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MEANTIME Mr. Gardner continues to draw his salary with neatness and dis

SAMUEL J. TILDEN has gained twenty

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

pounds during the past year. This shows what a change of political climate will do for a moss-back. Mr. Spanks has made another ruling in favor of settlers on unsurrendered

rairoad grants. Sparks may be a hard nut, but he has all the marks of being an honest and fearless official. NEARLY eight thousand relatives of peers have been fed on public pap in

England since 1850. The common people now want a spoonful or two of official patronage, much to the disgust of the titled do-nothings. KANSAS CITY is agitating the introduction of the electric motor on its street

cars. Since the results of the trials in New York the date when electricity will displace horse flesh on street railroads is only a question of time. J. B. Slawson, the inventor of the bobtail car system, died in New York last week. It will occasion some surprise when it is known that he died a peaceful

death. Probably no living man has oc-

casioned a larger amount of pardonable profanity on the part of a suffering public. DR. MILLER is rustleating in New York state, but his organ promises that when he settles down in Washington for keeps something will drop. Up to the present time hints of coming slaughter among democrats who fail to train under the packing-house banner are the only things

that have dropped here and hereabouts. PRESIDENT FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, of the Reading railroad, has a clerk who reads all the newspapers that come to his office and mark every reference to him, the pleasant ones with red pencil, and the disagreeable ones with blue. If Mr. Gowen is as unpopular as some railroad presidents, his clerk must use up a great many blue pencils.

According to an exchange, "dolicocephalie" is a new coinage of the eccentric word-maker that signifies "longheaded." This word looks very much like the production of the Greek editor of the Omaha Herald. He should imme-Times for polysyllabic equivalents for level-headed and swell-headed.

GRAND ISLAND has secured the next reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic in Nebraska, and Gen. John M. Thayer has been elected grand commander. What with her railroad boom, building boom, and these new additions to her dignity, Grand Island seems to be knocking down about all the prrsimmons that come within reach of her elongated

SEVERAL of the governments of Europe have taken additional steps to further the cause of technical education. The programme to be pursued is preserved as a secret, as each nation desires to establish the most perfect and thorough system. Technical schools have been started in nearly all of the larger cities of Great Britain. France, Austria and Turkey are increasing the number of their schools and enlarging their scope.

In comparing the volume of our foreign trade and the volume of American railway traffic since 1880 important conclusions can be drawn. The Railroad Gazette notes that from 1880 to 1884, the passenger traffic of American railways increased per mile 42 per cent, the freight traffic 38 per cent; now in that period our foreign trade declined 20 per cent, our agriculture was stationary, our great enterprises passing from activity to stagnation. The Gazette concludes that there must have been a great development of the minor industries, and that "this growth of other industries in itself tends to reduce our exports," because we require for our own consumption, a much larger part of our production. The railroads are less dependent than formerly on the movement of the great staples and are sustained by the movement of general merchandise.

PARLIAMENT reopened yesterday at Westminster The amount of information extracted from Mr. Gladstone's opening speech in regard to the policy of the government is trifling. The premier is evidently not yet sure of his position or of his following. He gave no hint of what both England and Ireland are most anxions to learn-his Irish policy. Probably Mr. Gladstone himself has not clearly formulated in his own mind the extent to which he is prepared to go in granting the demands for home rule across the channel. The interval between now and March 1, the date on which he promises to introduce the Irish measure, will doubtless be in feeling for support from Irish party, in discovering how far the whigs will follow liberal leadership and in drafting a measure of land reform which will pave the way for local legislation by furnishing a tenant constituency interested in a permanent preservation of law and order in the island. Mr. Gladstone is wise enough to see with Paraell that the abolition of Irish landlordism and home rule are practically one, and that lifting the load of oppression and extortion from the shoulders of the Irish people will be the strongest tie to bind the threatened union more tirmly together.

Wooden Pavements Again.

