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#### THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, | s. s.

County of Donglas. Will H. Koenig, cashier of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Dally Bee for the week ending Oct, 5th, 1886, was as follows:

Friday, 8th ......12,840

Notary Public. Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of January, 1826, was 10,578 copies, for February, 1826, 1830 copies; for March, 1886, 11,537 copies; for April, 1886, 12,137 copies; for April, 1886, 12,138 copies; for July, 1885, 12,238 copies; for July, 1886, 12,238 copies; for July, 1886, 12,338 copies; for August, 1886, 12,434 copies; for September, 1886, 13,030 copies.

Geo. B. Teschuck. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of October, A. D., 1886, N. P. FEIL, [SEAL]

#### REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor-JOHN M. THAYER, For Lieut. Governor-H. H. SHEDD. For Secretary of State-G. W. LAWS. For Treasurer-C. H. WILLARD. For Auditor-H. A. BABCOCK. For Attorney General-WILLIAM LEESE For Com. Public Lands-JOSEPH SCOTT For Supt. Public Instruction-GEO.B.LANE.

### REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For Senators: GEO. W. LININGER,

BRUNO TZSCHUCK. For Representatives: W. G. WHITMORE, F. B HIBBARD,

GEO. HEIMROD. R. S. HALL, JOHN MATTHIESON, JAMES R. YOUNG. T. W. BLACKBURN, M. O. RICKETTS.

EDWARD W. SIMERAL. For County Commissioner: ISAAC N. PIERCE.

For County Attorney:

MINISTER JACKSON has been recalled by Mr. Bayard from the Mexican mis-This will unpleasantly recall

Sedgwick to Mr. Jackson's memory. NEW YORK reports a loss of \$34,000,000 inher bank reserve from the amount held a year ago. This is an indication that the hoardings of capitalists have left the bank vaults and gone into the channels of trade.

In London sewer gas is destroyed by electricity. The genius who can invent an electric plant to destroy the stench from Omaha slaughter houses will be placed a niche above Edison in the popular esteem.

THE senatorial boomlets of the railroad candidates ought to be set in soak for sprouting at an early day. The election is only three weeks away, and General Van Wyck's supporters seem to be in a heavy majority.

JAKE SHARP will squeat on the boodle aldermen of New York. The man who squeals on the boodle candidate from Nemaha will create almost as much of a sensation if he tells the whole story of Church Howe's private and public

EX-SENATOR HILL of Colorado claims that his defeat for the senate was due to the corporation who paid as high as \$5,000 for votes against him. Mr. Hill overestimates his importance. The average Colorado legislator can be cor railed for a quarter of the money.

Six republican collectors of internal revenue have so far escaped the official guillotine at Washington. Their death warrants are being prepared. Mr. Cleveland proposes to enforce his peculiar views of civil service reform if it sweeps the name of the last republican officeholder from the pages of the blue book

GENERAL KAULBARS still remains in Bulgaria inciting opposition to the government and fomenting insurrection. General Kaulbars' programme is somewhat similar to that of Baron Mentchikoff at Constantinople in 1853 where he tried to bully the sultan into conceding the ezar's claims and succoeded in drawing on the war for which Russia was thirsting.

SENATOR VAN WYCK is the only avowed candidate of the republican party in this state. There are said to be three or four other candidates in reserve who base their hopes on the support of the railroads, but General Van Wyck is the only one) who has appealed to the party for a re-election based on his past record and who has been endorsed by convention after convention of straight-out republicans as their choice for the senatorial

LAND COMMISSIONER SPARKS has sent his annual report to the secretary of the interior. It will be an interesting and readable document for the land-grabbers when the details are made public. In spite of abuse and detraction, Mr. Sparks has kept at work unearthing frauds and throwing new safeguards around the rapidly decreasing public domain by which several millions of acres of the ublic lands have been wrested from

Character in Candidates.

