

THE DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS. E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

FLOWERS worn on the corsage or carried in the hand have gone out of fashion in New York. This will be good news to the unpaid tailors of the metropolis.

GRAND ISLAND stock has risen several points since Senator Van Wyck has introduced a bill for a hundred thousand dollar public building in that thriving city.

DR. MILLER is not a square dealer. He deals from the bottom of the pack whenever he gets an opportunity. His double-dealing method in letter-writing proves that.

CHESTS are now in style. The Herald should promptly swing into line. We suggest a cipher dispatch couchant on a pork barrel rampant with the motto, "I endorse no man."

The Herald admits that "doubtless Morton is at work," but adds, "where is the fragrance of it all?" Has he become infatuated and imprudent? We give it up. Ask us something easy.

MANY of the Missouri Pacific annuals that are being distributed in the First congressional district by Church Howe are being returned to him. "Try not the pass," the old man said. It won't work in this district.

DURING fourteen years consumers in this country have been taxed \$117,371,000 as the result of the enormous tariff on steel rails. All this money has gone into the hands of protected rail-makers and has been added to the cost of our facilities for transportation.

SOME people think Dr. Miller is in Washington, but we are led to believe he is in Omaha. The Herald's savage assault upon Inspector Robinson, to whom it applies the epithets of skunk, ruffian, infamous blackguard, rascal, character-assassin and chancerous exorcism, would indicate that the doctor is at home—perfectly so. The elegance of expression is peculiarly the doctor's own.

HANCOCK'S death reduces the list of living ex-candidates for presidential honors to six. Of the republicans only John C. Fremont, Rutherford B. Hayes, and James G. Blaine survive, while all the democrats are dead save Horatio Seymour, Samuel J. Tilden and Grover Cleveland. It is a remarkable fact that eight candidates nominated more recently than Fremont are dead, and that both candidates in 1876 still live, while the two nominated four years later are gone from earth.

WHEN the change in the house rules was agitated the public was informed that a division of the appropriation bills into separate committees would greatly hasten the work of reporting those measures to congress for action. More than two months have passed but only one, the pension bill, has been reported and this comes from Mr. Randall's committee. It is noted that in the short session of the Forty-seventh congress ten of the bills, and in the short session of the Forty-eighth, eight of them had been reported before this date in February.

The advantages of manual training as an adjunct to theoretical education are now generally admitted, and a number of our larger cities have added courses in handicraft to the usual school curriculum. In New York, owing to the failure of the board of education to provide for manual training, a number of prominent educators and merchants have carried on a school of this nature by private subscription. The course includes mathematics, languages, natural sciences, geometry, drawing, carpentry, printing, blacksmithing and decorating. The pupils are boys, but classes of girls are received twice a week in the gymnasium and thirty-three pupils and has a machine plant worth \$10,000. Omaha has started in a small way a course in manual training, and the results are so satisfactory that there is every reason why the facilities should be extended.

The plans of the Union Pacific for railroad extensions in Nebraska have not been made public, but General Manager Callaway is reported as hinting that his recent purchases of rails will lay 400 miles of new track and that a large portion of this amount will be planted in Nebraska. It will not do for the Union Pacific managers to wait for the passage of the Hoar bill before meeting the competition which is tapping their territory at a score of points. Both the Burlington and the Northwestern systems are aggressively pushing into and across the country north of the Platte which for years the Union Pacific claimed and held as its own peculiar property. The transcontinental traffic is now divided up among four competitors, the Denver and Colorado business is split into half a dozen pieces and the cattle carrying trade has passed into other hands. If the Union Pacific permits its local business to be wrested from its control, it might as well shut up shop at once. For these reasons we incline to the belief that the instinct of self preservation will force the company to extensive building in Nebraska during the coming season. Notwithstanding the repeated sworn statements of Tom Kimball to the legislature that the local business of the Union Pacific scarcely pays expenses, the government directors seem to be convinced to the contrary and are urging continued extensions of local lines in order to save the road from bankruptcy.

Here's a Pretty How-to-do.

For a man who has retired from politics Church Howe is pretty handy with a railroad pass-book. In his capacity as a Missouri Pacific contractor he has moved the executive department of that railway from St. Louis to North Auburn, Neb., and this explains why he is flooding the First congressional district with annual passes, accompanied with the following laconic note: "Executive department Missouri Pacific railway, North Auburn, Neb., Feb. 13, 1886. Dear Sir: Please acknowledge receipt of enclosed. Yours truly, Church Howe." We congratulate the citizens of North Auburn upon the removal of the Missouri Pacific headquarters to that place, but if Church Howe expects to reach congress by the Missouri Pacific route he will find himself sidetracked. The wholesale distribution of annuals will not give him the right of way to Washington. His generosity is a little too thick, and some of the passes which he has placed in Omaha, where he thought they would do the most good, are being returned to him. Mr. Howe is a very cunning politician, but we advise him not to re-enter the arena of active politics after having announced his retirement. Whether the Missouri Pacific management will permit its annual pass-books to be used for Church Howe's political schemes remains to be seen.