The contractors who are circulating etitions for wooden block pavements in Omaha have replied to our strictures on this class of paving material with a lengthy card in which they quote from the records of Chicago to show that that city has embarked extensively in wooden pavements in the past ten years, and endeavor to throw cold water on the verdict of Health Officer De Wolff that wooden blocks and disease go hand in hand. They print the opinion of the Chicago street superintendent to the effect that cedar block pavements are cheaper than stone, though not so durable, easier kept clean, and not so noisy," facts about which there will be little controversy. They assure us that "the above are hard, cold, unrelenting facts, which cannot be controverted by simple abuse nor set aside by calling hard names," Unfortunately for Messrs. Murphy,

Creighton & Co., they are facts which do not assist their side of the case materially when offset by other facts equally beyond dispute. Chicago has had the wood block fever for ten years past, as asserted. It has to-day nearly a hundred miles of wooden pavements within its corporate limits. Of this entire amount there is not a mile which has been laid more than five years, even where repairs have been made on its surface, which can be said to be in anything more than "comparatively good condition," What the Chicago street superintendent considered "comparatively good condition," is known to all Chicagoans who were after the seven years of continual traffic to which Omaha contractors allude with so much feeling. Of the hundred miles of streets paved with wooden block pavements in Chicago, nearly half are said to extended in the outskirts of the city by property owners who to realize on their hope property by a quick turn in the market, there is no movement to replace the broken and rotting blocks in the heart of Chicago with the same material. The repaying done last year in the business centre was confined to tearing up the cedar blocks and replacing them with substantial granite. The chief argument in Chicago, as in Omaha, in favor of wood block pavements is their cheapness. It is the only argument of any weight with property owners. To argue that they are durable is to fly in the face of experience, to assert that they are clean is to deny the facts as shown in every city where they have been tried. Their unhealthfulness has been asserted not only in Chicago but in New York, in engineers' conventions, and by the best authorities on paving in the country.

Discrimination Against Omaha. An Omaha merchant writes to com-

plain of the continued discriminations against Omaha and in favor of St. Paul by the railroad pools. He calls attention to the fact that the freight rates on whiskies from Chicago to St. Paul are 25 cents per hundred for car load lots, and 40 cents per hundred on less than car lots, while the rate on the same class of goods from Chicago to Omaha are 50 cents and 75 cents per hundred respectively. From Louisville and Cincinnati the rates to Omaha are stated to be fully double what they are to St. Paul. The facts being as stated, form diately supply the demand of the Chicago | a strong basis for remonstrance on the part of our wholesale liquor dealers. Omaha is large enough and strong enough nowadays to make remonstrance effective in securing fair treatment on the part of the railroads. In one instance within the past six months our merchants have won a notable victory in organizing to resist the discriminations of a large corporation against the interests of this city. Fair play is a jewel in trade which is valuable enough to fight hard and long to secure. The time has gone by when railroad managers and pools can ignore the honest complaints of indignant patrons in this city. The good will and patronage of Omaha has been found of too much value to be thrown over the shoulder. For many of the evils of corporate selfishness our people have the remedy within themselves; a remedy which combination and pooling cannot entirely shield the companies from feeling.

The Tariff and Labor.

The introduction of another bill for tariff revision assures a lively debate in congress over the necessity for any change in our present oustom laws. The discussion will not follow party lines. Republicans and democrats atike will be found on the opposing sides. Protected interests will be ably represented from republican Maine to democratic Louisiana. Every monopoly which has fattened from the indirect taxation of the tariff imposts will have its representation on the floors of the senate and house. It is safe to say that any measure which runs the gauntlet of the lobby will be less in the nature of a radical reform than of a poorly concealed compromise, between high and moderate protection, on the part of the heavily protected monopolies, at the expense of the smaller interests benefitted by the tariff. Present conditions are not favorable to a fair hearing of the tariff question on its merits Industrial necessity and political expediency will both be used as powerful arguments against wholesale tariff revision. The tremendous demands made upon the national treasury, by the ever-increasing pension list, the heavy expenditures projected for naval construction and coast defense will prove insuperable obstacles to any marked decrease in the annual revenue of the nation. However much a radical revision of the tariff is needed on the theory of the free traders it cannot be accomplished for a long time in the future. A tariff adjusted to the revenue requirements of the government will mean for twenty years to come a heavy impost upon the majority of imported goods. What should be sought by such tariff revision as is possible is an enlargement of the free list, the reduction of duties on manufactures already heavily protected by patent processes and a revision of the imposts on such articles as enter into the every day consumption of rich and poor.