The moment timt political parties stand ready to ignore character in the candidates which they present to the people for endorsement at the polls, that moment they begin to dig the grave for party success. Political parties are intended to voice the sentiment of the majority of citizens affiliating with the organization. They are a convenience and nothing more. It can readily be conceived how candidates could be placed in nomination and elected, as they often are, without the brand of a party nomination voneting for their fidelity to a political platform. The advantage which a candidate nominated through a political organization possesses is the belief that he not only represents party principles, but is the choice of a majority of the party. The day has cone by when the most disreputable of rogues can cloak their smain a mantle of | in order. party endorsement and claim the support of honest men because they have man-

aged to capture the machine.

Party lines sit loosely on the voters of the First district. Overwhelmingly republican for years, their fidelity to republicanism has been made the excuse of though addressed to me, has been said to orrupt party managers for foisting upon them for their support, blacklegs and swindlers, straw men and corruptionists, under the plea that as regular nominees they were entitled to receive the entire party vote. It is high time that the republican party of Nebraska should learn that Nebraska republicans have some sense of decency, and that character as well as capacity to capture conventions must be taken into account. The nomination of the most corrupt and disreputable trickster in the party as the republican candidate for congress in this district is an insult to the intelligence of honest republicans which they will not be slow to resent. In defeating Church Howe republicans will teach party managers the leason which they must learn sooner or later if party success is to follow party nominations.

#### The Difference.

The Chicago anarchists convicted, not of murder but of conspiracy against society, are to hang. The public and the press generally applauds the action. Fear of social violence and of the results which may follow the teachings of these misguided men has aroused a pressure of public opinion under which they have been crushed. But how is it with regard to other conspirators and other conspiracies?

The coal carriers of Pennsylvania, rolling in wealth and high in social influence, have conspired to restrict the production of coal at the mines. They have decreed that to raise the product used alike by poor and rich, thousands of laboring men shall be thrown out of work and women and children be deprived of a more than bare subsistence to increase the heards of millionaire capitalists. Hunger and poverty, perhaps starvation will be results of this conspiracy against society. But not a voice is raised to talk of lynching or the gallows, and press, pulpit and lecture platform dismiss the subject as one of trifling importance at best, outside the reach of law and small in comparison with the conspiracy which led to the Haymarket riot of last May.

In St. Louis Jay Gould and his assothe past few days they have gathered together all the outlets from Illinois coal mines, the belt line which circles East St. Louis and the bridges and ferries which cross the river. With no aim but their own personal aggrandisement, these corporation conspirators have carried into successful operation a plot against the iberties of one of our largest cities by which every man, woman and child can be taxed at their mercy. But no court of criminal jurisdiction will be invoked No jury of their peers is likely to pass a verdict upon the offense. No judge will assume the black cap and pass sentence upon a conspiracy whose effect may be more widely destructive than that for which Spies and Fielden, Parson, Schwab and their associates will suffer before the year has ended.

It is easy to reach and easier still to enforce the penalties of the law against men whom poverty and vice drive into antagonism to human life and social order. The anarchism of the poor is bemmed in by statute restrictions. Officers of the law stand ready at any moment to apprehend the offenders. The press may be counted upon to mould public opinion against the criminals, and society will applaud the sound of the drop which hurries them off into eternity. But the socialism of the rich, the conspiracies of capital, the attacks upon the economic laws of supply and demand, whose free and untrammelled working it is to the highest interest of society to preserve, stand on a different footing. 'Enemies to society'' seems to have a restricted application, bounded by the wealth of the offender and the glamour which millions of money throw over wrong-doing.

## The Tides of Trade.

Bradstreet's record of failures throughout the United States for the nine months ending with September, as compared with the same period of 1885, is very favorable to the current year, the number being 811 less. The assets this year to habilities were \$7,397,970 more than last year, showing an improvement also in that direction. In New York city, however, there has been an merease of 184

failures in this year over 1885. The record of Bradstreet's shows an intimate connection between failures, railroad building and immigration. Thus in 1872 we built 4,970 miles of railroad, and in 1873 the great pante, precipitated by the failure of Jay Cook, began. Then immigration fell off steadily, reaching its lowest point-141,857-in 1878. In that year also we had the greatest number of failures before 1884, viz. 10,478. As the country began to recover from its depression the resumption of railroad building and the increase of immigration went hand in hand, until 1882, when we built the extraordinary amount of 7,285 miles of road for the pine months and received a foreign access of population of 788,092. In that year business failures fell to 7,635

