# THE DAILY BEE.

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#### THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, | s. s. County of Douglas. | s. s. Geo, B. Tzschuck, secretary of the Bee Pub-lishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Aug. 15th, 1886, was as Monday, 9th. 19,975 Fuesday, 10th 19,250 Wednesday, 11th 19,360 Thursday, 12th. 12,250
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Average..... GEO, B, TZSCHUCK. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of August, 1886. N. P. Ferr., Notary Public.

Hth day of August, 1886. Notary Public.
[Seal.] Notary Public.
[Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sword, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee
Publishing company, that the actual average
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Geo. B. Tzschuck.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 2d day of August, A. D. 1886. N. P. Fett, [SEAL.]

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Texas rangers and Missouri grangers Mexican war that will never materialize This is cheap bravery.

THE hot weather has no effect upon Sam Jones. He is walloping the hosts of sin with the weapons of slang at the usual rate of \$100 a night and found.

FOUR-FITHS of the three hundred millions collected by the government by tariff taxation comes directly out of the hard earnings of mechanics and working people. Workingmen are most interested of all in a reform of the hideous inequalities of

SECRETARY WHITNEY will push the construction of the new ships ordered by the last congress and the session just closed of the present congress. When the vessels are completed, a couple of hundred of the gallant tars who are wearing out dress suits on shore duty will be given a chance to pay the usual tribute of landsmen to Neptune.

PRINCETON graduates throughout the west will be pained to learn of the death of the venerable ex-president of the institution, Dr. John Maclean, which oc curred last week in the village which he had made for nearly twenty years his home. Since 1868, when he resigned the presidency to make room for his successor, Dr. McCosh, Dr. Maclean has lived in peaceful retirement at Princeton honored by all who knew him, and a recipient at each recurring commencement of a genuine ovation from the old alumni who graduated under his incum bency of the presidency. A gentle, affectionate and tender-hearted old man, none knew him but to respect his sturdy piety and to admire his broad guage philanthropy which covered, like a manall creeds and conditions of men. Dr. Maclean's death removes the last survivor of the ex-presidents of an institution of learning, the third oldest in the United States, and which has counted among its heads, the elder Burr, Jonathan Edwards, John Witherspoon, the signer of the Declaration of Independence, and John Maclean and James Mc-

BRUSSELS, Belgium, will be the scene to-day of an event of very grave import to that country, and the result of which will have no inconsiderable interest for the people of other European countries. There will be a great socialistic meeting held in that city at which it is expected not less than fifty thousand workingmen will be present, the ostensible object being to urge the demand upon the government for universal suffrage. It is understood that if the demand is not complied with, the workingmen throughout the kingdom will enter upon an industrial revolt in the character of a general strike, and recent experience has shown what this means in Belgium. It had been apprehended that the government would not permit the meeting, but if it entertained such a purpose it has receded from it, though very ample precautions have been taken for the protection of the public peace. We recently noted the unfortunate condition into which the labor and industries of that country had been thrown by the labor difficulties of the past two years, and there is reason to fear that this will be aggravated by the present movement.

Our Friends, the Enemy.

The democratic state central commit tee has held a meeting and called a state convention. The attendance was very small, and chiffy composed of professional politicians with the railroad brogue. Tobe Castor, of B. M., and Jim North, of the Union Pacific, were most prominent. All of them professed to be sanguine of a glorious victory on the straight and narrow democratic tow

The tidal wave which they expect to float the party into the harbor is, however, not yet visible to the naked eye. It takes a visionary or a railroad right-ofway man to discover signs offa popular uprising in Nebraska that will mop out the 25,000 republican majority on a straight-out demo-cratic issue. The very idea of the democrats carrying a state that will cast 150,000 votes at the next election, when they will have less than 40,000 straight votes, is indeed ludierous. There is as much chance for the straight democrats to carry Vermont and elect a successor to Edmunds as there is of Nebraska democrats electing a straight ticket and a democratic successor to Van

Wyck. To be sure, Valentine and two or three other simon-pure stalwarts have declared that they would vote for a democrat rather than to re-elect Van Wyck. Mr. Valentine may go to the legislature .12,425 since he can't go back to Congress, but he would probably have to move out of the state if he recorded his vote for a democratic senator. The duty of the minority in a representative system of government is to act as a brake on the majority and force them to put forward and elect their best men. But the railroad democrats of Nebraska have no such aims. Their only function is and always has been to coalesce with the corrupt and dishonest republicans in elevating the choice of the railroad managers to positions and carrying off small bones and scraps for their pay.

