THE DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

It begins to look as if Mr. McShane will have to use a snow shovel to bring his railroad proposition into the public gaze.

GEN. SCHOFIELD is in favor of an army of 50,000 men. He ought to have recommended more privates and fewer officers.

THE first zephyr of the season has made its appearance, accompanied by the first snow. Indian summer has probably received its death blow.

MR. BOYD is convinced that the laws cannot be enforced in Omaha. Our citizens propose to show the mayor that he is badly mistaken.

JOHN A. SULLIVAN has been appointed collector of internal revenue in New York. John L. Sullivan continues to collect the revenue for his hippodroming exhibitions throughout the country, without any presidential appointment.

EIGHT hundred fortune hunters, claiming to be the heirs of what is probably an imaginary estate of $800,000,000, known as the Lawrence-Townley estate in England, are holding a conference in St. Louis to devise means and ways of securing and distributing the proceeds of this castle in the air. If the fool-killer should visit St. Louis at this time and get in his work properly there would be eight hundred deaths among the Lawrence-Townley heirs.

SOME of our careless contemporaries are objecting to the election of a republican senator to the office of president pro tem on the ground that it would diminish the party strength. Not at all. The president pro tempore of the senate does not lose his right to vote upon assuming the duties of presiding officer of the body. The right belongs to him as a member, as it belongs to the speaker of the house of representatives, and may be exercised whenever he chooses to exercise it. When the vice president of the United States presides in the senate he cannot vote except in case of a tie, and could not vote then if the constitution had not made it his duty to do so. He could not vote in order to make it a tie, but a president pro tem could do so. It is not usual for presiding officers, even when members of the body over which they preside, to vote except it becomes necessary in order to determine a question important as a record, because they do not wish to appear zealous in a partisan sense, but their right is indisputable.

A DISPATCH from Washington announces that the war department has no intention of taking from the security of our northern frontier by abandoning Fort Robinson, and that Senator Van Wyck has been interesting himself in the matter on behalf of the settlers in the northwest. A determined effort should be made by our senatorial and congressional delegation during the present session to secure the rebuilding of this important frontier post. It is rapidly decaying and must shortly become untenable unless appropriations are made for its renovation. An item in the general appropriation bill which will afford funds for this purpose should be insisted upon, coupled with a clause which will permit the use of materials from any abandoned post for rebuilding the barracks and quarters. With the advent of the Missouri Valley railroad, Fort Robinson will be the most economical post to maintain in Nebraska, outside of Fort Omaha. It occupies the most commanding position in the state. Public policy and a national economy alike coincide in demanding that it shall be made a large permanent garrison as long as the Sioux reserve menaces the counties of Sheridan, Dawes and Sioux on the Nebraska frontier.

MAYOR BOYD'S position as defined by himself before the Law and Order meeting places him in a peculiar light before the community. He declares that he will be his own judge as to what portion of a law shall be nullified and what parts shall be enforced. Instead of taking a firm stand as an executive officer whose sworn duty it is to enforce the laws as he finds them, to the best of his ability, Mayor Boyd assumes the right not only to be a supreme court but a higher authority than the supreme court. He proposes every time that a law is obnoxious to some parties to compare notes with other cities where there is a fast and loose state of affairs and to follow their example. If resorts for thugs, thieves and crooks are unmolested in New York, Baltimore or Chicago, because in these large cities the lawless elements are given full sway, Omaha, according to Mr. Boyd's standard, must also leave them alone. If dens and dives are licensed in New Orleans or St. Louis they must be let alone in Omaha. In other words, Mr. Boyd tells the law and order people that "they all do it," therefore there is no cause for complaint here. In this position a very large majority of this community differ most decidedly with the mayor. While they realize that certain social evils must exist in all our cities, they do not believe in giving them full sway or allowing them to defy the police authorities.

Practical Finishing School.

