* and particularly adapted to *Warm Climates.* No family, rich or poor, should be without it. Sold by all Grocers, but *beware* of vile imitations. *PEARLINE* is manufactured only by

JAMES PYLE, NEW YORK.

SHE LIVED IN A SHOE.

Incident in the Life of General Grant's Idolized Daughter Nellie.

The Morning Journal: St. Louis, October 19.—The stories of the domestic misery of General Grant's only daughter, Mrs. Sartoris, strike with peculiar sadness, here in St. Louis, where little Nellie Grant first achieved her national reputation. This was more than twenty years ago at the fair of the Mississippi Valley Sanitary Association.

"The chief attraction of the entertainment was "the old woman who lived in a shoe," the old woman being charmingly personated by the daughter of the great general.

The fair netted some $50,000, and many a poor soldier in camp or hospital tasted comforts and delicacies that he owed to the little "old woman who lived in a shoe."

No record is kept of all the sirens who may have lured the Briton from his marriage vows, but one who created a national scandal by the Sartoris escapade on Green Bay a year or so ago hailed from St. Louis. She was a daughter of an ex-confederate who drifted hitherward after the war, filled among other employments a responsible position in the Board of Public Improvements, and drifted away, not, however, until his beautiful daughter had created a sensation by throwing herself out of the window, a victim of hysterics and unrequited love.

A Tough Case.

New York Sun: After beating a Horse Heads lawyer down to $3 "for a few words opinion," an old farmer stated his case as follows:

"I sold a feller 100 bushels of cider apples for twenty cents a bushel, and now cider apples has gone and riz to thirty. Kin I legally back out?"

"No, you can't. The only thing you can do is to give him all the windfalls and wormy fruit."

"That's what makes me so hoppin' mad, you know. I don't believe I kin skeer up over ten bushels of sich fruit. Hain't there any legal way to induce the words to come in on the other ninety?"

The lawyer will probably try to find some plan to help him out on.

To California.

On November 5th the B. & M. R. R., will start a select excursion party for California, via Denver and Salt Lake. Forty-five dollars pays one way, return when you please. First-class cars on express trains through to destination. Start from any station on the B. & M. R. R. For particulars apply to A. C. Ziemer, ticket agent, Lincoln, Neb., or to P. S. Eustis, general passenger and ticket agent, Omaha, Neb.

Too Much Morphia.

A woman living in a house at Thirteenth and Chicago, Thursday night swallowed sixteen one-eighth grain morphine pills and started "a kitin'" over the Jordan. Dr. Wilcox was promptly summoned by her friends and with a stomach pump called her back. She explained on recovering that she didn't know the pills were so fatal.

BABY HUMORS

Infantile and Birth Humors Speedily Cured by Cuticura.

FOR cleansing the skin and scalp of birth humors, for allaying itching, burning and inflammation, for curing the first symptoms of eczema, psoriasis, milk crust, scald head, scrofula and other inherited skin and blood diseases, Cuticura, the great skin cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite skin beautifier, externally, and Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood purifier, internally, are infallible. Absolutely pure.

"TERRIBLY AFFLICTED."

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Stebbins, Belchertown, Mass., write: "Our little boy was terribly afflicted with scrofula, salt rheum and erysipelas ever since he was born, and nothing we could give him helped him, until we tried Cuticura Remedies, which gradually cured him, until he is now as fair as any child."

"$200 FOR NOTHING."

Wm. Gordon, 87 Arlington Ave., Charlestown, Mass., writes: "Having paid about $200 to first-class doctors to cure my baby without success, I tried the Cuticura Remedies, which completely cured, after using three packages."

"FROM HEAD TO FEET."

Charles Cayro Hinkle, Jersey City Heights, N. J., writes: "My son, a lad of twelve years, was completely cured of a terrible case of eczema by the Cuticura Remedies. From the top of his head to the soles of his feet was one mass of scabs." Every other remedy and physicians had been tried in vain.

"A LITTLE BOY CURED."

Nash & Nash, Covington, Ky., write: "One of our customers bought your Cuticura Remedies for his little boy, who had a kind of humor in the head, so that he was a solid scab of sores. He was entirely cured, and his father says he would not begrudge $500 for the good it has done him."

Sold everywhere. Price: Cuticura, 50 cents; Resolvent, $1.00; Soap, 25 cents. Prepared by POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

BABY Use CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisitely perfumed SKIN BEAUTIFIER.

KIDNEY PAINS, STRAINS, BACKACHE, weakness and weariness caused by overwork, dissipation, standing, walking, or the sewing machine, cured by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. New, elegant, original and infallible. 25c.