With 400,000 new laborers and mechanics coming to our shores every year to compete with American workmen in our home labor market, the chief benefits of our tariff system are after all reaped by the employers and not the employed. Protection of products of labor and free trade in

restricts the number of the employed. On the other hand, while shutting the doors of employment to labor, it opens wide the home labor market to the competition of the world. More than a million workingmen are to-day out of employment in the United States. Years of overproduction under the stimulus of an exorbitant tariff have resulted in a consequent reaction. Mills, factories and forges are either running on half time or else have closed their works down entirely. The laws which have built up huge manufacturing monopolies for the benefit of the protected few have thrown the commerce of the world into the hands of other countries. The export trade in American manufactures is trifling compared with that of England, France or Germany in the distribution of their manufactured product. The logical result of a high tariff which has thrown impassable barriers in the way of a free interchange of commodities, but has stimulated immigration of competing labor, has been to flood our own market with more than sufficient for home consumption and to close all foreign outlets. Commercial depression and suffering among the industrial classes have followed as a natural consequence.

THE departure of Dean Millspaugh for Minneapolis, where he goes on Monday to assume charge of a parish, will be much regretted in Omaha. Mr. Millspaugh has been connected for nearly a decade with religious and charitable forced to ride over the stretch referred to work in this city and the highest compliment we can pay to reverend gentleman is to say that he counts his most devoted friends among the poorer classes under his late charge. He has done much good in our city, quibe in a wretched condition. However etly and unostentatiously, but with earnmuch this cheap pavement is being est devotion to his calling as it carried him among those to whom such ministrations as his were most grateful because most needed. The parting reception which will be given him on Friday evening at the Millard evidences the warm regard in which he is held among his friends and associates in our midst.

> JOHN B. GOUGH, the veteran temper ance lecturer, is dead. He was a native of England, and came to this country during early manhood to follow his trade of book binder. He became a drunkard, but finally reformed and entered the temperance field as a lecturer. He continued to preach temperance until a few months ago, when he became physically unable, owing to age and other causes, to carry on the work any longer. Mr. Gough was an eloquent orator, not only upon his favorite theme of temperance, but upon many other vital questions of the day. No man ever lived who worked harder to promote temperance, and the cause has lost in his death its most brilliant advo-

TWENTY new missionaries and 16,000 troops have been sent by England to civilize Burmah. This proportion of religion to force holds good in all England's philanthropic schemes to introduce Christianity and British manufactures among the heathen nations of the world.

MRS. EWING, who is authority on pie, is instructing the Cincinnatians how to make a pie that can be eaten at breakfast. The railway companies ought to employ Mrs. Ewing to teach their lunch-stand keepers how to make pies that can be eaten at dinner or any other time.

AFTER taking the Papal bull by the horns in his Falk laws, and holding on for nine years, Prince Bismarck has finally retired from the struggle. The journey to Canossa, which he boasted he would never make, has been accomplished. The capture of George Q. Cannon has proved a godserd to the paragraphers.

We have already read 597 paragraphs about Cannon going off prematurely, being recaptured and spiked, being fired into the penitentiary, and so on. In opposing the extensive laying of wooden payements in Omaha, the BEE is

and voices the experience of every city where wooden blocks have been given a trial. THE bill for the relief of General Fitz John Porter passed the house yesterday by a vote of 171 yeas and 113 nays. It is to be hoped that the bill will now pass

in line with the best judgment of the

most competent engineers in the world,

the senate, and that justice will at last be done to General Porter. THE Philadelphia Record aptly remarks that a new terror has been added to death. It is the apprehension of the presentment which the mortuary artists of the illustrated newspapers will print and

call them likenesses. THE St. Louis police board fined a policeman \$10 the other day for taking three drinks. This is at the rate of \$3.331 per drink. If this rule were adopted in Omaha, some of our policemen would need a salary of about \$1,000 per month.

ALL the large cities in the country are busily employed in ripping up their wooden pavements at the very time when Omaha is about to embark extensively in an experiment which she will afterwards regret as a costly mistake.

THE two Sams have finished their revival work in Cincinnati. We regret to learn that the democratic canvassing board was not apparent to the naked eye when the converts stood up to be counted.

With ten years' time given them in which to pay for their pavements, there is no reason why the property owners of Omaha should not select a material that will wear for at least ten years.

PROHIBITION bills of every character continue to be introduced in the Iowa legislature. Iowa ought to adopt the old Connecticut blue laws at once and make a complete job.

THE "new" Chicago court house, which has become old before it is finished, is erumbling to pieces, and the repairs necessary to put it in fair condition will amount to \$250,000.