There is a loud demand nowadays for practical education for men. The echoes of the battle which was to drive the classics from our colleges have not yet died out. The cry for manual training as an attachment to our public school system is still vigorously voiced by the educational press. Both these reforms are urged on the ground of practical education, by which it is supposed is meant an education which will bring in the largest material returns by excluding theoretical studies and devoting greater attention to those which can be most easily applied to the problem of life. Without entering into the discussion, we note another educational demand which is coming to the surface. It is for a practical education for girls which will fit them for their duties in life. The average finishing school for women in both England and America is a sham. The education furnished is a costly and very thin veneering which makes much of the accomplishments and little of the more valuable furniture of a well equipped mind. A superficial smattering of a dozen branches, an intimate acquaintance with none, a knowledge of the commandments of social and table etiquette and a high estimate of the value of mere polish, as compared with true culture, comprise the average course of the average so-called "girls' finishing schools. America has done much in the past twenty years in forwarding the higher education of women. The seed which New England planted in such seminaries as Mt. Holyoke has borne fruit in our Vassars, Smiths and Wellesley colleges for young women. But there is something needed midway between the high school and the women's college in the line of a practical education for the thousands who can never hope to enjoy the privileges of a four years' collegiate learning. We refer to such training schools as Germany has established for finishing the education of those who have ended their strictly scholastic studies. The German finishing school is a housekeeping school. Every girl, be she the daughter of a nobleman, officer, or small official, goes as soon as she has finished her school education into one of those training establishments. The rich go where they pay highly. They are never taken for less than a year, and every month has its appropriate work: Preserving of fruit and vegetables, laying down meats, the care of eggs, butter, etc., preservation of woolen clothes, repairing of household linen, etc. Besides these general branches of housewifery, they are taught cooking, clear starching, the washing of dishes, the care of silver and glass, dusting and sweeping, laying of a table and serving—in brief, all the duties which will fall to their own lot or to the servants whom they employ. As a result the menage of a German matron is perfection, according to German ideas. Such schools would be to a girl's training what manual training is to a boy. They would fit our girls for the practical arts of the housewife, which are no less important in their way than the practical knowledge required of men who are the heads of households. They would complement rather than conflict with the collegiate training which is now open for women, as the law and medical schools add the capstone of professional training to the discipline of university studies.

Tenth Street Viaduct.

The *Republican* has been interviewing property owners along Tenth street with reference to their views upon the proposed viaduct over the tracks on that thoroughfare. It reports the sentiment as almost unanimous in favor of the structure, but gives some curious expressions of opinion of various lot owners regarding the advantages and disadvantages of the plan. Some of the interviewed parties evidently are too busy to read the papers. For instance Mr. John Hockstrasser who launches into a tirade against the editor of the BEE for opposing a viaduct over Tenth street because "he owns property further west." As the editor of the BEE has been strongly urging the building of the Tenth street viaduct and has written at least a dozen articles in favor of this move, Mr. Hockstrasser's views on the question are clearly the result of ignorance or misinformation. If he devoted the attention which he should, to the best newspaper in this section of the West he would not fall into such a blunder.

Mr. Jim Stephenson on the other hand opposes a viaduct over Tenth street because the passengers coming into the Union Pacific depot wouldn't climb up thirty steps to the street car tracks. Mr. Stephenson ought to make a trip east and south to find out how mistaken a man can be who fails to keep his eyes open. The St. Louis union depot ends against a viaduct, to reach which every passenger climbs at least forty steps. The Pennsylvania, Burlington and St. Paul depot in Chicago is constructed on the same principle with an even greater ascent from the tracks to the street. At the Broad street station in Philadelphia passengers are compelled to climb thirty or more steps to reach the cars. In every depot built after this style, and it is now the favorite, because the safest plan, the passengers mount stairs because it is the only exit from the station. Mr. Stephenson's objection is not well founded. Experience disposes of it effectually.

The BEE takes occasion to say, in referring once more to this viaduct question, that the chief issue involved is that of public safety and public benefit. Built over Tenth street, the most dangerous crossing in the city would be rendered safe, and property along the street would be benefited because the thoroughfare would be maintained. With no viaduct over Tenth street and such a structure over Eleventh, Tenth street would be practically closed to travel and would still be dangerous to such few parties as might continue to use its crossings. Besides, every foot of property in the lower part of the city would suffer depreciation in consequence. We leave out of consideration an item of great importance to Omaha, the assurance of a fine Union depot which will follow the erection of the Tenth street viaduct. Property owners on the street are beginning to see where their interests lie. The more they examine the subject the more certain will be their support of the viaduct proposition.

