## THE DAILY BEE.

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CORRESPONDENCE:

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

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.

CRESTS 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 fruitage of it all? Has he become infecund and impuissant?" 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 \$117,271,000 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, ruflian, infamous blackguard, rascal, characterassassin and chancrous excrescence, 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 sight 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 among separate committees would greatly hasten the work of reporting these 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. Randali'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 handiwork 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 scroll-sawing room. The school numbers thirty-three pupils and has a machine plant worth \$10,000. Omaha has started in a small way a course in mauual 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 the government would now adopt 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 di vided 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 bankruptey.

Here's a Pretty Howe-dy-do. For a man who has retired from poli-

ties 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. -, 1836. 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 Howeexpects 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 bim. 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

Wages of Wives.

to be seen.

Missouri Pacific management will per-

mit its annual pass-books to be used for

Church Howe's political schemes remains

The New York Sorosis have come to the revolutionary opinion that wives should be paid regular wages by their husbands 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 con ducting negotiations for the payment of labor to be performed in

future with no definite knowledge of how extensive it was to be or how capable the employe was to perform it, can at once been 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, lockouts in the front hall, and coercion in the dining room, all of which would follow the general adoption of the plan pro-

> posed. WE are forced to take issue with the Herald upon the value of a wood block pavement laid on plank and sand. Even conceding that the blocks are of the best, the foundation evenly laid, and the topping of blocks properly constructed, the life of such a pavement is short. It soon ruts and sags and is more difficult to replace in its original condition than if the foundation were a rigid one. The best wood pavement in the world is used in London with the blocks thoroughly creosoted, laid on a concrete base, with water-tight joints. All other wooden pavements have proved in the end unsatisfactory in all cases where travel is heavy or frequent repairs to underlying pipes have been necessary. The grave objections to a wooden pavement are its porosity which causes it to retain moisture and fluids, its short life, the difficulty of repairing it properly, and the trouble which it makes when changes are required in the water and gas mains below its foundation. The conclusions of the best paving experts are that stone is the most durable paving material, the easiest to repair, and the most convenient to disturb and replace, that asphalt takes the second place in these particulars and that wood falls into line last. For all this, wooden pavements have the heavy advantage of cheapness and of noiselessness. The best laid wooden pavements will last for from five to eight years on streets of moderate travel.

> > 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. Morely 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 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 interdependent 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 to force landlords 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-

4.4

stead of the sword. When the public demanded a railway from London to Edinburg, 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 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 property 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 workingmen, 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 free 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 Servia.

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 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, 3,230,000 in Austria and 2,454,000 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 majorty, the proportion being: In East Prussia, 1,434,000 Germans, 350,000 Poles; West Prussia, 936,000 Germans, 470,000 Poles; Posen, 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.

After many months of exasperating warfare, conducted in guerrilla fashion, and at an immense expenditure of money and with great loss of life, the French have at last concluded a treaty with Madagascar, a consummation that might have been reached without spending a dollar or losing a life. It now remains to be seen how long the French will be able to maintain in Madagascar a doubtful advantage gained at such cost, against the combined intrigues of English and German agents.

There is no doubt some truth in the report that there is an Austro-German movement quietly gathering strength for union with the German empire. The steady absorption of Slav races by the Hapsburg dynasty has disturbed the German subjects of Franz Josef, and Bismarck has given every encouragement to the Austro-German desire for unity. Indeed, his persistent programme has been to give Austria every opportunity to extend her bounds into the Balkan peninsula and make her a Slav power. When the proper time arrives the German-speaking provinces in the west will be taken into Fatherland without much

ceremony. Mr. Gladstone's accession to power is not unlikely to strengthen the purpose of the Greeks not to be quiet without a large accession of territory from Turkey. On more than one occasion he has expressed himself as favorable to the extension of Macedonia, and his well-known partiality for Greece will encourage them to hope and act. Yet when asked by the people of Athens what advice he would give Greece in the present conjecture, he very strongly dissuaded them from acting counter to the representations of the great powers. There may be a war, and the powers may or may not leave Turkey | services to the people of Missouri as a war

garia. If there be a war, England at least will not unite in acts for the suppression of Greek claims and activities.