THE Union Pacific has cut down its section men on the eastern division fifteen cents a day. On the Omaha & Republican Valley branch line there are labor itself is an absurdity. It restricts six section men employed between Oma-

the markets for manufactures and thus ha and Stromsburg. This saves the company ninety cents a day on that line. We take it that the company proposes to liquidate its indebtedness to the government in this way. We would advise it, under the circumstances, to ask for an extension of eight thousand years instead of eighty.

THE FIELD OF INDUSTRY.

The new Bethlehem (Pa.) silk company starts in with a capital of \$100,000. The Central Labor Union, of New York, is composed of 161 subordinate branches.

The Union Pacific Railway company has contracts out for 26,000 tons of steel rails. The early closing movement is being worked up in several large cities east and

west. In the building trades there is every indication of great activity, according to builders and architects.

Spring trade is beginning among the shoe makers and clothiers, and builders every-

whereare full of preparations, All the great labor organizations are push-Ing the work of agitation and organization

with more zeal than ever. The Amalgamated association of iron and steel makers is in excellent condition, and

has only one little strike on hand. The building trades of New York will be run on the nine-hour system this year with-

out any effort to reduce to eight. Idle labor is being gradually absorbed in

mills and factories, and in some sections mining operations are also increasing. In certain sections of the west and southwest hundreds of mechanics have been idle for three months, but are now finding employment.

A foreign syndicate has purchased all the iron ore beds in the Berkshire valley, in western Massachusetts, in order to make carwheel iron. The spring trade is beginning to show signs of vitality in all Atlantic coast cities.

The manufacturing towns of New England are showing a good deal of activity. Employers of labor who have been coming in contact with the more intelligent members of the Knights of Labor are less opposed to the principles and practices of the order than

Machinists are finding more employment at higher pay, and railroad shop labor is called for particularly in the west, to make repairs caused by the wear and tear of the win-

ter's work. The Chicago steel-rail mill is making 10,000 tons of rails to be laid side by side with Eng lish hammered ratis as a test of superiority. The experiment will last a long time, but it will be a conclusive one when resuits are an-During the past week between twenty and

thirty manufacturing corporations in New England announced that they would make fortnightly payments and increase the rate of wages from 5 to 10 per cent. Two or three locomotive works are getting ready to make textile machinery when loco-motive building is dull. One establishment in Paterson is now erecting frames for 5,000

spindles for a silk company. The same con-cern has just received an order for twenty engines. The increase in wages in the cotton indus try is now pretty general throughout New England, averaging 10 per cent. In the higher grades of woolen goods no change whatever has been made in prices, but in the

lower qualities an advance is made all Within the past two weeks announcements Within the past two weeks announcements have been made of the intended construction of car works, machine shops and large foundries in five western and southern states. In most cases these enterprises are projected by men of eastern mechanical education. In addition to these, several establishments are

to be built to turn out railway supplies, tools and engines of small capacity. The success attending the efforts of the executive committee of the Knights of Labor in settling serious labor complications is likely to result in a greater demand for its valuable services. The committee is composed of conservative, broadminded men, who have a clear comprehension of what invited the constant of the committee is composed. sion of what justice demands on both sides. Their impartial decisions demonstrate their ability, and remove the impression from the minds of the employers of labor that the Knights of Labor is simply a gigantic ma-chine of injustice.

chine of injustice.

Despite the complaints of narrow margins in textile manufacturing establishments, a great many orders are being given out for new machinery. One Lowell shop has just received an order for machinery to run 47,000 spindles. A good many companies are increasing the capacity of their buildings by wings and additions of one or two stories. Additions are also being made to some of the silk-mills. Wages will be increased in the Lawrence mills on March 1. The new mill which two or three Philadelphians are to build in Augusta, Ga., will be 265 feet long by 70 feet wide, and will have 10,000 spindles and will employ 200 hands.

That Libel Suit. Papillion Times.

Wonder how Secretary Hoffman enjoys his libel suit by this time?

On the Hip. Grand Island Independent.

The slaughter-house democrats appear to have the packing-house democrats on the hip. Our sympathy is with the under dog.

Defying the Lightning.

Lightning performs some strange feats and searches out some odd things to strike, but we think Ajax or anybody else would be perfeetly safe in defying it to strike an honest New York alderman.