THE postmaster at Tampico, Washington territory, who has been in the habit of whipping his wife, a delicate little woman, has just been properly punished. An organized band of women, friends of the abused wife, proceeded to the postmaster's house, took him out, removed his clothing, even to taking off his shirt, and tied him to a stake in front of the postoffice, when the women set to with black snakes and brush switches and gave him a thrashing that brought the blood to the surface of his back, and caused him to plead piteously. When the thrashing was completed his fastenings were cut, and he was allowed to sneak off. That night he packed his blankets, mounted a cayuse, and started over the hills for parts unknown. This plan of punishing wife-beaters ought to be adopted in every community. It would very likely put an end to wife-beating. It is certainly more effective than the Delaware whipping-post. The suggestion is worthy of consideration by the society for the prevention of cruelty to wives.

AN important decision has just been rendered by the Wisconsin state supreme court regarding the printed contracts on blanks used for sending telegraphic messages. Suit was brought against the telegraph company to recover damages arising from the delayed delivery of a telegram, which caused a loss of $25 in the sale of a horse. The plaintiff, who had refused the offer of the company to refund the price of the message, recovered the amount sued for. The company appealed to the supreme court to enforce the contract on the blank, and the court ruled that the contract was void as against public policy. The decision of the lower courts was affirmed. This decision will probably be sustained by nearly every state supreme court, and telegraph companies in the future might as well abandon any attempt to enforce such a contract, and at the same time save the expense of having it printed on their blanks.

Other Lands Than Ours.

The predicted turn in the tide has come in the parliamentary elections in England. The county boroughs have rallied to the relief of the liberal party, with the result of changing what early in the week looked like an overwhelming tory victory into a liberal success. In the large cities the efforts of the clergy and the Parnellites combined gave handsome conservative majorities. The counties reverse the verdict. At present writing the liberals lead the conservatives by 51 votes and are within one vote of a majority over all. Saturday's elections are expected to greatly increase the majority. To most Englishmen the change is a surprise notwithstanding Mr. Gladstone's confidence that the new voting population would not fail their enfranchisers in the last emergency. But even at its best the result falls far below what was expected of the new redistribution bill. Instead of a liberal parliamentary majority so overwhelming as to be able to brook all opposition, the party will find it difficult to whip in every member on ordinary votes so as to secure a majority over all. Absentees and recalcitrants will form a constant menace to the retention of the liberal majority, while Parnell's phalanx may be depended upon to cast a solid vote for the conservatives when such action may subserve their own ends. Mr. Gladstone seems to recognize this and has issued an address to the liberal electors of Midlothian which scouts the idea of a coalition of the remaining whigs and conservatives to oppose Parnell. This is probably a bid for the support or favor of the nationalist wing.

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Prince Alexander is still on Servian soil, awaiting developments with his army of occupation, and repeating his demands for indemnity before consenting to peace. The prince's success in arms has rendered him more determined in refusing to yield up control of Eastern Roumelia to Turkey, and in this decision he seems to be backed by the sentiment of both Bulgaria and that lately annexed territory. Turkish delegates and Russian agents have both been vainly urging upon the people of Roumelia compliance with the wishes of the European conference in the matter of restoring the old status. The citizens of Philinopolis indignantly spurned the proposal, and issued a manifesto stating that they only acknowledged the capital of Bulgaria as the seat of government. Meantime all the Roumelian officers with Alexander have urged him to defend the union of the two countries, and have received definite assurances that the union should be maintained. Austria is hesitating to cross the frontier to the aid of the Servians, assured that such a move would start a revolt from the Dardanelles to the Adriatic.