18 4 1 The German government proposes to make the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors in Germany a monopoly and constitute itself that monopoly. This is another long step in the direction of converting the empire into a huge despotism, but there is no doubt that the German people will submit to this new piece of tyranny as quietly as to preceding aggressions. There is not likely to be any material change in the policy of the Imperial government during the life of Emperor William, but the crown prince is said to be unfriendly to the chancellor. and it is barely possible that a change in policy may come with a change in sover-

eigns.
The fact that the Chinese emperor requests the pope to send a representative to the court of the Celestial kingdom is not an indication that China is being Christianized, but that its government is learning some of the tricks of civilized diplomacy. France is at present posing in the east as the guardian of Catholic interests, and the Chinese government has had enough of France and French interference. If the pope has a representative resident at Pekin, this august personage will have general supervision of Christians and Christian interests, and the influence of France will be greatly reduced. This is the real meaning of the emperor's invitation, which is therefore not intended as a hint that the millions of China are ready to turn from heathenism.

Is anybody in the First congressional district wants an annual pass over the Missouri Pacific, he can get it by applying to Church Howe, retired politician, executive department, Missouri Pacific railway," North Auburn, Neb.

INSPECTOR ROBINSON is evidently a hard case. He declines to back Postmaster Morgan of Kearney and was appointed under the last administration.

## CONGRESSIONAL GOSSIP.

Senator John F. Miller, of California, now dying, is worth \$6,000,000.

Senator Leland Stanford is put down as a staunch supporter of woman suffrage. Senator Chase, of Rhode Island, who Is a great cotton manufacturer, says raw cotton is dearer now than it was before the war.

Speaker Carlisle is a great joker. He seems to have appointed Mr. Dunn chairman on American shipbuilding because he hails from

A correspondent, writing of Senator Black burn, of Kentucky, says you don't have to wait till after dinner to find him in genial

Perry Belmont studies so hard that a corespondent says he has mental dyspepsia. He rides horseback occasionally and avoids society. Representative Henderson of South Caro-

lina advocates two sessions of congress yearly. Some men never know when they have enough. There are some hearty eaters in the house A number of them are confented with simple

bread and milk, but others are found ordering a full course of dinner. Congressman Tim Campbell, of New is said to furnish as much fun in Wa shington as Sunset Cox used to, though in a some-

what different way. Nearly all the senators, in pronouncing eulogies on Hendricks, read from manuscript, in a very nonotonous way. Spooner of Wisconsin was the notable exception.

When Senator Evarts sits down in the large chair specially provided for Senator Joe Brown, of Georgia, he is said to look like a very thin nubbin in a very big husk. Congressmen who are known to be opposed to further silver coinage are furiously berated

for not speaking out. They ought not to be blamed, however, for keeping their fingers from under a trip-hammer. Perry Belmont, of New York, is one of the most particular men who come into the house

restaurant. His order must be cooked exactly as he orders it, otherwise he will not touch the dish when its set before him. Speaker Carlisle has his meals served in the speaker's room. He is a dainty eater and while he consumes but little yet he is fond of a complete assortment. The speaker usually

washes it down with some rare old wines. Librarian Spofford says the congressmen generally draw on him for the writings of Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, Thomas Jefferson, old copies of the Federalist, and other works treating of constitutional subjects. They also read poetry, Shakspeare being the favorite.

Congressman Robertson, of Kentucky, is the oddest member about his food. He is extravagantly fond of onions. Usually he orders a large dish of these vegetables cut raw and eats them all with wonderful relish. No matter how crowded the house restaurant is Robertson always has an entire table to

> Our Foreign Trade. Buffalo Express.

At present we are supplying France with frogs. No doubt very soon we shall be shipping fogs to London.

> A Butler Reminiscense. Chicago Journal.

It will be recollected that Gen. Butler was one of the most conspicuous speculators in Credit Mobilier stock, when it was placed by Oakes Ames "where it would do the most good,"

Only One Cocktail.