On their Ear. Grand Island Independent. The packing-house democrats of Omaha are on their ear, so to speak, about the exposure of their letters to Washington concerning federal patronage, which letters prove dupli-city, and double-dealing in a high degree.

The Sod House of Dakota.

Harper's Monthly.

I passed it far out on the prairle
The house of necessity born;
No lines of its dinginess vary,

It is bound by measureless acres;
Not a fence or a tree is in sight;
But, though plain as the dress of the Quakers
It stands in the sun's broadest light.

The badger near by makes its furrow,
The gopher his hillock of soil,
And plows, with their mile-lengths of furrow Go round it with infinite toil

A well-curb, a wash tub, a woman, With poultry and pizs, are outside; The clothes-line is wondrously human In look, and the vista—how wide. You can go to the sunrise or "sundown"

In straight lines, the left or the right, And leagues of long level are run down Before you escape from its sight. The roof is well thatched with rough grasses, A stove pipe peers out to the sky.

Tis a picture whose planness surpasses
All objects that challenge the eye.

Twisted hay serves its owner for fuel, He twists it by ease by the roar Of a hay fire, which parries the cruel, Harsh bite of the wind at the door.

Sometimes in an ocean of color

(In summer 'tis yellow or green) It stands. In November a duller Broad earpet about it is seen. In winter, while blasts from the prairie

Bring "blizzards" that cease not to blow, Tis as warm as an isle of Canary, Deep under the tempest and snow.

Louisville Courier-Journal,
As a measure of restraint and as a means of revenue the arguments in favor of a high hicense, say \$500 for saloons, are unanswer able. The evils of the liquor traffic are seen and read of all men. The low dives and small dram shops are the centres of criminal infection. From them, fired to deeds of violence, go the wife-beaters, drunken fathers,

assassins and midnight murderers. If they cannot be suppressed, they can be diminished and regulated. A high license means fewer saloons; fewer opportunities to drink; fewer temptations to crime, It means, too, graver consibilities attaching to saloon-keepers, and a stricter surveillance by the police. works in two directions for the benefit of the people: it diminishes crimes and increases the revenue.

What a Patent is Worth. Chicago News,

If the salary of the patent commissioner

s increased he should be put under bond to

issue patents that are worth something more

than the paper on which they are written-

and that is just about what a United States patent is worth until it has been through the At the Same Old Stand. If Dr. Miller and J. Sterling Morton have really made up, as the dispatches seem to indicate, the partnership heretofore existing between Damon and Pythias will be resumed

al positions may be identified by the letters, "D & P" blown in the bottle. STATE AND TERRITORY.

and business will be conducted at the same

old stand. All genuine candidates for feder-

Nebraska Jottings. Tecumseh is talking up a \$15,000 hotel. Columbus will light up with electricity Saturday night.

The Bohemian Turners of Wilber propose to build a hall. Norfolk is nursing a notion that the B.

& M. will build to that point. It is calculated by a victim that there are 5,000 insurance agents in the state. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Towle, of Auburn, celebrated their golden wedding on

John H. Tupker of Aurora has been sentenced to jail for lifty days for brutally beating his step-children. When he is released from custody he will be put under bonds to keep the peace. An Auburn youth filled with fighting whisky attempted to persuade a young

ady acquaintance to play the piano for his amusement, and on her refusal to do the agreeable, started in to smash the parlor furniture and demolish the door. A bullet took him in the shoulder blade and laid him out, as well as sobered him. Weeping Water is sweating under her band lest Plattsmouth should attacked with sufficient enterprise to build a county court house out of its own pockets. "Citizens of Cass county," shricks the bald-headed Lagle of the former place, "this offer of Plattsmouth, of a court house rent free is a bribe to the county commissioners. They have the power to accept or reject this brazen effort on the part of a few, to rob them of a hope of being able at some day to see the halls of justice placed somewhere within a reasonable distance

of the center of the county.'

The Louisa county jail has been emptied by the district court. H. G. Jewett, of Worth county, is 26 years of age, is 5 feet and 11 inches in

eight and weighs 388 pounds. Mrs. A. B. Arnold, of Gladbrook, has sued three saloonkeepers of that place for \$10,000 each for selling liquor to her

There are twenty-three citizens over 51 years of age in Sherman township, Mont-gomery county, who have resided there for twenty-four years. Of this number seven located there in 1854.