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The election of Mitchell Henry in Glasgow over Mr. Parnell's candidate is greatly regretted among the nationnlists. Of Mr. Henry it is enough to say that he has sat in parliament as a home-ruler only to vote against the home-rulers, and was driven out of Ireland by the unanimous determination of the people to punish him for his treachery. In his Glasgow speeches he assailed Mr. Parnell with vituperation and falsehood; declared that home-rule meant the dissolution of united kingdom and foreign invasion; and even descended so low as to appeal to Scotch self-interest against Irish industry. He could not have succeeded had Mr. Davitt not cast the Irish vote for the equally objectionable Maxwell. Mitchell Henry is a shrewd, accomplished, audacious, and wealthy man, and will be a thorn in the side of the Irish deputation at Westminster. His election, through the maladroitness of Mr. Davitt, is the most painful feature of the election so far as the results are known

If the triumph of Mitchell Henry is wormwood for the Parnellites they will take great comfort out of the defeat of John O'Connor Power. His failure in a strong liberal district is the certain close of a public career full of singular interest. He came first into prominence as a Fenian, and was involved in the daring and desperate schemes by which that organization gave a momentary spasm of delerious hope to Ireland and a shudder to English statesmanship—sufficient, according to Mr. Gladstone, to unsettle the foundations of English establishment in Ireland. Conscious of his intellectual powers, his ambition and vanity filled him with envy of Parnell, whose leadership he was determined to resist; and, failing in this, he began to vote against the nationalists and to flirt with their foes. His recreancy was complete before the land-league movement attained its full strength, and the people of Mayo demanded his resignation on the score of apostasy. He refused, claiming that he was faithful to Ireland and false only to those he believed to be her false friends. His abilities secured him ample promises from the liberals, and it was generally believed that if he could carry the London district for which he was named, his wants would be provided for by a sinecure. He hoped to range himself with Tom Moore, and Shell, and Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, who found holding office under the crown not inconsistent with a belief that the legislative independence of Ireland is compatible with the integrity of the British empire.

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Prince Bismarck finds himself greatly embarrassed in finding a suitable successor for Count Hatzfeldt, who was sent as ambassador to London to make room for Count Herbert Bismarck. No doubt Bismarck still intends to let his son have the office, and it is generally conceded that he will ultimately reach it, but at present difficulties have arisen which even the chancellor's own will seems unable to overcome. Mr. Busch has already resigned on account of Count Herbert's sudden advancement, and Lothar Bucher, Bismarck's oldest and most trusted counsellor, has taken a six months' leave. There are left now in the foreign office, beside the chancellor himself, only his son, his son-in-law, Count Ranzan, and Mr. von Holstein, Rudolph Lindau, and Mr. von Brauer, all no doubt very experienced men, but not sufficient in number to do the immense work devolving upon them. If any of the latter should also take umbrage at Count Herbert's advancement the office would be totally unable to come up to the requirements of the foreign service.

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The chancellor has proven anew his disposition to avoid in his colonial annexations all complications that might lead to a war by calling on France and England for commissioners to decide the present territorial ownerships in the east African countries, so that similar difficulties as led to the threatened bombardment of the city of Zanzibar may not be repeated. The reasons for this request are the claims put forward by Sultan Said Bragasch for the whole east African coast, from Warscheick to Cape Delgado and the country back of it to the large lakes, covering a country that stretches twelve degrees from north to south. Both powers have accepted the invitation. The French commissioner has already arrived at Zanzibar, and the English commissioner, who is no less a personage than Lieut.-Col Kitchener, of Afghan fame, is expected to arrive there in a day or two. Germany does not wish to annex any country over which other powers have acquired well-settled rights.

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The new Spanish cabinet has been announced as follows: Senor Sagasta, prime minister; General Jovella, minister of war; Senor Camacho, minister of finance; Senor Rios, minister of public works and public instruction; Senor Gamazo, minister of the colonies; Senor Beranger, minister of marine; Senor Gonzalez, minister of the interior; Senor Alonzo Martinez, minister of justic; Senor Moret, minister of foreign affairs. Senor Moret is a free trader. The cabinet as a whole is considered an excellent conciliation ministry. Senor Pedro Manuel Sagasta was born July 11, 1827, at Torrecilla de Cameros. He has been connected in a prominent manner with Spanish politics since 1854, when he was first elected to the cortes. Formerly a republican and warm friend of Zarretta, he became leader of the dynastic-liberal party, and resigned from the presidency of the council of ministers in 1883.