Wages of Wives.

The New York Sorosis have come to the revolutionary opinion that wives should be paid regular wages by their husbands for performing household labors and carrying household responsibilities. The subject opens up a wide field of distressing possibilities. Of course the bargain for compensation would have to be made before marriage. Otherwise a number of men would be heartless enough to decline to enter into such an engagement after the nuptial knot was firmly fastened. The embarrassment of conducting negotiations for the payment of labor to be performed in the future with no definite knowledge of how extensive it was to be or how capable the employe was to perform it, can at once be seen. Some one would be very likely to get the best of the bargain, and the knowledge of this fact would add another cause of irritation to the usual amenities of married life. Naturally, disagreements as to terms would arise, and if an arbitrator were called in the mother-in-law would certainly be on hand to place her estimate on the value of her daughter's services. The ardent lover and prospective husband could not well decline the decision whatever it might be, or secure release from the engagement if it turned out to be a bad bargain. The Sorosis seem to have made no provision for rises and falls in the home labor market or for a sliding scale of wages adjusted to the emptiness or fullness of the husband's pocketbook. The question of the frequency of payment, whether weekly or monthly, now so freely discussed in the Massachusetts mills, is not settled in advance here as it should be. In fact, the decision of the New York sisters is made upon such indefinite terms that its adoption generally would be quite a domestic misfortune. Unless all the conditions and qualifications of this scheme are more clearly defined we must decline to endorse it on behalf of our readers. The labor problem is complicated sufficiently at present without adding to it the certainty of strikes in the parlor, lookouts in the front hall, and coercion in the dining room, all of which would follow the general adoption of the plan proposed.

Other Lands Than Ours.

Parliament stands adjourned until the 8th inst., in order to afford the members of the cabinet taken from the commons an opportunity to obtain a re-election. The recess has been marked by three notable events, the speech of Mr. Morley on the policy of the government, the rioting in London, and the reported split in the Irish parliamentary party. Mr. Morley's speech boldly proclaimed that coercion had failed in the past and that the government would now adopt the only policy by which the great problem can be solved. He intimated that the first step would be a bill introduced by Mr. Gladstone to stop evictions in Ireland, that this would be followed by home rule and land purchase bills, the two being related to each other, as were the franchise and redistribution of seats measure. The success of the latter bills, one a conservative and the other a liberal measure, will give prestige to the independent home rule and land purchase bills. A great deal of curiosity is excited as to the scope of Irish legislation now maturing in the mind of Mr. Gladstone. The use of the national credit in buying small holdings, the strict limitation of evictions and the scheme for small parcels to sell off their estates in small parcels, are the main features of the Gladstonian plan as understood by his political friends. Such a plan of returning a people to the soil is nothing more nor less than a social and economic revolution brought about by the point of the pen in-

stead of the sword. When the public demanded a railway from London to Edinburgh, certain lands were condemned and a way secured. The question is, how will it work to condemn the whole land system of a grand division of the empire in order that a people may have the right of way? This is indeed an advance ground, but is much better and more just than Prince Bismarck's plan of first buying a people out and then kicking them out. It means Ireland for the Irish, politically and economically, local government and local ownership of land.

The London riots of Monday and Tuesday will no doubt prove a serious embarrassment to the government when it meets next week. The Tories are preparing to ply it with questions as to the efficiency of the home office, which failed to suppress the mob before it had damaged property to the amount of a half a million dollars, and there will be strong pressure brought upon the ministry to provide prompt means for furnishing work to the unemployed by the expenditure of large sums of money in public improvements. As this means fresh taxation, the probability of further separation of the whig party interest from the radicals is imminent.

The vote of the French chamber of deputies to sell the crown jewels, and to devote the proceeds to the establishment of homes for aged workmen, is good poetic justice and fair enough democracy. The hard hands of the people earned the money that bought these treasures, and they can well be turned to account now that crowns are no longer the fashion in France. The vote is a particularly characteristic declaration of confidence also in the republic.