The committee, who met in this city on Friday, no more represented the sentiment of Nebraska democracy than the committee of republican ringsters represents Nebraska republicanism. On this account the views of the gentlemen on the political outlook are worthless, except as they indicate the drift of the railroad gang with the democratic label. They tell us that Van Wyck is not popular with their friends, which everybody has known all along. Their friends of the railroad persuasion have no use for a senator who persists in clashing with the wishes and interests of the corporations.

Woman's Duty to Woman, When a woman appeals to women in behalf of her sex she ought to be assured of an attentive, interested and headful audience. The best and surest promise of woman's amelioration and progress is in the fact that intelligent and earnest women are addressing themselves to the duty of ascertaining and pointing out the conditions and requirements necessary to the improvement and advancement of their sex intellectually, morally and materially, and are using all the means at command to secure the recognition of these requirements. We recently referred to the work in this direction of are entisting numerously to fight in a the Women's Association of Collegiate Alumnæ, the chief purpose of which is to reform the school and college habits and methods of girls. Other women are moving in different directions, employing voice and pen and personal endeavor in the great work, and the movement is having a healthy and vigorous growth that gives assurance of the most gratify ing results. One of the most intelligent and earnest among the workers in this field is Ella C. Lapham, whose paper in the July issue of The Forum, with the title that heads this article, discusses a most important phase of the many-sided subject of woman's amelioration and ad vancement with a force, logic and earnestness that show the deep conviction, careful study and profound sympathy of

> The central idea of Miss Lapham's paper is, that a cardinal part of every girl's education should be instruction in some useful sort of work, and that this should be the rule not simply with respect to those whose condition in life renders work a necessity, but as to those also, more favored of fortune, who may reasonably expect never to have to earn their daily bread, yet who will be the stronger and wiser and better for having this knowledge and means of self-reliance. Conceding that woman is ever willing to follow, and conscientious in following, the path of duty laid out for her, the thing to be done is to lead her by education into true and useful paths, where she can be of greatest value to herself and to society. "Has woman any duty toward woman in regard to work?" In the view of Miss Lapham she has a most commanding and imperative duty, and it begins with the mother. So far as the poor mother is concerned circumstances compel her to recognize it, but it is the prosperous and rich mothers who need to be told, "Your daughter should work." "The love is short-sighted which sends the daughter to a school where she learns a little of many things and much of nothing. The tenderness is unwise which shields the daughter from all household cares, under the plea that it will be time enough when she has a home of her own." Fortunes are swept away in a day, hundreds of women who have been reared in idleness and luxury are every year thrown on their own resources. What does this mean? "Too often it means sewing, starvation, or dishonor." The hapless lot of unfortunate women who are not equipped with the knowledge and ability for self-support makes a mos deplorable chapter of the annua statistics of several of the states, and there is much more elsewhere that is not recorded. It all makes a pow erful appeal to the sympathics and cries out in most pathetic language for remedy

and reform. "Duty begins in the home. The mother who neglects to give her daughter a special training, faits in her duty. Every consideration affecting the welfare of women, in all their relations, enforces this view. "Let mothers beware how they rob their daughters of their birthright !" There is an ample field for useful women, for such as understand the work they attempt to perform. Miss Lapham thinks that training schools should be a part of the public school system, but in every center the beginning must be made by private effort, either through contributions of money or lem in this critical situation.

through the awakening of a widespread public feeling. Of the future she is hopeful. "The signs of the times point toward an extinction of old prejudices and a reversion of former customs." The means and instrumentalities for enlarging the sphere of woman's usefulness, elevating and improving her condition, and rendering her more self-reliant and more helpful to society, are in operation. With the active and earnest support of the intelligent and brave women who are zealously laboring for the cause of their sex, these agencies must continue to grow and expand until every woman who will can share in their beneficent power.

It Gives Local Option. It is amusing to read in some of our exchanges the sage advice to prohibitionists that they should drop working for a general total abstinence law and devote their energies to securing a local option statute.