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The crisis in Denmark is very near. Little news reaches the papers because a new and strict censorship is exercised over the telegraph, but the situation is one of the utmost and immediate gravity. The crown prince and crown princess, who were in Paris on their way for a long visit to England, have been summoned home urgently in expectation of an uprising. Copenhagen and other cities are under the sternest despotic martial law, papers are suppressed, editors are imprisoned, and spies are set everywhere.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Mahone is now booked to become manager of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad.

Andrew Carnegie is to publish a book entitled "The Triumph of Democracy."

A man was elected in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, last month on his record as an honest milkman.

The mugwump, like the star of empire, westward takes his way. He has been heard of in Iowa soliciting cold victuals.

Congressman Isaac Stephenson, of Wisconsin, wants to succeed Senator Sawyer. They are both timber millionaires.

There are five of Jeff Davis' fourteen cabinet officers still alive. Reagan and Toombs were members of the original cabinet.

Assistant Postmaster General Stevenson decides that a woman cannot be an offensive partisan. He is a man of most excellent judgment.

Ex-Senator Chaffee is going to spend the winter in Cuba. For the sake of the Cubans we hope he will keep out of politics while tarrying on the island.

The Philadelphia Times says that politicians who might grow to greatness in the woods, simply shrink to insignificance when they get among the people.

A number of persons are greatly troubled with the question of "What shall be done with our ex-presidents?" The New York Star answers that question. Let them alone.

An eastern professor claims that a person cannot taste anything in the dark. Some one ought to catch him on a dark night and cram his mouth full of limburger cheese.

VIEWS AND INTERVIEWS.

Mr. Kountze's $150,000 Bank Building.

"I see by the papers," said a well-known citizen, "that Herman Kountze proposes to put up a six-story fire-proof building, to cost $150,000, for the First National bank next year. It is high time that the richest man in Omaha and Nebraska should be doing something towards the improvement of the city in which he has made his fortune. I venture to say that the greater portion of his immense fortune has been made in the last few years by the rise of Omaha real estate, caused by public improvements and by the investments in substantial buildings by men of moderate means. Mr. Kountze ought to be very thankful to the men who have done so much towards making real estate worth something in Omaha. After he gets his six-story building finished I hope he will conclude to put up several more such structures."

Omaha as a Show Town.

"Theatrical people all say Omaha is one of the best show towns in the United States," said Manager Boyd, of the opera house. "A few weeks ago Kelly & Mason's 'Tigers' came here from Colorado broke. They had been playing the Colorado circuit to losing business for two weeks. Even in Denver and Leadville they lost money. Coming to Omaha they played to a big house, and had money left after paying all back salaries. They were followed by Haverley's minstrels, who had also lost money in Colorado. The minstrels played here two nights, to a large audience each night, and pulled out with money ahead. The Emma Abbott troupe gave three performances here and took in over $2,000. All this shows that times are getting better in Omaha. People as a rule do not go to the theater unless they are flush."

Going to Star.

The best singer in the Emma Abbott opera troupe is Laura Bellini," said a gentleman who is well posted. "She is going to have a company of her own next season. Miss Bellini is a sister of Mrs. Milton Nobles, whose husband has made a mint of money out of his 'Phœnix,' and 'Love and Law.' He proposes to supply the funds to put Miss Bellini on the road with a good opera company."

The Change at the Shops.

"I hope that Mr. Hackney, the newly appointed superintendent of the motive power and rolling stock department," said a Union Pacific shopman, "will not run in a lot of his friends from the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. He will find the men now in the Union Pacific shops all faithful and experienced employes. While some changes may be thought advisable, I don't think Mr. Hackney will find it necessary to make a clean sweep of the heads of sub-departments and the bosses."

Sign of Good Times.

"I notice that small change is rather scarce," said the observing barber. "Our customers generally have nothing smaller than fifty-cent pieces, but have plenty of dollars and five-dollar bills. Quarters, dimes and nickles are very scarce. I have always noticed that a scarcity of small change always precedes flush times. So I conclude now that better times are near at hand."

Butterine.

"Is there much butterine sold in Omaha?" asked a BEE representative of a well-known grocer. "I should say there is. It is my belief that nearly every grocer in town sells it, and if you are not very emphatic and explicit in your demand for butter the chances are that you will get butterine. You can just say in this connection that not one person in ten can tell butterine from butter. They use it at my boarding-house, and I like it just as well as creamery butter. A great many of the boarding house keepers palm it off on their boarders for butter. So also do some of the hotels."