for the same period. Then followed another depression. In 1883 failures increased to 10,200, and but 3,995 miles of road were built. In 1884 there were 11,620 fallures, and but 2,619 miles of road built, immigration meanwhile having fallen to something like 885,000. Last year our failures were 500

miles, with a large reduction of failures. As in 1878 and 1884, the failures were largest, and in 1879 the business boom egan, it is argued that the largest number of failures immediately precede a healthy revival, and therefore all indications are that we are fully over the depression which culminated in 1831, and are reasonably certain of several prosperous years of business. But as in Pharaoh's dream the seven fat kine and the seven lean kine indicated respective periods of plenty and famine, so Bradstreet's holds that from its records may be calculated the cycles of trade and the recurrence of panies or years of depression, and the next is looked for to arrive about 1880, lasting, perhaps, till 1892 or 1893. Our readers being duly warned, can set their houses

Pleading to the World.

In sentencing the anarchists on Saturday last, Judge Gary said in reference to their elaborate speeches: "I am quite well aware that what you have said, althe world." It is an evidence of the security which our authorities feel in an intelligent public opinion that these men were given full liberty and as much time as they chose to preach anew their doctrines. They knew, as the court did, that the telgraph would earry their utterances abroad over the land and that every socialist and anarchist in the country was as much a part of their audience as if they had been present in Haymarket square when like language incited to deeds of blood,

Not in France, Germany, Austria, Russia, in fact, not in any country in Europe would these men have been allowed, as Parsons and Spies were, to occupy nearly a whole day each in the utterances of their treason against the peace and order of society. It was an abuse of their privilege to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon them, for them to reiterate their sedition and insult the officers of justice. It was taking advantage of the court's mercy and the people's forbearance to justify their hellish acts and call upon their followers in effect to revenge their deaths. And should these men escape yet by any quibble of law, they would be sure to attribute that escape to the intimidation of the higher court by their seditions

speeches. The whole country will join in the earnest hope that not a loop-hole exists for these murderers' escape. Their speeches in the court room would justify their hanging as enemies of civilization, law and order, had they done no more. They repent of nothing that they have done and in effect declare that they would do it again. Everything that civilization gives us of any value the acts and teachings of these men imperil, and they should have no more mercy shown them than the laws of all nations show to priates.

The press dispatches represent the judge, after sentencing Neebe to the penitentiary, as saying "that each of the other defendants \* \* \* shall be hung by the neck until he is dead." Presumably the judge would make no mistake in this matter, and yet it seems curious to sentence men by wholesale instead of each one seperately and by name. It would ciates have conspired to throttle all | indeed be strange should every other decompetition in transportation. Within | tail of the trial stand, and this be a fatal |

Pieuro Pneumonia.

The frequent appearance of pleuro pneumonia among eastern cattle at various places widely separated is most alarming. The danger of a general epidemic and the urgent necessity for the use of every precaution against the spread of the disease cannot be too strongly urged upon the stock growers of the west. The evident reluctance of the authorities to take prompt and effective measures to stamp out the malady where it has appeared is a piece of criminal negligence from which the entire west may be made to suffer. Pleuro pneumonia is the most insidious and deadly disease to which cattle are subjected. It is communicable on the slightest contact and no known remedy has been found to stay its ravages in affected herds. In its rapid spread it is without parallel among diseases to which cattle are subjected. In England alone since the effects have been noted \$400,000,000 worth of stock have fallen victim to its ravages.

Such a scourage is not to be tampered with. It cannot be handled with gloves, While doctors and commissions are disputing, the seeds for millions of dollars of loss to the stock interests of the United States are being swiftly disseminated. Every animal that has been exposed in the slightest degree may at some future time become a new centre for contagion. Every stable or feeding ground, box car or cattle pen where one of these were kept may poison a healthy herd. Once started on its tour the deadly infection can scarcely be stamped out by any amount of care and energy.