This is quite unnecessary. The Nebraska high license law provides fully for securing local option wherever local option could be voted under any statute specially drawn. The entire power of granting beense in the counties is vested in the county commissioners. Their assent to or refusal of license is final. Under the law, the petitions and bonds must be ample, but even when they are fully up to the requirements of the statute, the licensing board has full discretion to refuse the heense. All that any county opposed to the sale of liquor has to do in the premises to secure no license. is to elect county officers pledged on that issue. If this is not local option, pure and simple, we fail to discover the reason why.

And this, it may be said, is one of the best features of Nebraska's excellent high license law which other states are now studying so closely. It is a home rule measure, perfectly adapted to meet the wishes of every locality. To any community where prohibition is demanded it offers prohibition. In sections where it is not demanded, and on that account cannot be enforced, it gives a license guarded by severe restrictions in the public interest, limiting the number of saloons and compelling their proprietors to support the common school system.

The experience of every state where prohibition has been attempted proves conclusively that in the cities and large towns, at least, no license means free license. Isolated communities may drive the business of liquor selling under cover and divert it into other channels than the saloon, but it is carried on just the same. The internal revenue reaps its usual receipts, the distilleries and breweries do not decrease their outputs, no matter what conventions may resolve or legislatures enact. In Maine, the issue in the present campaign is virtually the same issue of years ago, before the Dow law was passed, "How shall we stamp out the traffic," which flourishes in spite of laws and police regulations. In lowa and Kansas, the same issue is paramount with as little hope of settlement. Nebraska's high license law, properly enforced, provides a solution of the problem which s by far the best yet offered, viz.: Prohibition, where prohibition can be enforced or is demanded by a public sentiment which must be the basis of enforcement, and restricted license with a heavy tax in communities where prohibition would mean the transfer of the liquor traffic from the saloon to the drug store, with a heavy loss of revenue and no corresponding benefit to the public purse or to public morals.

Barrel-Organ Novelists, The reaction from the Howells-James school of novels is steadily gaining in force. It is acquiring a momentum which even the mutual admiration society, which bolsters up these two greatly overrated writers, cannot entirely resist. Readers are beginning to demand characters of flesh and blood, not photographic reproductions of commonplace and uninteresting nobodies, whose conversations on trifles make up what is called a story, quite devoid of plot and almost equally devoid of incident and interest. The reading public has not been able yet to persuade itself that plot and counterplot are not essential features of an artistically composed novel; that incident is superfluous; and that all that should be demanded is a light and sketchy black and white "analysis of character," generally characterless and quite incapable of impressing itself as a pleasing and forcible picture upon the memory.

A comparison of Mr. James' and Mr. Howells' novels, with those of any of the masters of fiction is only needed to show how utterly they fail in attaining a standard which the authors complacently assume they have passed. "The Bostonians," Mr. James' latest work, drags the reader over enough pages to make six volumes of the ordinary English novel, and when the journey is over leaves him wondering to what purpose he has spent his time. The trip was pleasant enough, to be sure, but when the coach door slams and the traveler alights he has nothing to show for his journey. There is no picture of strongly drawn characters like Colonel Mannering or Colonel Esmond, Sidney Carton, Wilkins Micawber or a host of others which the names of Scott, Thackeray and Dickens will at once raise in the minds of those who are familiar with their works. A faint remembrance of chatty conversation, of bits of fairly done description, of a thread of incidents on which the conversationalists were strung, of a Chapter I at the beginning and a Chapter LXI at the close-these comprise the sum total of the impressions which the ordinary reader secures from Messrs. Howells' and

James' productions. Both writers have shown, however, that there is a field in which they have a place. Each has done good work in the line of short sketches where sustained effort was not required, and the interest of the reader could be safely carried over a few pages of bright and sparkling chat and trifling incident. By this work they would be judged if they had not foolishly seen fit to assume to be the founders of a new school of fiction in which the reporter's note book is to be the chief basis and the commonpiaces of conversation are to take the place of a well developed plot, and original and strongly drawn

OMAHA is full of volunteers for the Mexican war. Every one of them expects a colonel's commission. Where the privates are to come from is the great prob-

Blocks and Residences

A peculiarity of Omaha is the slowness with which what maybe called the "finest residence portions of the city have crystallized. We are absolutely without streets given up to handsome homes only, and in which ample grounds and elegant houses, owned by wealthy proprietors offer an impassable barrier to the invasion of the grocery and meat market. The lower part of the bity was long ago handed over to purposes of trade. Business is now advancing up the hills, and bids fair on half a dozen streets to surmount all grades within five years time, and stretch along the second bench.