The Old Settler.

"The old settlers of Omaha were as a rule men of more than ordinary talent," said a prominent citizen; "so far as I can observe they are among the leading men of the city to-day, and they have no superiors among the men who have located here in later years. For instance, among the lawyers Poppleton, Woolworth, Wakely, Doane and Estabrook—all old-timers—are to-day considered at the head of the Omaha bar. Wakely is regarded as one of the ablest judges in the west. Poppleton and Woolworth have a reputation extending far beyond local limits. Among the old-time doctors we have Peck and Peabody, who hold a high place in the profession, and are the equals of any of the later physicians. So you can go on through the whole list of the professions and occupations, and you will find that the old settler holds his own with the newcomers. The pioneer period brought to Nebraska energetic, vigorous men, who came here to set their stakes and grow up with the country. Many of them have passed away, but while they lived they were among the prominent citizens. Those who remain are still in the front rank."

LITERARY NOTES.

The December Outing is an interesting number of that excellent magazine. It has a varied table of contents, among which we notice a contribution by Hon. J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, entitled "Arbor Day." It is full of instructive statistics, besides much entertaining information concerning the spread of the annual tree-planting on Arbor Day, an "institution" which was originated and first established in Nebraska by Mr. Morton, and which has since found its way into fifteen other states. Thomas Stevens carries us through Slavonia and Servia in his descriptive journey, "Around the World on a Bicycle," and by his charming description of the life and homes of the two countries adds materially to his reputation as an observant traveler. The adventures of a camping party on Lake A-go-ge-bic, Michigan, affords material for a highly interesting paper. "Nature in Poetry and Art" is well written, as is also a clever narrative of "A Journalistic Episode." There are other clever articles, which, with the numerous artistic illustrations, make up one of the most attractive issues that we have over seen of this magazine.

The Worthington company, of New York, has just issued "Ring-Around-a-Rosy—A Dozen Little Girls." It is not only the best child's book of the year, but we think it the handsomest book of its kind ever issued from the American press. Whoever will examine Ring-Around-a-Rosy, by Miss Mary A. Lathbury, an artist who is regarded as the most perfect portrayer of child-life, must acknowledge the power of these exquisite drawings, their truthfulness to nature, their softness and poetry, which enchants the eye and captivates the heart. The American girl never looked more beautiful than on the pages of Miss Lathbury's book, which is beautifully bound in chromo-lithographic covers.

Worthington's Annual, for 1886, reflects great credit upon the publisher, R. Worthington, of New York. It is a handsomely illustrated volume of 230 pages, and is something that will be highly prized by every child who has learned to read and to enjoy pictures. It contains upwards of 500 engravings by the best artists, and the colored illustrations especially are of a very attractive character. The Annual is a veritable picture gallery from beginning to end for the young folks. In addition to the pictures the youthful reader will find in the Annual a series of interesting stories, biographies, papers on natural history, all specially written for the young. No better holiday present for a bright child could be selected than Worthington's Annual.

White, Stokes & Allen, of New York, have issued an instructive and amusing book for the little folks, entitled, "State and Pencil People." It is for sale in Omaha by J. S. Caufield. The pictures, which are drawn in white marks on a black ground to represent slate and pencil drawings, are by F. Opper, the well-known artist and caricaturist, and the accompanying verses are by Emma Opper. This work will prove very useful in teaching children how to draw, and at the same time will afford them much amusement.

Now This is Really Cruel.

Fremont Tribune.

Omaha still continues to build "air line" railways through northwest Nebraska. That they are air lines is attested by the fact that they are pure wind.

Bismarck's Briskness.

Alta California.

Mr. Bismarck is ordering folks out of Germany as if he owned the country in fee simple and had charge of all "keep off the grass" signs.

Pity the Japanese Husbands.

New York World.

The adoption of western civilization in Japan may now be considered complete. The ladies of Tokio are ordering their dresses from Paris.

Candidate for a Coroner's Jury.

Chicago News.

Edwin Arnold's poem on "The Secret of Death," is a scholarly production, and doubtless would entitle Mr. Arnold to special consideration as a candidate for a coroner's jury in Missouri.