A. J. Woolson, of Twin Lake township, Calhoun county, lately marketed twelve pigs which were eight months old, and received \$102.30 for the same, which, at the low price of \$3.30 per hundred wight, he considers a very liberal return for his corn and labor.

D. G. Duer, editor of the Democrat at Corydon, and ex-county auditor of Wayne county, was arrested Saturday upon the charge of forgery. He had forged the names of good farmers on notes which he negotiated at the banks, for the sum aggregating about \$1,500. The First Baptist church at Denison was destroyed by fire Sunday night. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as there has been some bad blood growing out of the settlement of the McKin estate, which gave the church several thousand dollars which was

claimed by the heirs. The church was valued at \$7,400, and there was \$3,000 insurance. The pastor, W. W. Avery, lost some valuable personal property. Wakonda, the new town on the Yankton-Centerville line, is a rustling little place of about 200 inhabitants.

It is estimated that it will require 4,000,000 brick to complete the buildings which are already projected at Rapid

City. Christ Miller, living four miles south of Plankington, sowed six acres of wheat Monday of last week, while a number of farmers were running pulverizers and drags.

A petition has been drafted by the secretary of the board of trade at Yankton, asking for the establishment of mail service over the Yankton extension of the Northwestern road.

The Buffalo Gap News says the late fire at the Gap was undoubtedly of incendiary origin, and significantly adds: "Several parties have been pulled, but up to date the fire fiend has not been located, and if he is the chances are that the trees will be so tall that he cannot climb them and get back the same day."

Independence for Wage-Workers.

It is easy to fall into the way and habit of spending whatever is received as the wages of daily toil. From the laborer, with his few hundred a year, to the highsalaried stipendary of a corporation, with an income reckoned by thousands. the line of wage-earners includes few who consider it worth while or necessary to lay by any portion of the money they receive. Culture and education, as a result of their general diffusion among the people, have brought to the minds and hearts of all classes tastes whose gratifi-cation will not be denied, though the last dollar be taken to meet the cost. The luxuries of modern life are no longer inaccessible to the wage-worker; but their procurement requires invariably the sac-rifice of whatever portion of his income remains after necessary expenses of liv-ing have been met. This holds good whatever the form of indulgence may be -whether literature, art, benevolence or epicurism furnish the motive for distrib-

ting the surplusage of personal revenue.
Unquestionably the tendency among men of fixed incomes to go to the furthest limits of their resources without considering the future is an evil, since it fosters and renders habitual a feeling of care-less irresponsibility, under whose inituence individual energy is benumbed and personal enterprise paralyzed. The social philosopher sees no relief for the personal laborer so long as the duty of economy is ignored and the art of saving remains unlearned. And the lot of the men whose earnings are large differs only in degree from that of the humbler worker. General Hancock, with \$7,500 a year, was a government dependent during life, and dying he left nothing to protect his dying he left nothing to protect his widow from the pangs of poverty. His noble and soldierly soul responded to every appeal for charity, and he wasted his money royally; but it was none the less prodigality and improvidence, from which those dearest to him may possibly suffer in the end.

Laws regulating wages, or organized ern him, fulfilling an obligation which movements of bodies of tradesmen to secure greater compensation for the wear | to another of whatever station or degree.

and tear of daily toil, are unproductive of good results unless those affected by them also follow earnestly and steadily the sound economic rule of spending less than is received. The hand to mouth ex-istence which is the lot of nine wage workers out of every ten would be sweetened and transformed by the pracsweetened and transformed by the practice of the art of saving. Independence ought to be worth something to human drudges whose years are now spent in partial slavery. The poor, the needy, partial slavery. The poor, the needy, and the thriftless waste annually immense sums. It is perhaps a refinement of sentimentalism to insist that tobacco and drink are useless outlets to this sort of petty extravagance; but when the vast amount expended by workers for these two things alone is considered it becomes apparent that somewhere there is woeful waste. The wealth of the Van derbilts would not pay the liquor and tobacco bills of the wage-carners or this country for four months. In a society where such an overwhelming prepon-derance of its members spend all they get the few who have the talent for accumulation are afforded correspondingly greater opportunities for acquisition Somebody who keeps it eventually gets every dollar that is wasted. And the larger the army of spendthrifts the greater will be the gains of those who by absorption of floating earnings have

