THE DAILY BEE.

OMANA OFFICE, NO. 191 AND DIS PARNAM ST NEW YORK OFFICE, BOOM 66, TRIBUNE

BUILDING. Published every morning, except Sunday. The only Standay morning paper published in the state. TRUSH BY MAILS.

\$10.00 Three Months THE WEEKLY BEE, Published Every Wednesday. TERMS, POSTPAID. One Year, with premium One Year, without premium Six Months, without premium One Month, on trial CORRESPONDENCE:

All communications relating to news and editorial matters should be addressed to the Edition of the Bas. BUSINESS LETTERS: All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Ren Publishing Company, OMARA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS. E. ROSEW ATER, EDITOR

Iowa still remains in the republican

fold, but the odium of prohibition is a

heavy load for the party to carry. THE next time a proposition is made to sell the county poor farm the public

will probably be let into the secret. THE sheriff's office in New York is worth \$100,000 a year. The new sheriff spent \$50,000 in securing his election and is confident that he will get his money's

With the commissioner and coroner elected and the rest of the democratic ticket left out in the cold, the exuberance of our esteemed democratic contemporary seems a little forced.

The mugwamp organs in New York are vainly attempting to explain the late democratic cyclone in the Empire state Patronage is sometimes more powerful as a political issue than civil service reform.

MARSHAL CUMMINGS is receiving the thanks of all good citizens for his efforts to enforce the law. Mayor Boyd and the city council owe it to themselves and this community to sustain the marshal by every means in their power.

TAMMANY captured the political per simmons in New York city on last Tuesday. The silk stockings may combine and threaten, but Bill Tweed's successors in local reform walk away with the spoils in spite of all opposition.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has appointed two democrats to the civil service commission, one an Indianian and the other from South Carolina: What Indiana and South Carolina don't know about civil service reform would fill a largesized library.

THE republicans of Douglas county bave reason to be satisfied with the efficient and painstaking conduct of the campaign by the chairman of the central committee, Mr. E. W. Simeral. If success is the measure of ability Mr. Simeral has certainly demonstrated that he is the right man in the right place.

Is the county commissioners cannot this year construct the retaining wall ant news is announced, notice is given around the court house, they should at | that the Pennsylvania company declared least have the lot graded down on the Farnam and Eighteenth street fronts so that it will be ready for sodding in the early spring, otherwise the ground will be torn up by rain storms and remain in an unsightly condition for two years

FINENDS of the Dolphin will be pleased to learn that Secretary Whitney has deeided to accept her for service in the navy. This insures positions for a score or more out of the hundreds of naval officers who are growing gray while waiting for the upbuilding of the Amer-Incidentally it will increase the bank account of that eminent philanthropist, Mr John Roach.

WE shall probably receive full returns from our own state some time after the inauguration of the officers elected in Now York and Iowa. A few telegraph bulletins from towns on railroads are all the satisfaction the people of Nebraska can secure until a week after election. This is due principally to the large extent of territory to be covered and the small number of telegraph offices and of daily mails in the country precincts.

WE want a better system of counting votes in Omaha, so that we can know the results of the election two hours after the polls close. The entire vote of New York city is counted and the result announced in from two to three hours after the closing of the polls. The votes are counted every hour, or whenever a certain number of votes are cast, and in this way the counters are only an hour or two behind when the election closes. We hope the New York method will be introduced in Omaha through a law to be passed at the next legislature.

THE break in the principal main of the water works, connecting the pumping house with the reservoir, left Omaha for several hours without a water supply. Such an accident is not only a serious impediment to the active operation of many manufacturing establishments which depend on the water works for their water supply, but it is likely to result in great disaster and serious loss in case of fire. It is the manifest duty of the water works company to lay another large main from the river to the reservoir. It was the original design that this should be done, and the water works have not been properly completed without it. Up to the present our water supply is largely furnished by direct pressure. Whenever the water is being pumped from the settling basins into the reservoir our water supply comes from the settling basins direct, and very often the pressure causes the breaking of pipes and connections. This, however, would be secondary to the risks which we are running by reason of having only one main to the reservoir. Let the cost be what it may, the second main must be held as a matter of public safety. The council should lose no time in taking steps to have this done without delay.

He Lessens' Pallure.