A Sacrilegious Act.

Leavenworth Times.

Some scoundrel poured a quantity of whisky in the baptistry of an Indiana church recently, and during the next three days 500 men joined the church, and several of them insisted on being immersed seven times a day.

The Lauer Tragedy.

North Bend Flail.

There was too much system in it for accidental homicide. There is no reasonable man that will believe that had he made a mistake of that kind and killed a wife for whom he had entertained even ordinary regard, for a burglar, that he would have left her, like a brute, where she had fallen until the coroner could be called. We say there was too much method there.

Wild West Criticising Wild West.

Butte City (M. T.) Miner.

The proposed motto of the new state of Dakota is—"By God the People Rule." An abrupt reading of the line has a startling sound, and in print a comma would have a most blasphemous effect. It is an awkward and bungling sentence at best. The substitution of "through" for "by" would have improved it somewhat.

The Bee as a Metropolitan Journal.

North Platte Telegraph.

The BEE is the only one of the metropolitan journals of the state that makes the publishing of newspapers their principal business. The result is that it is far superior to any of its rivals in everything that goes to make up a metropolitan newspaper. And it is the only one of the big dailies in the state that does not go into every hamlet in the state with drummers and compete with the country press for the pittance of job printing that rightly belongs to the local printing offices. Success to the BEE should be the refrain of the country press.

Mr. Hendricks' Personal Habits.

The life and personal habits of Vice President Hendricks at the national capital were simple and democratic. He occupied two very pleasant but extremely modest rooms at Willard's hotel, on the third floor, back. There was no ostentation in his person or in his manner of receiving visitors. He was always good-natured, soft of speech, gentle of touch and of the most forbearing disposition of any man in public life. He would sit listen to some old political bore with the greatest patience in the world, and the result was that a good many of that class were frequently found at his rooms. He had no such thing as what is commonly understood as private life. At home, in Washington and elsewhere he was a public character, and he permitted himself no seclusion. Here he never rested a moment except in bed. Nor did he hide himself away or dodge his responsibilities as a public man, but walked the streets and sauntered through his hotel lobby and responded cheerfully to those who accosted him. In his rooms Mrs. Hendricks relieved him of the necessity of entertaining to a great extent. She knew every politician from her state and was thoroughly up in national politics as well, and drew general attention to herself, while he would nod his smiling approval from a convenient sofa, only interjecting a few words now and then. Every evening while in his rooms these interviews would be repeated from the time he came in till the minute he went to bed, and even then he would sometimes respond to the urgent knock of some correspondent who desired to ask him a question. He was very abstemious in his personal living, never touching strong drink or tobacco and indulging lightly in wine on occasions. In his dress he was plain and unaffected and but for his wife would have been even careless. Mr. Hendricks wore himself out in the canvass of 1884 and had never recovered from the disastrous inroad of debility caused by his hurculean effort to save his own state to the democratic party. His condition was noticeable to his old friends here, who frequently alluded to it with many misgivings. None of them, however, imagined that he would fall so soon beneath the stroke of death.

The Misery of Money.

Cassell's Family Magazine for December: "'Mr. So-and-so,' a friend of mine told me the other day, 'is barely forty-five yet, and already wealthy, I believe,' he added with a burst of enthusiastic admiration. 'He will die worth a million.'

"'And the more fool he!' I could not help saying. 'Die worth a million, will he? If he could live worth a million there might be some sense in it. But what good is the wealth to him dying? What good all the gold he has rendered himself prematurely old in gathering? Will that million of money—the whole of it—gain for him success over pain? Will it buy for him an extra hour of life? No! In my humble opinion there is no creature more to be pitied than your misery would-be millionaire who toils and groans behind his desk in a dusty city—who pores by day over musty ledgers, and dreams of gold and shares at night in his bed. He cannot be a happy man in the true sense of the word; nor can he be a healthy man—he has no time to be either. The best that can be said for such a mode of existence is that he is living for others—living for those who come after him. He is a self-made man, people tell you. Yes, a self made man and a self made martyr.'"