It is really worth while for the wage worker to save, although the process has become so unpopular among men of fixed incomes that to follow it is regarded almost as a mark of eccentricity The path to influence and independence to the toiler begins and steadily follows on the line of small economies applied in daily life. Ten years ago in a Penn-sylvania manufacturing town a machinist went home one evening and said to his wife: "I am tired of this work for others and we'll turn over a new leaf. I get \$3 a day. Now, we will put away \$10 a week, and live on the rest. If we can't live on it, we'll starve on it. In two years he had \$1,000 in bank. With this he began business for himself in a small way, capital was attracted by his energy and now he is at the head of one of largest manufacturing concerns in his section, rich, prosperous and respected. What this man did was nothing of supreme difficulty. A strong, resolute will and a fixed purpose were all that were needed after his determination became fixed. Why should not such an example attract the attention of other wage-work ers, equally able and of like mental qual ities. It is only the beginning that costs; after that the task of self-elevation becomes easier with each day.

Army Legislation.

Both the senate and the house commit tee on military affairs have shown in the main thus far much discrimination in their action on the subjects which come within their domain-perhaps more than that which has been exhibited by some army officers themselves who apply for legislation. The senate committee, for example, has strongly advocated the Manderson bill for giving to the infan-try regiments the twelve-company, or three-battalion, formation common the other two arms and conforming to the practice of the leading military nations of Europe. It has also recom-mended the Logan bill for increasing the efficiency of the army, after making some careful amendments. It has already procured the passage by the senate of the Sewell bill increasing the annual militia appropriation to \$600,000, and the bill providing for the West Point gradu-ates of 1886. On the other hand it has made adverse reports on the bills allow ing any officer under the rank of briga dier-general a year's pay if he will resign, and that equally remarkable measure to allow any officer who served in the rebellion to retire voluntarily on th pay of the grade above the one to which

Appeals for legislation of this latter sort have been much overdone of late by some officers, both of the army and the navy. Eagerness for promotion is well in its way, but the multitude of schemes just now in vogue for securing that much desired end by coaxing or pushing others from the active to the retired list plays a little too much importunity , in the first place, a variety of bills making retirement compulsory for certain grades at ages not so advanced as under the existing laws. There are others retiring at their own application on half pay, officers whose service as second and first lieutenants aggregates twenty years, and so on.

In few of these cases is the public interest looked to at all. There is now, for example, no possibility of reducing the army, but some likelihood of increasing it. Why, then, do we find bills now, of army. all times, offering officers a year's pay as a premium for withdrawing whenever it may suit their convenience? To petition at one moment for a bill which will require the addition of scores of officers to the army, and to petition at the next for getting rid of as many as possible of hose who are in the service is not specially public spirited.

A PLEA FOR HOUSE SERVANTS Why They Are No Better, and How to Improve Them.

R. S. H., in New York Star: It is rare thing to be twenty-four hours in any house, hardly possible even to make an afternoon visit without hearing some-thing said on that most prolitic of all subjects, "the servants," If it is not their inefficiency then it is their ingratitude or exactions, as the case may be. Inasmuch therefore, as this question of domestic service is one powerful enough to agitate m some way the minds of almost every housekeeper, its importance lies beyond all doubt. Every one will concede that much of what one hears is true, that for every indifferent work high wages are paid; that benefits conferred but too often seen benefits thrown away. But in judging of this matter at must certainly occur to any unbiased observer that there are other points of view than those to which prejudices or long established cus-toms and convictions have kept one

Were domestic servants like public servants; were the work which was required of them a definite work, for which, when it was well done, high rates were paid, for which, when it was ill done, they were dismissed—the work and how it was done being the paramount thingthen the whole aspect of the question would be changed. Domestic servants are not, however, like public ones, for they alone are admitted into the privacy of the home. They witness our houseof the home. They witness our house hold tragedies, nurse us when we are ill see us in our joys; we demand of them a faithfulness, a loyalty to our interests which love alone can render, and we think we have done enough when we say "we pay for it." But in reality we can do no such thing, and it is for this very reason, because the service we require is one involving more than simple payment can cover, that domestic have been made a class by themselves. Could a system of living be so arranged that they lived in their own homes, simply coming to render us a distinct service, and going again out of our lives, as the man does who leaves our milk in the morning, or the boy who sweeps the sidewalk for us, then the case might be different. Society, however, being organized as it is, and servants who live in our houses being necessary adjuncts to it to provide to the best of our ability for them certainly be-

every individual, as an individual, owes

At the same time he would be making the conditions of his own life easier.