M. de Lessops finds himself in financial distress owing to unexpected demands for funds to complete the Panama canal and is out with a second request to | ket, the sales for 1881 and 1885 alone the government asking permission to sell. a new issue of canal bonds as well as to establish a lottery to raise money to prosecute the undertaking. There is every reason to believe, even if the request is granted, that the ultimate bankruptcy of the company cannot be long delayed. The best estimates now place the cost of completing the canal at \$535. 000,000 instead of \$314,000,000, the original estimate. M. de Lesseps has already expended \$110,000,000 on the undertaking, for which he has pledged the company's credit to the extent of \$150,000,000 | the Platte, which has been so noticeable bearing ti per cent interest. Mr. J. C. Rodingues, who has been inspecting the work, gives the following estimate of the present condition: Estimated amount of excavation re-

quired for the canal, including rock cuting, 125,000,000 enbic metres; this is the Lesseps estimate, and is believed to be much too low. Actual amount of excavation done, 13,000,000 cubic metres, or It per cent, of the whole. This is principally in soft earth. The canal was to be finished, according to Mr. de Lesseps, in 1888. This is of the essence of his undertaking since he has to pay interests on the capital employed in construction, in. cluding the share capital. One half of the time has passed, and only one-tenth of the work is done, and this the least difficult part. The highest monthly achievement has been 775,000 cubic metres, the average was only 617,000 per month in 1884. The nature of the work s such that a more rapid rate of excavation can hardly be expected. If an average of 700,000 cabic metres can be maintained, and if the Lessens estimate of the total amount required to be done is not too low, and if the dreadful Chagres can be controlled, and if the money is forthcoming, the canal may be completed in nine years from the present

From these figures it will be seen that the enormous sum of \$300,000,000 will be required to finish the gigantic enterprise, provided it can be completed at all. American engineers insist that the floods of the Chagres river cannot be controlled, and that the spring inundations will surely sweep away any engineering works placed in the vailey. But even if success were possible by the expenditure of ample funds, it is doubtful if the gigantic amount of mouey can be raised. Without it bankruptcy stares the company in the face, and with it a crash so terrible that it will involve thousands of French workingmen and women in the

Fatat Economy.

The Pennsylvania and New York Cen tral railroad managers intimate that they will be obliged shortly to take off their fast express trains between New York and Chicago, and to return to their old schedule of thirty-six hours time from the seaboard to the lakes. The reason assigned for this move is that the trains have not paid, although the public have libecally patronized the increased facilities for rapid and comfortable travel. In the same column in which this importits usual two per cent quarterly dividend. In another dispatch the management of the Central announce the purchase of the West Shore railroad for \$50. 000,000. Something or somebody must have paid handsomely in order to roll up this round millions of profits, which in spite of the better accommodations of fast trains are returning dividends of from twenty to forty per cent annually on the actual investment of these

great corporations. The explanation of the railroad managers for removing the fast trains is highly refreshing. It will fall that on the ponular ear. A public which is paying handsome profits to the stock jobbers othe east will insist on knowing why every move towards economy in railroad man agement is made at the expense of the patrons alone. They are very likely to inquire if high priced officials ever think of reducing exorbitant salaries or of entting off efficial perquisites for the benefit of stockholders. After every deal in which the Vanderbilts and Goulds in crease their dishonest wealth by creat ing millions of dollars of fictitious capital, on which the public must pay divi dends, a streak of economy at the expense of the railroad patrons is at once announced. Trains are withdrawn, repair shops are closed down, railway stock is allowed to deteriorate and parsimonious management on the part of officials and at the expense of the public alone is counted upon to make up the deficit.

It is time that some higher power than the greed and dishonest personal interests of railroad managers should determine the relations of the railroads to the public. Railroad commissions have proved and must always be valueless in curbing the aggressions of inter-state lines. The great combinations of capitalists which now control mighty sys tems, whose fingers reach out into a score of states, are largely beyond the control of state laws. Nothing but national legislation can deal with a national problem. The people of the west, who have so long been at the mercy of these corporation cormorants, are uniting with those of the east to demand that congress shall give them a relief which they cannot secure elsewhere. To secure this end the United States senate must be redeemed from the hands of the corporation attorneys and millionaire lobbyists, who are prostituting their sacred trust to fasten more strongly the fetters on the

hands of the people of this country. Such economy as the railroads are now practicing at the expense of their patrons will sooner or later prove fatal to the continuance of the present methods of railroad extortions. The antagonism which it is bound to awaken, will before long make themselves powerfully felt at the polls and in the legislature, by drivng from their seats the senatorial too's and cappers who are turning a deaf ear to the popular demands.

THE policy of the government and the fear of adverse legislation are forcing the great land grant roads to dispose of their

lands as rapidly as possible. The Union Pacific during the past three years has already thrown an immense persion of their mammoth land grant on the maraggregating nearly 6,000,000 acres on the main line from Omaha to Ogden, of which the largest portion has been in Nebraska. The Kansas Pacific, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Northern and Southern Pacific, have all been using strong efforts to dispose of their grants to purchasers and the effect is being seen on all sides in the rapid increase in pop. ulation and in the number of farms which are following up the throwing open of the railroad lands. In our own state the growth of Nebraska north of during the past two years, has been largely due to the rapid sale of railroad lands which were practically withheld for so many years from the market. The lavish generosity of the government in years past toward the great corporations will never again be repeated, and the tendency of the administration to investigate rigidly the way in which the land grant roads have complied with their contracts is making their managers auxious to close out their real estate possessions with safety and dispatch.