The day is probably not far distant when solid blocks of stores will have driven all residences from Farnam street quite to the city limits, from St. Mary's avenue, which has already been eneronched upon to the hill, from Douglas street and probably from Leavenworth.

Why this should be the case, when the hills offer the most natural sites for residences and the flats the most convenient location for trade purposes, it is hard to say. But other cities have had the same experience as Omaha will have. The trend of business is an arbitrary thing and steadily encroaches on the residence

section. For all that we shall have sooner or later certain portions of the city where the best class of residences will cluster. As property becomes too valuable for small houses and isolated stores it will pass into the hands of owners who can afford to improve and whose improvements will attract others of correspondingly ample means. Then we shall be able to point out to visitors our handsome residences more closely grouped than at present along streets made attractive by the dwellings and lawns which line them.

The United States is to be favored this

year with the simultaneous presence of

the two greatest exponents of dramatic art on the contemporaneous British stage-Mr. Henry Irving and Mr. Wilson Barrett. The former of these distinguished actors is now in this country, and the latter is on his way, having sailed yesterday. With regard to Mr. Irving, it is not certain that he intends to act during his stay here. It has been understood that the object of his visit is sight-seeing-

a trip of pleasure and recreation, with possibly so much of business as relates to the reported project of a new theater in New York city to be placed under his management. But he has Ellen Terry with him, and this fact suggests a probability that these artists will be seen at least in some of the larger cities before they return. They will nudoubtedly have most liberal inducements offered them to do so. Mr. Barrett comes here to act, bringing with him a carefully selected company, which includes some of the most prominent London favorites. There can be no question that he will receive a most cordial and gener-

ous welcome, and it is equally well assured that he will meet the highest expectations raised by the fine reputation that has preceded him. The most careful and judicious English criticism ranks Mr. Barrett very high, and it cannot be doubted that he merits a conspicuous place among the great living actors, however he should be estimated from the standard of the past. Friday night Mr. Barrett was given a

farewell banquet, and he improved the oceasion to gracefully acknowledge the obligation of the British stage to American dramatic talent, naming a number of the actors and actresses from this country whom he had seen. Referring to the remark of the chairman, "Wilson Barrett we lend to America in return for the pleasure and amusement America has lately lent to us," he said. "I fear it is a very poor return for the treasures she has from time to time entrusted to us." It is to be said that in this depart ment of art the reciprocity has been such as to leave little cause of complaint from either country. The obligation of the American stage to that of England is very great, and we can be well satisfied if what we owe to the genius of Macready and Junius Brutus Booth, the illustrious talent of G. V. Brooke and Barry Sullivan, the spleudid ability of Cooke and the elder Wallack, with others including Henry Irving and Ellen Terry, is allowed to be balanced by the obligation of England to those who have illustrated on her stage the highest at tainment of dramatic art in America At this time we can certainly claim equality with England in this department of art; we can match her most gifted exponents of the drama with American actors equally gifted, and our stage is richer numerically than England's. But it must in candor be confessed that much of what is best in our attainment we owe to England. If Mr. Barrett shall contribute to our still further improvement he may be sure that the service will be duly acknowledged, and he will be

welcome to all that it costs us. If the truth of history is to be subserved by the controversy going on over the battle of Gettysburg, there can be no proper objection to it. On the contrary it ought to be encouraged. But the drift of the discussion thus far appears to be so largely of a personal character, intended to glorify some and detract from other of the distinguished soldiers who participated in the immortal and decisive battle, that it may well be apprehended that the result will be rather to blur and blot the page of history which records this eyent than to free it from mistakes and errors, and render it more just and trustworthy. The evident disposition of General Sickles to deprive General Meade of the chief honor of this great victory will assuredly not succeed, and it is an award that can be made without diminishing the just glory of the other brilliant commanders in the battle. So will any effort to detract from the splendid services of General, Sickles fail though he will not add to their lustre by his attempt to depreciate the services of others. The men who commanded at Gettysburg compose a galaxy whose achievements are secure against the as saults of envy, or malice, or detraction, and even the destoying power of time and they will share together in almost equal proportion the glory of that crown-