Atlanta Constitution.

President Cleveland has been during most of his life "a man of the world" and a social drinker. Some fellow saw him taking a cocktail during the campaign and made a sensational dispatch about it. He was never much of a drinker, and now takes wine only at dinner and then in great moderation.

They Are Murderers.

Washington Star.
It will be difficult to explain why the outlaw Apache chief, Geronimo, should not be treated like any other cut-throat who gives himself up to pursuing justice when the chase behomes too hot. It is ridiculous to treat this bandit and his gang as a "nation." They are murderers.

> Howard and Terry. St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The death of Gen Hancock and the immi nent retirement of Gen. Pope will bring into the highest permanent rank in the army the only two brigadiers left in it who were so conspicuous for their services during the war as to have received the thanks of congress. The ranks of the heroes of the civil war have been sadly thinned in twenty years of peace.

Eugene Field Wants a Consulship.

St. Louis Republican. 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

to its fate as they did in the case of Bul- correspondent at Jefferson City should coun as something in his favor.

> About the Size of It. One L.L. D., F. R. G. S.,
> M. P., E. R. T. L.,
> With many other handles that
> I haven't time to tell,
> Came into Yankeedoodledum For money by his blow pon a most stupendous point lie'd have us all to know.

We pull him from the steamer and
We fold him to the heart;
We dine and sup and ball him
With the most consummate art;
We fill his till and pay his bill
For grub and boat and car;
We name the collar, cuff and coat
From this potential star,

The universities of fame Implore him to reveal
Implore him to reveal
That wonderful, gigantic thought
No mortal should conceal.
The halls are packed, the necks are craned,
The giant takes the floor And tells the great American That—two and two are four

The Women Who Work.

Acic York Commercial Advertiser. 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 disrimination against woman's work is disastrously common, and the report in-forms us that in many of the branches women are working sixteen hours per day and earning thereby only a sufficient pitiance to keep body and soul together for the other eight. Commissioner Peek 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 and are supported regardless of this 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 her own. The report instances the tailor's trade in particular, and shows hat out of her pitifully smail wages the woman pays for the gas, rent and insur-ance that are avoided by the manufac-turer and the two middlemen—the contractor and the "sweater"—all three of whom virtually live upon her labor.

The manufacturer of clothing gives his work in bulk to a contractor; the contractor lets it out in parts to various "sweaters"—so called because it is upon the veritable sweat of the working woman that they live-and these sweaters employ women at starvation rates to do the work that has passed through so many hands, each one grasping a greater percentage of payment than will come to the woman after the labor is complete. She takes the work to her miscrable tenement home, paying one-quarter of her earning for the use of a single wretched apartment, besides purchasing the machine with which labors, paying for the fuel and oil to warm and light her roem, and insurance on the material she works upon, less fire n the rookery she inhabits bring loss to ier taskmaster

She is paid \$1.50 per dozen for making rousers, and lifteen cents each for makng vests. Two women, by the utmost application, through long hours of labor, can make one lady's cloak, for which they will receive one dollar, or fifty cents

Commissioner Peck inadvertently entered a room on the attic floor of a wretched rookery in Hester street, where he found himself in the midst of a number of cloakmakers. He says 'The room was possibly ten feet square,