Improvements Needed in Elections. Chicago has adopted a new election law which is expected to do away with the notorious frauds which have heretofore disgraced that city. Its principal features are provisions for numerous polling precincts in each ward, voting only on actual registration, compulsory service of election judges and elerks when appointed, and the closing of the polls at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of election. The law is in many respects a copy of the New York election statute, which is perhaps the most efficient and stringent of any in the country. Some of its features might properly be transferred to cities of the first-class in Nebraska, while others could be provided for by ordinance in city elections. The time has not yet come, perhaps, when none but registered voters should be allowed to east their ballots, but with Omaha's growth it cannot long be delayed. The affidavit business is wrong on sound principles. One object of registration, in advance of election, is to enable officers to detect premeditated frauds and to check off the names of men who propose to vote illegally by personating dead men and voters who have no residence in fact. Omaha's growth has been so remarkable within the past three years that the polling precincts are now becoming too few to accommodate the vote east. The rush at the close of the polls invariably leaves out many intending voters who get no opportunity to east their ballots. The feature of compulsory service of judges and clerks of election must sooner or later commend itself for adoption. Every election day, great delay is experienced at the polls in securing the proper offiemls because those appointed decline to serve. When service is made as compulsory as that of a petit juror this will cease.

Still, with all the deficiencies which our increasing population is making manifest in our election law. Omaha had a quiet, orderly and generally satisfactory election last Thursday with as few complaints of fraud bandled about, as we have ever known in this city.

When we pointed out irregularities and questionable expenditures by our county management before the election, it was not mere campaign buncombe. The mere assurance that honest Dick O'Keeffe is in the board of commissioners is no safe-guard against abuses that ought to be abated. Mr. O'Keeffe himself is forced to admit, since the election, that it was not proper for Mike Lahy to draw double salary as engineer and deputy sheriff. In fact there was no authority or excuse for appointing any deputy sheriffs for the fair grounds. They were not needed there. There were special policemen for that duty, and the sheriff is not authorized to become the special guardian of the exposition at the county's expense. This is only one of the many abuses peculiar to our star-chamber system of county management. Now that Mr. O'Keeffe is re-elected we hope he will vote to put an end to them, even if he has to vote with Timme once in a while. When Mr. Timme objects to anything wrong or tries to bring about any needed reform he should receive Mr. O'Keeffe's support, even though he did not support Mr. O'Keeffe for re-election.

THE Herald is doing too much boast ing. It claims to be the only paper in Omaha that issued a second edition on the morning after election giving the comments of the New York press, and the only tabulated statement of the Douglas county vote. Very few persons, if any, in Omaba saw that second edition, and we failed to discover that tabulated statement of Douglas county. The Ber not only printed two morning editions, doing what the Herald claimed to do. but it had the most complete local election returns of any paper in the city, and they were presented to the reader in an attractive and intelligible tabulated form. The BEE was the only paper that made a respectable showing of telegraph and local election reports on the morning after election.

Dr. Miller's Stedge Hammer Blows Chicago News: An Omaha saloon keeper named Pat Ford was the democrafic candidate for sherid in Omaha. He was ably championed by the venera-ble Dr. George L. Miller, editor of the Omaha Herald, who became so deeply terested in the canva a that he cented the opera house last Monday night and made great speech for "Ford and reform. On Fuesday morning the Herald printed the following modest editorial announcement: "The editor-in-chief of the Herald at 'his meetin' ' last night struck sledge nammer blows for the ticket headed by Patrick Ford. We are happy to have found out what Dr. Miller means when he talks about "sledge-hammer blows. We see by the dispatches that Ford was defeated by a republican majority of 1,200 votes.

VARIETY, THE SPICE OF LIFE.

"Call Me Back Again" is the title of a new cong. Rejected Minister Keiley is suspected of being the author. "Struck Down" Is the name of a new here was probably a dude who got hit on the upper iip.

"Does your family play ball?" was asked a

little shaver. Me ares mather does," he re-plied. "I have, and do makes the base hits." There are 250 people to the square mile it ieste Island," beastan Providence pape. I Ricele Island," boaston Providence maps: It might also and that there are just about 28 square cultes to the people.

Sengtor Evarts did not make many sporches his campaign. He felt very sorry to see the denographers suffer so while trying to take It is said that chestroits will care the chen-

matism. We know now why regre, min-strels, circus clowers, and editors of furny papers never have thermotism, A Story Indian at one of the Dakota agen-

cles has recently learned to ride a bicycle. He swapped several purpes for a wheel, and now goes hunting on p bicycle. A religious weekly says: "The man who whistles hardly ever swears." It is different with the man who hears him. The later hardly does anything else at such times.