THERE will be considerable interest in observing what effect, if any, the edict of Rome against the Knights of Labor, announced from Quebec on the authority of the cardinal for Canada, will have upon that organization. If as conjectured it is intended to apply only to Canada, its effect will not amount to a great deal,

the order not being as yet very strong in the dominion. It may operate to restrain the growth of the organization in Catholic localities, where very likely it was not expected under any circumstances to become strong, while on the other hand, it may have the effect of stimulating its advance in Protestant lo calities. Should it be extended to the United States, there is reason to believe that it would be more likely to give the order strength and prestige than to weaken it, since doubtless thousands of Catholic workingmen not now identified with the order, would regard the edict as a piece of ecclesiastical intermeddling with a purely temporal matter which it is their duty to repudiate, and would therefore enter the organization. Present danger to the knights lies more in the direction of a "bull" in perverting the order to a political machine than from anything of that character proceeding from Rome.

EVERY Nebraska farmer who has a spark of independence will resent as an insult the overtures of the railroad cappers who are laying pipes to capture the granger votes at the coming conventions.

#### POLITICAL POINTS.

Colonel Gabe Bouck offers to run for governor of Wisconsin on an honest democratic platform, with a campaign conducted by the people.

Carter Harrison holdly acknowledges that he wants to be elected mayor of Chicago for the fitth time, and then to succeed Cullom in the United States senate.

Representative Long, of Massachusetts thinks John Sherman ought to be nominated by the republicans for president.

New York Tribune: "Sunset" Cox is really to set his face towards the setting sun soon, and a letter from him, recently received here, says he will be a candidate in the autumn for his old seat in congress. Mr. Cox has found that the solemn east is no place for him. His art is not understood, and his best fancies are expressed to dull ears there. A. P. Williams, the newly elected California senator, is chairman of the republican state committee, and like nearly everyone in California, is rich.

Hubert O. Thompson was a rare bird in New York politics. His estate foots up only \$2,000.

Senator Edmunds says a good, clean vestern candidate is essential to the success of the republican party in the next election. Congressman Hiscock is said to be sure of enomination.

John W. Mackay is to enter the senatorial fight in Nevada, backed by Millionaire Flood Fitz John Porter, lately placed on the army retired list, is likely be the democratic candidate for governor of New Jersey, in which event he will probably be placed also on the retired list in politics.

W. D. Kelly, the colored candidate of the Kansas democrats for auditor of the state, is pleasant o referred to by the Leavenworth Times as "a man of no standing at home or abroad, and a blatherskite and a blowhard, who will not receive the support of a cor-

poral's guard of the colored voters." Senator Hearst has had a good many things said of him, and now the San Francisco Call intimates that he is a "slickens senator." There are are a good many slick uns in the senate who don't come from Cali-

#### Tennis and Flirting. Fall Ricer Advance.

Tennis tournaments are flirting matches in disguise. And that is why bald-headed men and slab-sided women have as little chance of being chosen to play as a cow has of ge ting into the kingdom of heaven.

# The Difference.

Chicago Herald. There is considerable difference between the east and the west, after all. A western preacher was recently forced to resign be cause he rode a blevele. In New York the preachers are holding a sort of bicyclers' convention without exciting special wonder.

The Difference Between Mexico and Canada.

Minneapolis Tribune. Mexico has only two war vessels and ripped up the back by revolutions. Let's lick her. Canada is backed by one John Bull a gentleman with a fighting record. Let's

# A Growing Evil.

New York World. The vote buyer is growing in national. state and municipal elections. Must we accept the situation in the belief that nothing can be done? Something can be done and will be. Let us see to it that it is done be fore bayonets must be called to assist,

The Craze For Literary Distinction. Atlanta Constitu

A new York man who offered a prize of \$77 or the best short story sent to him by a specified date received over five thousand manuscripts. The man was thunderstruck. His experience only showed, however, the extent of the existing literary craze. Nearly every man, woman, and child is writing for the press, the magazines, or the waste-basket. The literary market is glutted—glutted a long sight worse than the blackberry market The retail price of a story is now very near to

# He Got There Just the Same.

Philadelphia News. "Daniel," said the president, as he closed the unabridged dictionary he had been carefully examining, "a sage is a wise man. A man of gravity and wisdom?"

"Yes, sire. "Tilden was the sage of Greystone?"