The duty of the authorities east is plain. Every infected animal should be at once slaughtered with every animal that has been in the least exposed. There should be no temporizing, no counting of the present cost, nor figuring up of values lest or injury done. The value of all the beasts in the Chicago yards would be a trifling bagatelle to the damage which might be caused by the escape of a single affected animal.

Ir was a bit of pleasantry indulged in by one of our reporters when he said that a mother who entered her baby for a prize at the exposition was so mad at another being preferred that she went out, leaving her baby behind, and the father came back just in time to save the little one from being carried off by the police. The paragraph, however, has been going the rounds ever since, its last appearance, changed to suit, being in the New York Times, copied from the Chicago Inter-Ocean, as follows: "Maternal pride out west reached high water mark in the person of the Omaha woman who entered her infant in the baby show and then walked off and deserted it because it failed to capture the prize." Take our word for it, gentlemen of the seissors, the thing didn't happen. Omaha mothers are not built that way.

CONTINUED complaint is made of the drenching of our streets by the watering carts. The complaints are well founded. The contractors who have the job in hand should be brought up with a round turn and compelled to change the size of their illegal holders and restored to the people. less than in 1884, and for the nine months sprinklers. As an alternative to steady

we built but 1,696 miles of roads, while | dust we now have continual mud. " Citithis year we have already built 8,674 | zens owning carriages complain as loudly as pedestrians. After a ten minutes drive on some of our paved streets in the wake of the sprinkling carts, a buggy or carriage looks as if it had been wrestling with the mud of a country road after a spring shower. Smaller holes in the

earts are what are needed. THE report comes that Secretary Endibott is anxious to hand in his resignation as Secretary of War, the reason assigned being his disgust with the interminable ealousies and wire pullings in the ser vice and the quarrels and backbitings among officers of high rank. There is doubtless much truth in the complaints of the secretary. In these piping times of peace promotion is slow and rivalry runs riot. Washington, however, is the worst place to observe the operation of the army. The "soft service brigade" with which Mr. Endicott is thrown most in contact exaggerates all the faults and and shows fewer of the virtues of the army officer than in any other station in the country.

As the Sixteenth street viaduct ap proaches completion, the value of this important improvement becomes more apparent. It will give Omaha a north and south thoroughfare, practically level, for four miles of its length and paved for nearly half that distance. Six- 31,916 as against a vote of 16,954 east for teenth street has improved as rapidly as | he Tilden and Hendricks electors. After any of our leading streets, and at no the election it was discovered that the retail thoroughfare throughout a large viaduets on Sixteenth and Eleventh for which they form bridges. Their comnow rendered inconvenient of access.

HON, GEORGE D. MEIKELJOHN has been renominated for the state senate by the republicans of the Twenty seventh senatorial district. The endorsement is a deserved one. Mr. Meikeljohn has done good service for the people of Nebraska at the state capital. His record in the last legislature was without flaw. Honestly representing the wishes of his constituency, he set his face firmly against the blandishments of the railway lobby, and proved an able and efficient advocate of the interests of the producing classes. Mr. Meikeljohn will receive a rousing majority.

WHEN Mr. S. H. Calhoun formally notified the democratic convention at Hastings by letter that, having been appointed to a federal office he could not. in obedience to the president's circular order, be present at their deliberations, he made himself needlessly conspicuous. It is probable that he would not have been missed had he not written. It is probable also that if there had been any chance to elect the nominees he would have been there anyway. As it was, he had a chance to show his loyalty to the president without hurting the party.

THERE is not a republican on the Douglas county legislative ticket who favors prohibition. Not one. Each and every candidate stands firmly on the platform adopted by the republican county convention several weeks before the republican state convention passed their submission resolution Dougla county republicans, like the republicans in dozens of other counties in Nebraska believe in home rule and will voice their belief in a practical way in the legislature.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of the completion of the "Belt Line." The "Belt Line" is the Missouri Pacific entrance into Omaha, nothing more and nothing less. It was a shrewd scheme to enlist local interest in a pretended local road which was in reality only the extension of Jay Gould's southwestern octapus.