Czarina—Ali me! Life is scarcely worth fiving! Czar (carnestly)—I don't know about that, my dear. What are our trials compared with those of an American base ball umpire? A Colorado man lately committed suicide by rubbing himself against a barbed wire fence. Here is a warning for some of the men who are crowding the white house for

It is said that a bee can pull more in proportion to its size than a horse. "We don' portion to its size than a horse. "We don't know as to that," says the editor of the Buena Vista Democrat, "but they are quite powerful when they back up to you and push."

"Have you found religion yet, my friends"
Rev. Sam Jones inquired of one of his hearers. "No." was the reply. "What is your
occupation, may Lask?" "I'm a detective."
"H'm!" observed the great revivalist, "that
accounts for it."

"And did you tamely stand by and permit Smith to call you a hiar and a coward?" "Not much, I didn't. I'm not that kind of a man." "What did you do?" "I hurried off and saw my lawyer. I've got three witnesses, and the se comes up to-day

"Where did the prophet Ellas go?" asked a Texas Sunday school teacher. "He went into the desert," "What was Elias while he was in the wilderness?" "I dunno what he was in the desert, unless he was a deserier," replied the hopeful pupil.

"Did you divide the chocolate with your little brother?" asked Mrs. Fizzletop of her greedy little Johnny, "Yes, ma." "Did you divide it fairly?" "Yes ma, I ate the chocolate and gave him the paper with the pretty pictures. He likes to look at the pic-"I was a drummer," said the young man, "all through the war." "Is that so?" replied the old man; "I didn't think you had seen so much service. What part of the country were you in?" "In New York, mostly." "New York?" "Yes; I represented a Beston hardware firm."—Puck.

We are glad to be informed by the dramatic We are glad to be informed by the dramatic critic of the New York World, writing of Mary Anderson since her return to this country, that there is "more aplomb in the hauteur of her carriage" than when she went away. We presume there is also more savoir vivre in the bon ton of her esprit de corps. Otherwise her trip abroad will have proved de trop for want of a raison d etre for her tout ensemble. tout ensemble.

STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska.

The West Point water works are near com-The ticket sale of the Union Pacific a Grand Island during October amounted to

\$7,145,21, W. N. Hensley, formerly editor of the Demograt, has taken charge of the Columbus postoffice. The new Congregational church at Norfolk

will be dedicated noxt Sunday. Rev. A. F Sherrill, of Omaha, will assist. Mr. and Mrs. B. Spurlock, of Plattsmouth elebrated the twenty-nfth anniversary of their marriage Monday evening.

gone into mourning over the forced departure of two young kittens for the state reform A fly and fresh young blood in Nebraska City attached his stepfathers name to a check for \$25, and when the penaity for forgery dawned upon his mind he sought solace for his conscience in strychnine. An emette of peppered whisky brought him to, and he has started for Canada.

The young bloods of Grand Island have

and he has started for Canada. Antone Martifeld, a young German living near Emmet, committed sulcide recently by lischarging a shotgon into his face and after wards plunging into a well. Martneld had been sick for some time, was in debt and half-grown despondent. This victim of his own destruction had leaned against the wall of stable and placed the muzzle of the gan in is mouth and discharged it, but without his mouth and discharged it, but without fatal effect, the shot passing out at the side of the cheek, penetrating the sod wall and an inch board on the other side. He then

erawled to the well and precipitated himself into it. Grand Island's present growth is of the most substantial kind, and its prospects for the coming year are unequalled outside of Omaha. Scores of brick business houses are Omana. Scores of orick business nouses are now under way and the number of frame buildings in course of construction runs into the hundreds. In addition, plans are being prepared for several substantial business blocks, on which work will begin in early spring. Another important boost to the city growth will be given by the construction of Grand Island & Northwestern, for which the right of way is now being secured. T citizens are also consident that a branch the Elknorn Valley road will strike, the c next year, and it makes one of the best rai road centers in the state.

Iowa.

Davenport's record for October is a fairly resperous one, showing ulty-two marriage nd sixty-eight births.

A wandering beggar stepped in front of the cannon ball train on the Rock Island. near Davenport, Monday. The would-be suicide was tossed into the ditch, badly bruised, but still kicking. He was taken to a hospital on a stretcher. The father of the Hennepin canal scheme is

said to be George H. French, of Davenbort, who during the war advocated the construction of a water way between the Mississippi and the great lakes so that naval vessels could operate in both, and dispense with the dan gers of an ocean trip.

Dakota. The capital fight waxes warmer, and is now

clearly between Huron and Pierre, with Pierre in the lead.