"I think I can follow the drift of your thoughts," said Captain H——. "You would have people——"

"I would have people," I said, seeing that he hesitated—"I would have people live rationally and temperately—neither neglecting exercise, fresh air not sleep, and obeying all hygienic laws, not only for their own sakes, because life with health is a pleasant thing, but for the sake of the friends and relatives who will sadly miss them when gone, and also for sake of insuring themselves accidents apart—years spent in comfort and a happy death. I would have people spend a quiet moment or two in considering their latter end, and familiarizing themselves with the inevitable, and I would have them be prepared to die, from even a worthy point of view. How often have I not heard men exclaim, when told there was little hope of their being restored to health, 'Oh! but I am not ready to die yet. I have work to do in the world. I have work unfinished that must be done.' And so on, ad the same vein and same strain."

"And yet you would not have people always thinking—or even, perhaps often thinking—and moping over the inevitable."

"I would not have them mope at all nor even think gloomily of it. I tell you that, once the thought is faced, it loses all its terrors, and we are able to look beyond. The fear of death is, I maintain, in itself a disease, and I, as a physician, am but proposing a prophylactic for the trouble. Only make it a habit to occasionally commune with your own heart, to look sometimes inward and not always outward, and you will enjoy none the less, while the end thereof will be peace and calmness."

EDUCATIONAL.

There are 300 colleges in the union.

An agricultural school for girls has been established in France.

Twenty-eight students of Brown university teach in the evening schools of Providence and its vicinity.

In the German universities there are now 157 professors over 80 years of age, of whom 122 continue to give lectures.

A movement is on foot to "improve" Eton by replacing some of the oldest buildings by enlarged modern structures.

Two lady school teachers at Kingston, N. Y., are sharpshooters, and can send a bullet at twenty yards. They ought to be able to teach the young idea how to shoot.

A school house containing 180 children was emptied in a minute and a half, without least disorder, in Springfield last week after an alarm of fire; but the pupils had often been drilled for it.

Nearly one-half of the 608 students in Hampton institute are girls. Of the whole number 139 students are Indians. Over 200 applications for admission were refused last year on account of a lack of room.

Cornell college educates one student free from each of the 128 assembly districts in New York, the choice to be made from competitive examinations of the students in the various schools, academies and seminaries.

The Zoological museum at Cambridge, Mass, which Agassiz began in 1858 on a gift of $50,000, now represents an investment in buildings, etc., of over seven hundred thousand dollars, and has $600,000 of invested funds.

The Yale college catalogue has been issued and shows that the total number of students in all branches of the university is 1,670—110 in the theological school, 28 in the medical, 62 in the law, 43 graduate students, 53 academic undergraduates, 251 in the scientific school, and 48 in the school of the fine arts.

M. Goblet, the French minister of public instruction, has lately issued a decree according to which the price of tuition of children coming after the eldest will be lowered according to their number, and if five brothers be sent to the same school, the entire cost of the youngest one's teaching will be remitted.

REMINISCENCES OF GRANT.

His Experiences and Traits of Character Talked About by General O. O. Howard.

Gen. Howard, who has recently been in Kansas City, delivered a lecture here on Tuesday night last, of which the Kansas City Times says: "It was a familiar talk that gave inside glimpses of the character of the dead soldier-statesman. After being introduced by Secretary Hatch of the Y. M. C. A., the speaker detailed the early life of Grant through his West Point and Mexican war experiences. The account of his entrance upon active duty and personal reminiscences of the campaign about Chattanooga were deeply interesting. The imperturbability and self-command of Grant were shown in several incidents that have never been published. His capacity for friendship, his aversion to profanity, his love of domestic life are all brought out by story and narrative of personal observations. Replying to the question as to whether Grant was a Christian, the answer was that tried by the morality of the commandments, those who said he was not would need to show an equal reverence and law-obeying spirit in themselves to judge. The lecturer earnestly contended that it was not luck that made Grant, but a confidence in an overruling power that gave purpose to all that he did.

At the close of the lecture General Howard was warmly greeted by many of his comrades in the service.

Previous to the lecture the male chorus from the Philharmonic society sang "Comrades in Arms" in a thrilling manner that called forth hearty applause.

After General Howard closed he was warmly greeted by many old soldiers who had served with him during the war.