"Yes, sire." "Clay the sage of Ashland?"

'Yes, sire.' "Webster the sage of Marshfield?"

"Yes, sire," "Neither of these sages was ever master of the white house?" "No one has ever called me a sage?"

"I have never heard you so denominated The chief magistrate bent to his pleasant toil, humming softly to himself: "Love comes like a summer sigh."

#### What Rules the World. American Irraelite.

They say that man is mighty, He governs land and sea le wields a mighty sceptre O'er lesser powers that be; But a mightler power, and stronger, Man from his throne has hurled,

In deep, mysterious conclave, 'Mid philosophic minds, Unravelling knotty problems. His native sphere man finds; a et all his "ios" and "isms" To heaven's four winds are huried, "For the hand that rocks the cradie

Is the hand that rules the world.

Behold the brave commander, Stanch 'mid the carnage stand Behold the guidon dying, With the colors in his hand; Brave men they be, yet craven When this banner is unfurled:

Is the hand that rules the world,

The hand that rocks the cradle Is the hand that rules the world. Great statesmen govern nations,

Kings mould a people's fate,
But the unseen hands of veivet
These giants regulate.
The iron arm of fortune
With woman's charm is puried.
"For the hand that rules the world."

### VIEWS AND INTERVIEWS

The Waterworks Company. 'The change in the waterworks company sald a prominent stockholder, "has been in contemplation for some time, and its consummation means a great deal to Omalia and undoubtedly a good profit to the parties who have made the investment. Some months ago the waterworks company, be coming convinced that its plant was insufficlent to supply the growing needs of Omaha, called for plans and estimates for such an enlargement of the works as would cover th territory and furnish an ample water supply to all the most thickly settled portions of the city. It was found that a expenditure of from \$200,000 to \$300,000 would be immediately necessitated, with the cros peet that, in certain contingencies, the amount would have to be doubled in five years. The increased plant, which it was deemed necessary, comprised additional settling basins a second manufolly main to the reservoir, new boilers, and an auxiliary sys tem to supply the section lying west of the reservoir, and which is higher than the level afforded by reservoir pressure. The transfer of the waterworks stock to Boston capitalists assures a change and a permanent investment of eastern capital in this city, and the release of a corresponding amount of home capital for circulation in other enterprises. all the improvements contemplated by the old company will be carried into effect, and others will be ordered. The question of the removal of the pumping station and settling reservoirs will undoubtedly become a pressing one before many months. There are already complaints that the city is barred from the most direct sewer connections with the river on account of the location of the pumping station. These complaints are not likely to grow less in number. The remedy which suggests itself and which must ultimately be applied, is the removal of the pumping station together with the settling reservoirs. The auxiliary system proposed will doubtless consist of an additional reservoir on ground higher than the present reservoir, and from which water will be pumped from the storage basin near Walnut hill. At this second reservoir there will be a second pumping station, from which by direct pressure to the high ground-which cannot now be supplied by the waterworks -there will be furnished an ample supply of clear water. The additional settling basins will remove the complaints, in many cases well grounded, of muddy and unsettled

water. The Horse Railway Charter.

"I was a member of the last territorial legislature," said a prominent citizen of Omaha, "and well remember how the Omaha horse railway bill was rushed through at the last moment. Six months previously the people had voted on the state constitution, which prohibited from the date of its going into effect the granting of any exclusive franchise to any corporation. 'There was great hurrying to and fro among the promoters of the horse railway scheme to force their bill through before the last territorial legislature should expire, in order that the prohibition of the new state constitution would not affect the privileges granted. Mr. A. J. Amscom had reinfned two of three days previously from Pouglikeepsie. Proceeding to the capitol, the scene of his former exploits as a member of the legislature, he learned what was going on. The horse railway bill was about to be placed on its passage, when Hanscominquired what the measure was and who the incorporators were. Upon being informed he flew over to the council chamber, and succeeded in baving his name put into the bill as one of the incorporators, this being done through an amendment to the original bill. In this form the bill was returned just as the door-keeper was putting back the hands of the clock for the third time in order to keep the session alive. There was a tremendous howl from the incorporators when they discovered Hanscom's trick, but upon Hanscom informing them that he would knock the everlasting stuffing out of the bill unless they let him in on the deal they finally submitted, and the bill went through".