A full set of state officers were elected Tuesday. Their principal work will be shouting for recognition from a democratic congress. Their lungs are three-ply leather. Work on the artesian well at Scotland was topped last week after reaching a depth of 56 feet, and as it had reached a rock resemoling Sloux Falls granite, it was deemed un-sitisable to go any further. The flow now s about 400 barrels a day.

"What would you do if I was one of the James boys?" said Heary Burnett as he playfully pointed his revolver at his friend Arthur Dagget, at the latter's room of Grand Forks. Dagget's hair spring revolver lay on his knee. He picked it up and before he could answer the question Burnett was a corpse at his feet. The coroner's jury de-cided that the gun woot off "accidentally." South Dakota farmers aftern that continued flax culture is destroying or exhausting the fertility of the soil and must be abandoned as the principal crop. There are experienced farmers in that section who believe that a return to the growth of whesh would be prontable for a couple of years. This season's crop was number one! in quality and yield. and this will encourage metrextensive opera-tions in this cereal another year.

The Pacific Coast.

Sacramento has a Ghostic society. Reno, Nevada, is overrun with robbers. Stockton, Cal., is going into the cremation

A poisonous weed is killing sheep in great umbers in the eastern Oregon ranges In Pierce county, W. T., the raising of cranberries is to be attempted. Michael White died in Montery recently of ancer of the tongue, caused by smoking a ipe with a short stem. Fresno has a centenarian named Antonio Nebliana, a native of Spain, who came to California in '49. He is still active, and reads

without glasses. * A strange freak of justice happened in San Francisco recently. Two women were con-victed of perjury and sent to the penitentiary for two years. A Portland bum laid down in his bed with

an overload of the joyrul, buried his face in the pillow, and was found soaked and suffo cated next morning. 1. S. Kailoch, ex-mayor of San Francisco, is said to be living in peace and plenty on an said to be living in peace and plenty on an island off the coast of British Columbia. He has brought out his relatives from Rockland,

Me., together with many neighbors and old friends, and seems to be building up a colony, The university building at Reno, Nev., is saining impressive proportions. The brick; gaining impressive proportions. The brick, work was unished at none Thorsday bet and the whole contract will be fitted by Decou-

A Los Angeles county raisin grower has been utilizing the Mojave desert to dry his raisins. He picked them and placed them on trays and sent them by rail to the desert and

A remarkably brilliant meteor fell near Tulare, Cal., recently. Before reaching the earth temploded burst into a thousand long ments. The sound was like the report of a great blast of powder and was heard through-out a large area of the footbills and mount-ains west of Visalia. It caused such a vibra-tion of the abrosphere that houses were shaken and the people thought it was the stock of an earthquake.

Judge Pitzgerald, of the territorial court of Arizona, a companion of ex-Judge Vincent, denied the authority of Atterney General Garland to direct the affairs of the court, and when about to proceed according to his own sweet will, a document signed by President Cleveland was handed him. It was a bouncer, and the judge turned pale and green by turns as he stepped down and out. His opinion of the president was veiled in a sub-oburous streak. phurous streak.

Mourning Her Lost Daisy. Kansas City Times: "Daisy!O Daisy", almost shricked a stylishly dressed lady

at the Union depot vesterday morning as she left her two children and hurried through the crowd. The cries and the evident distress of the lady touchest the hearts of the bystanders who followed her as she looked under the trains on the platform crying all the while in a piteous voice: "Daisy daisy! where are your" Soveral unfeeling mon who got near enough to speak to her were heard to murmur "— Daisy!" as they moved away with a look of disgust on their countenances. Others picturing to themselves a pretty, prattling wandering about in the unfeeling crowd in a vain search for its mother; or, frightful thought! crushed beneath the wheels of a car, followed her as she ran frantically up the elevated waiting-room stairs. At last, unable to find Daisy, the woman returned to the depot, and taking

a sent burst into a flood of tears 'Madame," said Depot Master Rogers as he led to her the two children whom ie found wandering among the crowd, "I found these two out on the platform, and the other can't be far away. We will find your other child. If

"Oh, it was n't a ch-ild," walled the lady between her sobs, "it was my d-dog Daisy.'

The depot master waited to hear no more, and as he strode furiously into the gentlemen's waiting-room he was heard to mutter between his teeth several sentences not to be found in the revised edition of the Old Testament.

Skilled Labor Versus Ignorant Labor. Journal of Fabries: In 1851 the Massachusetts spinner took care of only twenty-five spindles, and his yearly product was 1,656 pounds of cloth, whi 1880 the spinner attended to seventy-three spindles, and turned out 3,784 pounds. The wages of the operator in 1880 were 17 per cent higher, and he had increased his product 120 per cent. It takes no argument to show that the manufacturer got more for his money in 1880 than 1831. and the operator received more for work in 1831 than in 1880. The same diference exists now between our skilled labor and less intelligent and ignorant labor abroad. The more skillful the labor employed in the manufacture of goods with which our goods have to comete the sharper the competition.