The room was possibly ten reet square,
The ceiling was low and slanting, and its
only source of light was through the begrimed panes of glass of a small gable
window opening out onto the roof. In
these cramped quarters were six women and four sewing machines. Piled up on the floor were stacks of clothes ready to put together. The air was stifling to one not acclimated to a temperature well up in the nineties and odoriferous with sewer gases. The women were scantily clad, their hair was unkempt, and their pale. abject countenances, as they bent over their work, formed a picture of physical suffering and want that I certainly have never seen before, and trust that I may never again be compelled to look upon They were working as if driven by some unseen power, but when I learned that they were enabled to earn but fifty cents for sixteen and perhaps more hours labor per day, it needed no further investigaion to convince me that the unseen power was the necessity of bread for their own and their children's mouths. Inquiry elicited the fact that the strong smell of sewer gas which seemed to permeate every crevice in the broken plaster that still clung in patches on the walls and filled the room with a ickening stench, came from the sink in an adjoining apartment. Curiosity led me to venture within this 'inside' room. It was without ventilation or light, save that which came through the door connecting it with the front room, and it was only after standing several minutes that I could distinguish the black lines of the walls and sink from which rose in clouds the deadly gas. Upon the floor was spread a mattress, which in appearance partook of the general fifth to be ance partook of the general filth to be found throughout the whole building from cellar up; and it was upon such a bed and in such quarters that three cloakmakers, tired and weary with the long day's work, and with a scanty, if any, supper, threw themselves down to sleep and awaited the coming day's awful toil for bread!"

Has Hugo, Tourguenieff, or Dickens ever drawn a picture of misery more terrible than this? An anonymous pamphlet, called "The Bitter Cry of Outcast London," two years ago, stirred the British metropolis as it had never been stirred before by a similar appeal; but that narrative did not contain a single instance of hardship or suffering so extreme as this related by the labor commissioner. If the report were published and distributed by some of our local charitable organizations, New York might be awakened to a sense of the oppression with which its working women are borne down.

A MONTE BOY. Youthful Manipulator of the Phres

Cards Who Fleeced Countrymen. New York Mail and Express: Every well-regulated club in this city, except Sorosis, is said to have its card table, and it will never be known how much money is lost and won at games of chance in single night, much less in a month or a year. An old gambling device has been newly introduced which the watchful pa-trolman has failed to suppress. This is nothing more or less than the game of three-card monte, which is being constantly played in the hall-ways of business houses in the down-town districts. Those who conduct the game are overgrown Italian boys, who carry blacking boxes on their shoulders as a pretense by which to deceive the police. For some time past a gentleman doing a large business in Park place was much annoyed by a gang of old and young men who crowded the entrance of his place. The olice were at last called in, but the gamblers' scouts gave them timely warning. Frank Georgor, one of the engineers of the business, was arrested and sent to the

work house. He made the astounding statement in court that his share of the three-card monte gain per diem rarely fell below \$7.

Before the youthful gambler was removed to his new quarters up the river a reporter had a talk with him. He is a bright-looking young fellow, and rather seemed to like his position, intimating that it would make him a hero among his fellows. He was born in Oak street, this city, and speaks English well, but with a foreign accent. According to his statement he is nearly 18 years of age, although he looks five years younger, and has been engaged in the three-card monte game for over eight years, during which time he has made money enough to bring dozens of his relatives to this country, and from whom in course of time he gets his money back with a handsome bonus or interest.

"There are as many as fifty Italians that I know of engaged in this business. They all earry blacking-boxes, so as to deceive the cops. The reason we used to congregate in the hallways of warehouses was that it was easy to get away. Some would go up stairs as if looking for a customer, and others would walk out boldly as though they had just fin-ished a job."

"What class of people played most with you?" was asked. "Different kinds. Young clerks and bookkeepers patronized us largely. Some of those are only paid once a week, and the way we used to get them was this. Just before their pay day we would let them win a stake or two, but you bet we got it back when pay day came. The hangers on at Washington market are also great lovers of the game, and we used to skin them beautifully."

"Is it true that you used to make from \$7 to \$10 a day as your share?" "It is, and sometimes between four of us we had \$100 to divide. That doesn't come often. During the Christmas holi days was our best time."

You were arrested for swindling some Jerseymen. How did you succeed with

"They are easily gulled. You shuffle the cards slowly at first, show him the ace a few times, and he becomes so certain that he can pick it out that he will wager anything from his boots to the quid of tobacco in his mouth that he can name the card. Then they are easily managed, and, by letting them win once or twice, but taking it from them again, they go away contented, saying that it is their unlucky day."

"Are there any of your patrons who win often from you?"
"There is a butcher in Washington Market that we had to rule out, but we made lots of money from countrymen in

DIARY OF A BURGLAR.