Grading has begun on Harney street and is in process of completion on Leavenworth. Omaha is rapidly bringng her east and west thoroughfares down to grades which materially shorten time and distances between the city suburbs and the neighboring county precincts.

THE cable road is still a puzzle which is being solved very slowly. The ques tion is whether it is "a combination' puzzle in which the street car company will ultimately have something to say.

ABOUT the time the cable cars begin running, and regular trips of suburban trains are made on the "Belt Line" the real estate boom will take another rise.

## KINGS AND QUEENS.

The king of Portugal hates the French republic so much that he will not cross French territory to visit his friends and relatives in Germany, but goes thither by water. The prince of Wales dined recently at the

'Palmengarten." After he had left an English family bought, at a very high price, the table-cloth and the knives and forks that his royal highness had used,

Princess Beatrice is busy getting together the nucleus of a wardrobe for the coming infant. Among other interesting baby garments she has been presented by her majesty with with an artistic piece of needlework which the queen took a fancy to and promptly annexed at the Edinburg exhibition. It is in the form of a baby's robe, and was worked by one of the students at the Wemyss Castle

The emperor of Germany Is subject to frequent attacks of somnolence, which, his physicians say, if premitted to last longer than is absolutely necessary to allow him to rest, might result in death. Every two hours he is given soup or broth and waked up by his attendants during the day. He is troubled with a weakness of the heart and ossification of the velus. Still he continues to work and supervise all things relating to the army.

Prince Alexander, late of Bulgaria, was the favorite of the Empress Maria, mother of the present gzar. In her will the empress left the prince 2,000,000 rubles, but the latter refused to receive the principal, preferring to draw the yearly interest from it, which was regularly paid him ont of the Russian treasury. It is said the prince now demands the two millions, and that the exar

declares he shall never see a ruble of it. His Majesty Dom Luis of Portugal, ac cording to the Paris Gravois, has returned from his continental tour to London only for the purpose of arranging with Queen Victoria for the projected marriage of his eldest son, the Infanta Alfonso, duke of Cambria, with the Princess Louise, daughter of the prince of Wales. It is a subject of talk in European aristocratic circles that the princess of Wales and her daughters hast-ened their departure from Copenhagen the other day and returned to London in order to meet his Majesty Dom Luis on his arrival in the city in the city.

Delicate Washington Persiflage.

Washington Critic.

"Is Cleveland back?" said a visitor to a fuuny man in Newspaper Row, "The papers say so," was the reply; "but I think he is more stomach than back."

Keep It Before Republicans.

The republicans of the First distric should ask themselves whether a man having such a record as that of Church Howe has any rightful claim upon the support of any decent republican. Leaving out of question his corrupt methods and notorious venality we appeal to resprinklers and more frequent trips of the | publicans to pause and reflect before they but a premium upon party treason and conspiracy against its very existence.

Ten years ago, when the republican party was on the verge of disaster, and very electoral vote cast for Hayes and Wheeler was needed to retain the party in power, Church Howe entered into a conspiracy to deliver republican Nebraska into the hands of the enemy. This infamous plot is not a mere conjecture. The proof of it does not rest on surmise or suspicion. It is not to be pooh-poohed or brushed away by pronouncing it one of Rosewater's malicious campaign slanders.

The records of the legislature of which Church Howe was a member in '76-77. contain the indelible proofs of the treasonable conspiracy, and no denial can stand against evidence furnished by his own pen. Briefly told, the history of this plan to hand over the country to Tilden and democracy is as follows:

In 1876 Nebraska elected Silas A.

Strickland, Amasa Cobb and A. H.