Mr: Evarts too Many for Them. New York Star: William M. Evarts was ntering the Surrogate's court room to ontinue his fun with General Butler and General Pryor in the famous Hoyt will case. He had a green bag in his and. It was a plethoric bag; for Mr. Evarts, while long on sentences is never short on briefs. He was about to enter, but was halted by a small boy who had been stimulated to make a remark, "Hello," said the small boy pointing to the green bag, "ole clothes?" said the great statesman, giving the boy a new nickel; "these are new suits." General Butler and General Pryor, the wags who put up the job, were not the last to see the joke.

Geography in the Breezy West. White (Dak.) Enterprise: South Dakota can put Pennsylvania in its vest pocket and still have room left in the pocket for six or eight watch factories.

Poor Graduates.

Hartford Globe: Graduating with high onors from school or college is very gratifying no doubt to the parents and friends of the graduate, and brings sineere pleasure to the man who has toiled and studied to attain this envied distinction. Yet after all it is a mere empty honor, and as a general thing those who have attained it seem destined to little clse. The bright lights of school or college usually pale into insignificance when they begin their struggle with the world. Good students, too, often amount to little else. Among the distinguished military men who graduated at West Point on the wrong end of their classes are Grant, Sheridan, Buell, Hardee, C. F. Smith, H. J. Hunt, Ord, D. A. Russell ed), Gov. Stoneman, of California. R. B. Ayers, Richard Griffen and Wesley Merritt.

Among other military men whose graduating honors were far from a success, but who afterward became famous, are: Longstreet, who was fifty-fourth in a class of fifty-six; General Sykes was the thirty-ninth of his class; Gen. W. S. Han cock stood eighteenth in a class of twenty-five; Gen. George A. Custer was ast man in his graduating class; Jefferson Davis was only ten from the foot in a class of thirty-three; Gen. Gordon Granger graduated the thirty-fifth man in a class of forty-one; Gen. of the confederacy graduated in his class as the fifty-second man; Silas Casey, wh was thirty-ninth in a class of forty-one Gen. E. R. S. Canby, slain by the Modocs and an able man, was the last in his grad-uating class; T. G. Pitcher, afterward superintendent at West Point, was th fortieth in a class of forty-one; N. H. Davis, recently appointed Indian-inspector-general, graduated as the forty winth member of his class; Confederate Pickett, who led the memorable charge at Get-tysburg, was the last man in his class; Humphrey Marshall, who was a West Pointer, was the forty-second cadet in a class of forty-live; General Crook, the successful union soldier and Indian righter, stood at graduation thirty-eight in a class of forty-three; Fitzhigh Lee was the forty-fifth eadet in his graduating class, one of forty eight members.

BOOTH AND FORREST.

A Reminiscence of the Latter as Re-

lated by Booth. Chicago News: Edwin Booth is chock full of amusing and interesting reminis-cences of Edwin Forrest. One time Booth went to call on Forrest, and he found the old gentleman brooding over a grievance he had against Edwin Adams. Now Adams was quick to appreciate wit and humor when they did not tread on his own corns, but he saw no fun in a joke that some one else played on him 'I cannot understand it "I have loved Adams like a on, yet he tells these baseless, senseless

'indeed, Mr. Forrest," said Booth, you must be mistaken. "No," replied Forrest, "the very heavens echo with the libels and slanders he is continually uttering I will give a sample. He says I went down to Long

twenty-two; that walking upon the sands of the beach one day I proposed mar-

rlage to her.' pshaw! Preposterous!" interrupted Booth.

But he says so," continued Forcest, says that I said to the young 'and he says that I said to the you lady: 'Miss, this is a great honor, greatest actor and the most gigantic telliet of the age offers you his hand and heart! Then, says Adams, the young lady, blushing and looking down at the sands, said that she fully appre-ciated the honor, and that is fore replying he would have to consult her mother At this, according to Adams, I drew my self up to my full height and exclaimed Your mother, child? your mother: Your

mother can go to _____!
Having told this story in the most vigorous and dramatic manner, old Forrest drew back and regarded Booth with an expression that seemed to ask, "Times, now! What do you think of that?" Then, after waiting a proper time for Booth to comprehend the fullness of Adams' offense, Forrest said, in his most impressive manner, "Booth, Lassure you most solemaly I never said any thing of the kind."

PITTSBURG MILLIONAIRES.

More Rich Mon in Proportion to Population Than in Any Other City in the Union.