He Put Down the Rich Places of

Earth as Fast as He Spotted Them. N. Pollard was arrested the other night in Pittsburg for burglary. In his pocket was found a queer diary and book of ref-erence. The mind of the writer seemed to run on the rich places of the earth. Diamond, turquoise and gold mines are jumbled up curiously with the residences

of many rich men, both native and for eign. The volume, an ordinary-looking book, is prefaced with the statement: I have thought it necessary to write my name and address taking into con-sideration the uncertainty of human life. I was born in Burgessville, Oxford county, Canada, (the present residence of my father, Alfred Pollord) in the year (9th of March) 1866 and was christened Norman Clark Polland.

This is followed by assertions to the effect that in the valley of the Santee river in Peru, is a great gravevard very ancient. Also, the statement that Miss Nelly Harrison goes to Boston once a month from New York. A personal ex-

perience is related as follows: In the year 1885 it became necessary to go to a hospital. I found that the different nations were represented as follows: Ireland, 13; America, 8: Germany; 5; England, 1; Scotland, 1; Canada, 1.

The richest man in the world is Han Qua, living in Canton, China. Frankfort-on-the-Main has more rich people than any other city of the same

John W. Clark, Third and Market streets, McKeesport, has a very old book, if he has not disposed of it. Gold and silver bought at 1,642 Ninth avenue, third flat, New York. Just beyond the Lorimer street bridge,

in Denver, is a shop for the manufacture Human hair, bought at 60 Market street,

George Kabrick, a very rich man, lives on Knobley Mountain, Mineral county, W. Vu. Tejinco is the diamond field of Brazil. Twenty-five miles from Santa Fe, N. M., in the Cuillo Mountains is a turquoise

In the empire of Anam the Emperor keeps his money and treasure in hollow logs in a pond with alligators.
The authorities think that Pollard is wanted in the east, but not so far east as

all that. GRANT'S MILITARY SECRETARY. The Death of Gen. Rowley, the Intimate Friend of the Old Commander.

Gen.Wm. R.Rowley, of Galena, Ill., who died in Chicago on the 9th inst., was the last of the members of Gen. Grant's original staff during the rebellion. Gen. Rowley was probably more intimate with Gen. Grant from the time the latter en-tered the army in 1861 to the date of his death, than any other person outside of the old chief's immediate family. Their first acquaintance was dated from the night when the historic war meeting was held in Galena—April 16, 1861—at which (the then) Capt. Grant presided. On the following day Rowley and John A. Raw-lins, fired by the war spirit, set out for the patriotic little town of Hanover to hold a meeting similar to the one they had attended at Galena, and to open an enlistment roll for volunteers. They were accompanied by Capt. Grant, who rode out with them for the purpose of aiding by his presence as an ex-military man to further the interests of the gathering. It was on this night that Grant indulged in his remarkable prophecy concerning the rebellion inaugurated by the south against the north. the south against the north.
On the way home, according to Gen.
Rowley's statement, the contest just then
opening was the chief subject of conversation, in which Rawlins and Rowley sation, in which Rawlins and Rowley engaged principally. Both maintained that lighting in their judgment would be of short duration, and that the rebels would sue for peace on almost any terms after the first decisive movement on the part of the federal government. "Grant," said Gen. Rowley in a recent interview on the subject, "remained silent and thoughtful during the greater part of the conversation, and when requested by Rawlins to express his opinion in regard to the subject under consideration, he replied, in a manner which strongly implied, in a manner which strongly im-pressed itself upon the minds of both myself and Rawlins, maintaining that the war would be a long and vigorous one, costing thousands upon thousands of

treasure." RECOLLECTIONS OF SHILOH. It was Gen. Rowley whom Grant sent to Crump's Landing on the morning of the first light at Shilob, with orders di-recting Lew Wallace to move his division into the field with all possible dispatch. The story of how he followed Wallace down the "Purdy road," leading directly away from the battle, and ultimately came up with the latter's division sen-siderably over five miles distant from their late biyouac at Crump's Landing. was told by Rowley some time ago, and

lives and millions upon millions

formed the basis of Grant's aspertion formed the basis of Grant's aspertion 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 always the parameter of the subject. der obeyed the orders he personally gave him, he could have gotten his force, composed as it was in the main of experienced roops, on to the field in ample time to have participated in the first day's battle tained by the union army under Grant. This opinion was shared by Generals Rawlius and McPherson, who were sent by Grant to hunt up Wallace and ascer-tain the cause of his failure to observe the orders he had previously sent him.