All seems quiet along the Balkans for the present, at least. A Turco-Bulgarian agreement has been entered into, which confirms the appointment of Prince Alexander as permanent governor of eastern Roumelia; provides for mutual help to repel a foreign invasion, and gives Turkey control of some Mussulman villages in Roumelia by means of a commission appointed under the sanction of Prince Alexander. In other respects the agreement is drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Berlin treaty. Meanwhile the Greek government, replying to the second note from the powers, say it considers any restraint offered to the disposal of the Hellenic forces incompatible with Greek independence, and therefore declines responsibility for an eventual conflict. Turkey supports the demand of Bulgaria for a war indemnity from Serbia.

The general elections in Canada take place within the next two weeks, and, like the people of the parent country, the Canadians have to deal with a new election law. Heretofore, it seems, people who earned their living in one place and lived in another have been enjoying the advantage of a double suffrage. They could vote on their incomes in the city, for instance, and on their residence qualifications in the suburbs. The new law does away with this peculiarity and confines the franchise exclusively to the residence district.

In view of the expulsion of 30,000 Russian and Austrian Poles from the eastern provinces of Prussia, and Bismarck's declaration that the Prussian government intends to drive out the large Polish land-owners by buying up their estates and converting them into small holdings at a perpetual rental, it may be of some interest to know the proportion the Polish population bears to the total population in their respective districts. There are in all 12,684,000 Poles, of whom 7,000,000 live in Russia, 3,200,000 in Austria and 2,484,000 in Prussia. In the latter country only the four eastern provinces are inhabited by Poles, and in only one of them—Posen—are they in the majority, the proportion being: In East Prussia, 1,484,000 Germans, 260,000 Poles; West Prussia, 926,000 Germans, 470,000 Poles; Silesia, 810,000 Germans, 890,000 Poles; Silesia, 3,168,000 Germans and 740,000 Poles; in the aggregate 6,348,000 Germans and 2,450,000 Poles, or seventy-two Germans to twenty-eight Poles in a hundred. As will be seen, the German population outnumbers the Polish nearly three to one, and it appears strange that, such being the case, the moral weight and influence of the majority, assisted as it is by its higher civilization, should not be sufficient to germanize the minority, and that so broad measures as the expulsion of whole families—widows and even orphans—involving the destruction of great business interests, should have been found necessary.

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We'll put him from the steamer and We'll hold him to the heart; We'll dine and sup and ball him; We'll read the constitution art; We'll fill his bill and pay his bill; For grub and boat and car; We'll name his collar, cut and coat From this potential star.

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The Women Who Work.

The chapter of the recent report of Commissioner Charles F. Peck, of the state bureau of statistics of labor, which he has devoted to "Working Women, their Trades, Wages, Homes and Social Conditions," presents a pitiful picture of misery and degradation in this city that is a disgrace to civilization. In all trades, as the report shows, except a few in which the female laborers are organized, man is given the advantage in work and wages over the woman, and all such contingencies a temporary lack of work and partial cutting down of wages are borne by the weaker sex.

In the sewing trades particularly discrimination against women's work is distressing. The report informs us that in many of the branches women are working sixteen hours per day and earning thereby only a sufficient pittance to keep body and soul together in the most squalid and bare surroundings. Commissioner Peck shows that a sewing woman is obliged to compete, not only with those of her own sex who sew for home occupation, with inmates of charitable institutions, who work for nearly nothing, but with men regardless of their labor, but with a large army of sewing men, who are better paid for the same work, or who hire her and make her earn their wages as well as his. The report instances the tailor's trade in particular, and shows that out of her pitifully small wages the woman pays for the gas, rent and insurance, and she avoids the work of the manufacturer and the two middlemen—the contractor and the "sweater"—all three of whom virtually live upon her labor.

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Eugene Field Wants a Consulship.

Maj. Eugene Field, of Illinois, formerly of Missouri, will, it is understood, make application for a consulship in some quiet place like Nice, where he can complete his forthcoming book of short stories. Unfortunately, Mr. Field is a republican, but his brilliant services to the people of Missouri as a war

formed the basis of Grant's assertion against Wallace for his failure to participate in the first day's fight at Shiloh. Notwithstanding the partial retraction by Gen. Grant just before his death of his former criticism of Wallace, Gen. Rowley believed and strenuously maintained whenever questioned upon the subject, that had this division commander obeyed the orders he personally gave him, he could have gotten his force, composed as it was of men of experienced troops, on to the field in ample time to have participated in the first day's battle and prevented the disastrous defeat sustained by the union army under Grant. This opinion is supported by General Rawlins and McPherson, who were sent by Grant to hunt up Wallace and ascertain the cause of his failure to observe the orders he had previously sent him.

Latest Tidings of Friendship.

When Gen. Grant was in Galena during the greater part of 1880, he made Judge Rowley's office his headquarters, and was almost the constant companion of his old military secretary, who latterly was the custodian for a time of most of the presents given