Pittsburg Letter to New York Sun: Pittsburg probably has more wealth in proportion to population than any other city in the United States. The people generally are in comfortable circum stances and the proportion of the working classes who own their own homes i larger and yearly becoming more ex-tended. Millionaires are here numbered by the score. Only a few of the large fortunes had their foundation in specula tive ventures, but they came either from manufacturing or commercial prises or investments in real estate in the early days of the town. The following are among the wealthiest people here, with moderate estimates of their for with moderate estimates of times: Mrs. Schonley, \$25,000,000; Andrew Carnegie, \$15,000,000; Dr. Hostetter, \$11,000,000; the Denny estate, \$10,000,000; Dr. C. G. Hussey, \$6,000,000; William Thaw, \$0,000,000; Judge Mellon, \$5,000,000; John H. Thomas Mellon, \$5,000,000; John ft. Shoenberger, \$5,000,000; the Rev. S. Mol-linger, \$5,000,000; George Westinghouse, \$1,000,000; Mrs. General Howe, \$1,000,000; Thomas M. Carnegie, \$4,000,000; J. N. McCullough, \$4,000,000; Thomas Donnelly, \$3,000,000; Calvin Wells, \$2,500,000 Alexander H. Miller, \$2,000,000; Henry Lloyd's estate, \$2,000,000; John Moore head's estate, \$2,000,000; Charles J. Clark \$2,000,000; B. F. Jones, \$2,000,000; James Laughlin's estate, \$2,000,000; George W Smith's estate, \$2,000,000; Abram Garri son, \$2,000,000; Captain William Ward \$2,000,000.

There are besides fifteen citizens whose fortunes are estimated at between \$1,-200,000 and \$1,500,000 and thirty-one citizens who are believed to be worth at least \$1,000,000. Pittburg therefore has seventy residents whose wealth aggre gates \$189,000,000. Andrew Carnegic the wealthiest man on the list, was born in Scotland, but has spent most of his life and made his fortune here. He is at the head of the largest steel-producing establishment in the United States. He i also largely interested in railroad, coke and other enterprises, and subscribed \$1,000,000 to the South Pennsylvania syn-

ABOUT THE VANDERBILTS.

Cornelius' Charitable Doings-Some Inside Facts From the Family History.

Chicago Herald: "I was much amused the other day," said an intimate friend of the Vanderbilt family, at the Grand Pacific. "to see that account in the newspapers of how young Cornelius bilt went into Wall street, lost \$5,000,000 and how his father had to come to his rescue and pension him off on a promis never to do so any more. I thought newspapers were better informed than that, It was not Cornelius at all, but William K., of whom that story is told, it as applied to him. I don't believe Cornell Vanderbilt ever stocks for speculation in his life. His grandfather left him \$5,000,000 and that has been doubled since by natural accretion. His father gave him his magnificent house. I don't beneve the world knows it but that branch or the Vanderbilt family aims to be a philanthropist. There is no man in New York, perhaps, who dis tributes so much money in quiet and unostentations charity as 'Cornell' Vanderbilt. He and his wife are devout church people; in fact, the young man's friends think he is becoming a little cranky on religious matters. He intends some day to become a second Peabody and it would not be a surprise to fine him endowing some theological seming ary, charity hospital, free college, or ary, charity hospital, free college, or something. He probably disburses \$100, 05) a year in small charities, and already he employs a disbursing agent by the year to see that his benefactions are not misplaced. Tais agent is an old Chicago newspaper man, Fred Cooke, who used to be city editor of the Telegraph here. Cooke has gone wild on spiritualism, but he, too, is a crank on charity matters, and is devoting his life to that kind of work. Vanderbilt pays him \$2,000 a year to devote his whole time to the disburse ment of the sums he donates. It is trustworthy place, for the young mil lionaire never asks what becomes of his money. He exacts of Cooke only judic ious disbursement and silence as to the source of supply."

HIS NAME WAS TOM.

And Everybody Seemed to Know It-How the Victim Was Victimized. Detroit Free Press: A stranger who entered a saloon near the ferry-dock the other day to make some inquiry found seven or eight old lake captains sitting around the stove and chewing away or cheap plug tobacco. The newcomer had not yet opened his mouth when an old gray headed captain gave a start of sur-prise and exclaimed: Well, may I be drowned! Why-why. has the dead returned to life? Can it be

that I see you once more?" He sprang up and rushed over and eized the stranger's hand, and while he shook it up and down and sideways and at seven different augles he continued: 'Ah! Tom, I thank heaven for this When I saw you go overboard off Sur-geon Point I looked upon you as a gener. Gents, this is my old mate on the school-

er Ployer. He wants to know what you'll The crowd walked up to the bar. The stranger seemed dazed and demolished His name wasn't Tom and he had never but ailed, he didn't want to burt an bods's feelings. He therefore paid for the drinks. This had scarcely been accomplished when another captain rushed

"Oh! I remember you now! Excus me, Tom, old boy, but I'm growing old. Yes, it all comes back to me new. Don't you remember the night I saved your life in Saginaw Bay? That was a close call for you, old boy, but I pulled you through Drink with your Wby of course.

what will you take, gents?"