LATEST TOKENS OF PRIENDSHIP. When Gen. Grant was in Galena dur-ing the greater part of 1880, he made Judge Rowley's office his headquarters, and was almost the constant companion of his old military secretary. The latter was the custodian for a time of most of the presents given to Gen. Grant while he was traveling abroad, and which were stowed in the family residence here, and personally superintended the packing and shipping of the articles to their own-er in New York after the removal of the Grant family to that city. During the latter part of his old chief's illness he was furnished with almost daily reports from his sick-bed by Mrs. Grant and her son Fred, and was prevented from being with the General in his last hours by the protracted illness of Mrs. Rowley, and her ultimate death a days previous to the death of the general at Mount McGregor. The loss of his beloved wife, together with the death of his old chief, preyed upon nis mind, and being for from a physically vicence. being far from a physically vigorous man, he broke down under the weight of sadness with which his friends could plainly see he was overwhelmed, and died from ten to twenty years sooner than he would have done, in the opinion of those who know him well, had the circumstances above detaited been of a less trying nature.

RELIGIOUS.

Archbishop Gibbons of Baltimore, is to be nade a cardinal.

Forty-two per cent of the attendance at Michigan university are church members. The Fijians have just been celebrating the into the islands.

The latest catalogue of Andover Theological seminary has this summary: Resident li-centiates, 3; advanced class, 12; senior class, 15; middle class, 16; junior class, 15; total, A negro preacher in Cobb county, Ga., puts

A negro preacher in Cobb county, Ga., puts a definite amount of his salary debt on each member of the congregation and when they have no money he makes them work on his farm until they pay off the debt.

The bishop of the Catholic diocese of Fulda, George Kopp, has been appointed a life member of the upper house of the Prussian landtag. It is the first time a Catholic bishop has thus been honored by Prussia.

The Andover theological seminary has three Turkish students named Christakes Apostolus Derebey, Caspar Hagop Bulbulian and Hovhannes Kervork Santikian. The students think that their names are almost students think that their names are aln

Rev. Dr. Henry J. Van Dyke, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church in Brooklyn, has been called to the chair of systematic theology in the San Francisco seminary; but it is doubtful whether he severs his ties of thirty-three years' standing to go west.

The Presbyterian church at Loch Ranza. Arran, Seotland, finds if hard to get the kind of a minister it wants. The last candidate was dismissed in short order because he wilked with a frivolous gait. The elders said that his conversation was all right, but his walk was decidedly heretical.

Father Le Pallieur, founder of the famous and beneficent or of the Little Sisters of the and beneacht of of the Lattle Sisters of the Poor, is still living in Paris, where the order was started in 1840. His golden jubilee was celebrated last month. The first sister, Marie Augustine de la Compassion, is residing in the mother house. There are now 340 houses and nearly 4,000 sisters within the order.

and hearly 4,000 sisters within the order.

Politics, it appears, can have a beneficial effect on religion, sometimes. Rev. Dr. Sunderland's church in Washington, for instance, is just now enjoying a boom in the president's favor and attendance. A year ago the church was poor and behind in its expense account, but the president's regular patronage has changed all this. At the annual meeting the other day a large increase nual meeting the other day a large increase in receipts from rents and contributions was reported. Dr. Sunderland's salary was was reported. Dr. Sunderland's salary was raised and provision was made for a paid shois

In Japan wealthy owners of cats have a high respect for them even when they are dead. In Yeddo, at a recent cat's funeral, the coffin was covered with a white silk

Festering, Watery and Raw from the Finger Tips to Wrist Cured by Cuticura.

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