Look at the effect on the character any man forced by circumstances to be merely a sojourner or wanderer over the earth; who is represented by no perma-nent abiding-place, and whose tastes, affections and inclinations can never have more than a fitful expression! And what is it with the men or women sent out to buffet the world alone with that army of life-long wayfarers who throng the streets of our great cities, homeless in the midst of homes? What is it that stands any of them in the time of need? Principles do for us all in our hours of strength, but days came when one is too tired to fight, when the heart has grown hungry, the brain weary, when rest secuts sweeter than endeavor and false praise is more soothing than self-questioning. Then it is, when all other powers of resistance fail us, that some old-time influence will help us keep our purpose pure; some memory of a time when the world and its pitfalls seemed as shut away from us as the winter tempest beating outside our walls; of a time in our lives so happy that nothing is worth the cost of carrying back into it anything in ourselves worse than that

These memories and influences are po-

tent factors in one's moral life, yet how

which we brought away.

many think of giving to the poor or to people in their employ opportunities for any individual life! In the case of domestic servants, though they are warmed and fed, what else is done for them? Certainly not in one house out of 200 • there any provision made for their com-fort beyond a place to sleep in and a ta-ble at which to eat. Scores of houses go up year after year in our cities, in which there are drawing-rooms and libraries, and often picture galleries, but in how many of them is there anything built for the servants other than a kitchen or a laundry? Few enough of our town houses have even had laundries, as any one knows who has had to look over many of them. Cooking, washing, iron-ing, therefore, have all to go in the one room, which, when the day's work is done, is the only place where any of them can sit. The cook may be untidy, and keep the kitchen in disorder. What, then, is to become of the other servants, some of whom may chance to be above the average? There is no escape from their surroundings. Take one in whom the sense of order and fitness is strong. Could anything more trying to the temper be imagined? What becomes of good resolves and better instincts? Why not, then, build better houses? Let us by all means show judgment and intelli-gence in the matter; but why not have the interests of others at heart?-not merely what ministers to our own temporary well-being. Doctors have temporary well-being. for a long time been looking after the children, and have at last gotten their little stockings pulled up over their knees, and high-neck dresses drawn across bare shoulders; play-rooms and nurseries are no longer ill ventilated and dark; but who is it that looks after the servants? Some of us do in a fitful way, but one case of ingratitude discourages us. Why should we let it? For the sake of our natures, if for no other reason, why not learn a lesson from nature: from the sun that keeps on shining down in our gardens, though we shut him out from our drawing-room carpets not ten feet away?

The "Barbara Frietchie" Incident. In describing the march through Frederick, on the way to Antietam, Lieut. Owen, in Camp and Battle, says that the confederates were totally unaware of the occurence embodied in Whittier's poem of "Barbara Frietchie," and aspoem of "Barbara Frietchie," and as-eribes it to poetic license. Of course, the Quaker poet accepted the story in good faith, and struck his harp accordingly. The following incident, however, did oc-cur at Frederick: "The army passed through in good order, and all in the merriest and jolliest mood possible, indulging occasionally in good-natured chaff, as was their wont. Any peculiarity of costume or surroundings of any per was sure to bring out some remark that would set whole regiments in a roar. On a small gallery stood a buxom young lady, with laughing black eyes, watching the scene before her. On her breast she had pinned a small flag, the 'Stars and Stripes.' This was observed, and some soldier sang out: 'Look hy'ar Miss, better take that flag down; we're awful fond of charging breastworks! This was carried down the line amid shouts of laughter. The little lady laughed herself, but stood by her colors.'

Proving His Solvency. Hotel Cashier-Sorry, sir, but we do

not cash any checks.

"But I am from California and have \$400,000 in bank at San Francisco." "Very likely, but how are we to know that?

"Well, sir, here is a copy of an affida-vit which Mess Swillers has filed against me in a suit for breach of promise. "I beg a thousand pardons. Happy to accommodate you. If you run short again during your stay just hand your check in at any time."

Hurt In the Shops.

A man named Flannery, employed in the new car shops of the Union Pacific, fell from a platform twenty feet high yesterday morning and sustained serious but not dangerous injuries.



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