Each gent mentioned his little preference and the dazed and embarrassed stranger again footed the bill.

"Tom of the Plover, chr" queried third captain, as he wiped off his chir "Let's see, but you are the very chap took off the wreck in Lake Erie. Why of course you are, and I'd almost forgot ten the circumstance. Tom, my boy shake. I never was so glad to see a man If you say drink with you, my-why-But Tom kicked over a chair, big spittoon flying after it and rushed out

ors, crying: "I'll be hanged if you can play that Branch last summer and became deeply "I'll be hanged if you enumored of a beautiful young lady of string game on me again."

A TRADE SECRET.

Why The Rich Die in Winter and the

Poor in Summer. St. Louis Republican: When asked by a Republican reporter yesterday whether he had any funerals on hand, an Olive street undertaker answered in the tive, adding that he expected to have some very good ones very soon. What makes you so confident?"

queried the reporter. "Why," quoth the undertaker, "the

rich men die in winter and poor men in summer. As winter is coming on at folows naturally that we will have mains of people belonging to rich famil-ies to bary. When I say that the rich die in winter and the poor in summer, I prepared to give my reasons for that assertion. In the summer time rich men as a rule take it easy. They keep in the shade and spend their time at summer resorts, where they get plenty of fresh air. Poor people, on the other hand, remain at home. They work in the sun, live in basements and hot rooms, and enervate themselves until they take sick and die. It is a well-known fact that poor people as a rule have more children than rich people, and it is also a well-known fact that the mortality among hildren is greater during the summer nonths than at any other season of the eac. Men who work on high walls, as rick-masons, men who clean the streets and teamsters, as well as others who are sposed to the hot rays of a midsummer. sun, are poor men, es a rule, who are compelled to work the year round for heir daily bread. Rich men die in winter because they are subjected to dangers they take no precautions to avoid. Poor men suffer from exposure, yet their bardships fit them for the sudden changes of the weather, which are alnost constantly occuring. Rich people, wearing furs and heavy overcoats, crowd into over heated and badly ventilated theatres. When they come out people indulge in greater excesses in winter than in summer. They attend more balls and wine parties and lose more sleep in cold than in warm weather. There are many other reasons for he fact stated to you, but it is hardly worth while to enumerate them here. Suffice it to say that the undertakers have nearly all of their best paying funerals during the winter months."

HOW THEY GET THERE.

The Way in Which Young People Come to Each Other's Christian

Names. San Francisce Chroniele: Did you over listen to a young couple working up to that point of affectionate intimacy at which they call one another by their Christian names?

'It has been a lovely party, hasn't it Miss Jackson?" "Lovely, Mr. Wilkins." "I have known you a long time, Miss

And I have known you quite a while." "I've often heard my sister speak of 'And my brother is always talking

about you."
"Is her I hear so much about you that I feel quite at home with you. 'it's a lovely night, isn't it, Mr. Wilkins? Beautiful. I think Edith's such a

Pretty name."
"Do your I don't like it."

"What did you say?" "Oh, nothing. I was merely repeating

"I don't like all men's names. I like some, I like Phillip and Ferdinand "What do you think of George?"

"That's your name. George." "I beg your pardon " "Oh, nothing. I was only repeating

"What a levely night it is, isn't it, Miss Edith?" "Oh, there! George Wilkins, what did you let me slip down on that cobbie-"Pon my word, I didn't do it, Miss

"Well, we are at home, or I am, Mr. George! "I am very sorry." "So am I. I'm so much obliged for

your escort; I've had such a lovely time." "And so have I."
"Good night, Mr. Wilkins."

"Good night, Miss Jackson." "Good night.

"Good night." "Good night-Edith."



MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with special regard to health. No Ammonia, Limo or Alum PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., ST. LOUIS



1st. A wat, Close-fitting and Grace !!-Chaped Shoe. 2d. No breaking-in torture. Easy at

first, and always snug and handsome. ALL THESE DESIDERATA SHE CAN FIND IN The celebrated "J. & T. Cousins' New Lick Shoes," of all kinds and materials, in 1 i widths and 10 chapes of toes and heels. They will not rip; will not slip at the hool? will not wrinkle, and are the perfection of achievement in the shoemaker's art.

Look on Soles for Name and Address of J. & T. COUSINS, NEW LORSE.



IS CONDUCTED BY Royal Havana Lottery

(A GOVERNMENT INSTITUTION.) Drawn at Havana, Cuba. Every 10 to 14 Days. Tickets in Fifths. Wholes, \$6: Fractions pre Subject to no manipulation, not controlled by the parties in interest. It is the fairest thing is the nature of chance in existence. For tackets apply to SHIPSEY & CO., LIB Brandway, N. Y. City; M. OTTENS & CO., 12 Mail treet, Kunsas City Mo.