Another Old Landmark Gone. "There goes another old landmark," said Thomas Swift, the other day, as he pointed to the old brick building, No. 1409 Douglas street, which was being torn down to make room for a more stately structure. "It was formerly called the Hamilton house," continued he, "and was built in 1850, by Charles Hamilton and Salisbury. In those days it was considered quite a palatial structure with its brick front. There were some very lively scenes in the Hamilton house. I remember seeing a man, who is not worth a dollar today, smash champagne bottles by the wholesale, and who would fly into a rage if a person would not drink with him. Every old settler has witnessed some such scene in the old, hotel."

"The last memorable event that I remember about the old hotel," said another old settler, "was the arrival there of a man who had been scalped by the Indians near Overton. He was an Englishman named Thompsor who was working on the Union Pacific track. He was scalped and left for dead, together with two or three others, who died. Thompson, soon after the Indians left, got up and found his scalp a short distance from the place where the Indian had downed him, the scalper baving accidentally dropped Thompson was sent into Omaha, bringing his scalp along in a bucket of water. Drs. Peck and Moore were called in to attend Thompson, who was greatly disappointed when told that the scalp could not be replaced by sewing. The scalp was a strip about ten inches long, and at one point was five inches wide, it having been cut from the center of the head, from the forehead to the ne:k. The wound was a terrible one, the knife having penetrated clear to the bone. The victim was sick for a long time, owing to a high fever. The scalp was stretched on a piece of board, and tanned, and when Thompson recovered he took it away with him as a 'souvenir.' He worked for a while in the Union Pacific shops, but was always troubled with a severe pain in the head when attempting to lean forward to pick up anything. He left Omaha and went to Chicago, and from there finally returned to England. It is said that he never was the same man after his recovery, and that at times he was partially insane from the effects of the scalping."

Three Millionaire Senators.

Senator Fair is the most conspicuous failure of the rich men who have purchased places in the senate. He is a man of no education and very little knowledge of the world. He has absolutely no influence upon public affairs, and finds very little companionship in the senate.

Jones, of Nevada, is a much more attractive man. He is familiar with public subjects and is much more companionable. He has a very wide acquaintance among public men, and is well thought of at the dinner table of Washington. He tells very good stories.
Stanford appears to have better social standing than most of the far western senators. He has opened a large house in Washington and understands the art of entertaining better than most of the wealthy western ning better than most of the wealthy western pioneers. He probably has more influence in the senate than most of his western moneyed colleagues. His influence, however, comes largely from the Central Pacific rall-road, rather than from the power of his шопеу.

A Strike Ended.

PITTSBURG, PA., August 14.—The striking coal miners in three of Scott's mines at Scott Haven, Pa., resumed work to-day at the operators' terms. The men have been out for several months for an advance in wages of 5 cents per ton.

### COMPLIMENTS OF THE PRESS.

Seven Days in the Week, Hastings Independent: The Daily BEE now pays its respects to the people seven days in the week. This is a move that will be duly

appreciated. A Splendid Sheet. Rising City Independent: The Omaha Sunday BEE is a new feature of Nebraska

purnalism that promises to warm up its metropolitan rivals. It is a splendid sheet. Excels All Others.

daily BEE excels the other state popers for foreign news. Still Leads.

Johnson County Journal: The Omaha

Omaha Excelsion: The BEE still leads. It now has a Sunday morning edition.

Every Day of the Week. Black Hills Times: The Omaha BEE makes s appearance with a Sunday edition, and the energetic management has stepped into the field of journalism that occupies every day of the week. It is a good newsy paper, and at all times fights monopoly and favors the workingmen.

A Model of Neatness and Enterprise. Rushville Standard: Few newspapers to the west "get to the front" with such a degree of success as does the Omaha Bek. The new Sunday edition is a model of neatness and enterprise, and bids fair to outrank in popularity all other editions of that paper.

One of the Neatest and Newslest. Thayer County Herald: The Omaha BEE publishing company has made another ten strike in starting the Sunday BEE. It is one of the neatest, newsiest papers in the west, With this addition to its attractions and the help of another perfecting press which the company is putting in, the plant is surely a wonderful proof of what enterprise and brains can accomplish in western journlism.

Newsiest Paper in the State. Norfolk Journal: The enterprise of the Omaha BEE is without limit. It now publishes a Sunday morning edition. The BEE maintains its position well as the newsiest

A New Feature. Stuart Ledger: A Sunday morning edition s a new feature of the Omaha BEE. A.

healthy emulation is giving Nebraska firstclass journals. Filled with Piles of News. Creighton Pioneer: The Omaha BEE publishes strictly a daily newspaper, having

commenced last Sunday with a Sunday edition. It is a rich edition and filled with piles of news. A Stride in Omaha Journalism. Omaha Times: The publication of a Sun day morning edition of the BEE, making thirteen editions a week, six evening and seven morning, is a stride in journalism unequalled in the world, considering the mam-

moth size of the paper, being a seven-column quarto. In point of both news and appear ance the BEE falls little short of equality with Chicago's great dallies, and with the other splendid dailies here neither the St. Louis or Chicago papers are finding much sale. Good papers here have done much to attract people to Omaha as a great business center, and the prosperity of the BEE gives evidence of the great liberality of our business men in bestowing newspaper patronage.

### Marriage and Business.

Christian Advocate Marriage affords a sufficient, satisfying and ennobling and for all business endeavor. When the end of business life is self it debases manhood and produces a creature of avarice, sordid and groveling, whose thoughts are materializedose tears of sympathy are frozen whose feelings are fictitious. The benefit cent end of business life is seen in the change which the purpose of marriage brings in the lives of young men. It is sometimes observable twenty-four hours after betrothal, so wonderful is the transforming power of a purpose on life when love lies like a palpitating heart in

its bosom. The loss of gallantry among young men is an injury to business. It is an ominous departure when they would rather go in gangs by themselves than in the companionship of young women. The fact is but too apparent that their morals will not endure the restraint. Tippling, doubtful conversation and action are restrained. Dishonesty does not often overthrow young men in business trusts who spend their leisure hours with virtuous women. There is no more beau-tiful and assuring sight than to see young men and maidens going together to the house of God. It has been the means of saving multitudes. Young man, have your own pew or sittings in the church, and bring with you, like a man, the woman you respect. Feel it a pleasant duty to serve these conservators of society, whether you may be in love with them or not. Treat your mother and sisters with all the gailantry of the one you love. It is a grateful and pleasing thing to any woman to receive this atten tion, and it is manly and noble to give it. Be gallant; it is right, it is manly, it is a debt you pay, and will pay with interest

Marriage is related to the reverses of business life, for business and what we call prosperity are not now the same Adversities are often the best part of business. A man is not often on a safe business foundation until he has been truly crazed by disaster. Then comes the power of home life. Then the wife, often like a tug, takes the whole family out of the breakers into the broad sea of pros perity. A man will come home in finan-cial disaster, often sorrowing most as to how the wife will take it, and when he gets there he will find that she is the better man of the two, and girds up her loins and his, too, and is at it again to

repair the lost fortunes. The business of life is not so much in making money as in getting to be better, mnking money as in getting to be better, and in helping others to be better—in getting rid of sinful habits, and in going on to heaven. It is here that mar ried life is the mightlest force for good except good itself. If a man has a Christian wife her prayers and entrenties are keeping him from hell. Her prayer grip is holding him up from the pit. How she has besought and stormed the very gates of heaven for him! O, let her lead where of heaven for him! O, let her lead where she is wisest and best! Let marriage install each in that church which the apos-tic says "is in thy house." Seek the kingdom of God, and when sorrow comes, which is an inevitable segment of life, man and wife will be brought into a sorely that prosperity never gives. Very sorely they weep together over little graves. And if they must part, the bit-terness is mitigated in the form terness is mitigated in the fact that love leaves its last kiss, and love gives its tribute of tears at the grave.

### High License the Proper Method. Cone ret (2. H.) Patriot. The Philadelphia Record remarks that reg-

ulations of fiquor selling and liquor drinking that are too stringent are singularly alike in their effects to the tack of all regulations When a law is put upon the statute book that cannot be enforced it is an abandonment of what is practicable for what is impracticable -in fact, a giving up of the crue function of government. If the law should require that the only punishment for larceny should be langing and quartering, larceny would go unpunished. So prohibitory laws defeat themselves. The true temperance reform is in striving for so much prevention as is at-tainable. The taxing power appears to be the most available means in the hands of lego islatures and a stringent light, we have islatures, and a stringent license the proper methods of modifying the evils of the drinking habit.