Connor presidential electors by a vote of

distant day is destined to be a great | canvass of this vote could not take place under the then existing law before the portion of its entire length. But the | legislature convened. The electoral vote had to be canvassed in December streets will not only improve the streets at the latest, and the regular session of the legislature did not begin pletion will raise property values in the until January. In order to make entire section across the tracks which is a legal canvass of the electoral returns, Governor Garber called a special session of the legislature to convene on the 5th of December, '76, at Lincoln, for the purpose of canvassing the electoral vote of the state. The democratic effort to capture republican electoral votes is historic. Tilden's friends, notably Dr. Miller, had been plotting for the capture of one of the electors from Nebraska, and it is also historic that a large bribe was offered to one of the electors, General Strickland. The call of the legislature broke into the plan of the plotters, and they found a willing and reckless tool in Church Howe. When the legislature convened at the capi-

tal, Church Howe filed a protest which may be found on pages 6, 7 and 8 of the Nebraska House Journal of 1877. The following extract makes interesting reading: "I, Church Howe, a member of the legislature of Nebraska, now convened by proclamation of his excellency, Governor Silas Garber, for the purpose of canvassing and declaring the result of the vote cast in Nebraska for electors for president and vice president of the United States, hereby enter my solemn protest against such act, denying that the governor has power to call this body in special session for any such purpose, or that this body has any authority to canvass or declare the result of such vote upon the ollowing grounds:

First. This legislature now convened havng been elected under what is known as the old constitution, has no power to act in the premises, the new constitution of the state naving been in force since November, 1875." The second and third clauses deal with echnical objections and are somewhat lengthy. The concluding sentences of this precious document are as follows: For the foregoing reasons I protest gainst any canvass of the electoral vote

the journal." (Signed) Church Howe, member of the legislature of Nebraska. The democrats did not respond to the call of the governor and there was barely quorum in the senate, while there were several to spare in the house of which Howe was a member. The protest entered by Howe was doubtless prepared by the Tilden lawyers in Omaha and Howe had the glory of being the sole champion of Sam Tilden. The legislature ignored Church Howe, spread his protest on its record and canvassed the

of the state by this body, and demand

that this, my protest, be entered upon

electoral vote in spite of it. When the legislature convened in January, 1877, the presidential contest was at its height in Washington. Church Howe had changed places from the house to the senate. Early in the session, a resolution was introduced expressing the conviction on the part of the senate that Hayes and Wheeler having received a majority of the electoral votes were entitled to their seats. This resolution gave rise to a very lively debate which lasted two days. Church Howe asked to be excused from voting when it first came up and was so excused. On the final passage of the resolution the record page 376, Senate Journal 1877,] shows the following result: Yeas-Ambrose, Baird, Blanchard, Bryant, Calkins, Carns, Chapman, Colby, Dawes, Garfield, Gilham, Hayes, Kennard, Knapp, Pepoon, Powers, Thummel, Van Wyck,

Walton and Wilcox-20. Those voting in the negative were: Aten, Brown, Covell, Ferguson, Hinman, Holt, Church Howe and North -8.

During the same session of the legislaure, Church Howe's vote on United States senator for the first three ballots is recorded as having been cast for E. W. Thomas, a South Carolina democrat, pages 198 and 208 Senate Journal.] All this time Church Howe professed to be a republican independent, republican on national issues and a temperance granger on local issues. We simply ask what right a man with such a record has to the support of any republican.

Poetical Grammar.

Three little words you often see Are articles, a, an and the. A noun's the name of anything As school or garden, hoop or swing. Adjectives the kind of nour As great, small, pretty, white or brown. Instead of nouns the pronouns stand— Her head, his face, your arm, my hand. Verbs tell something to be done-To read, count, laugh, sing, jump, or run. How things are done the adverbs tell, As slowly, quickly, ill or well, Conjunctions join the words together As men and women, wind or weather The preposition stands before A noun, as in or through the door, The interjection shows surprise, As O! how pretty, Ah! how wise. The whole are called nine parts of speech, Which reading, writing, speiling teach.

Honors to Minnie Hauk

When Minnie Hank sang at Bozeman, M I., the other evening the resources of the territory were taxed to their utmost by the gentlemen who wished to do her honor. One idmirer sent up between acts two gold nug-

gets; another a silver-mounted tooth from a bear; another an Indian's scalp, and still another a Sloux war bonnet found on the Custer battlefield. It is passing strange that no one thought to give her a photograph of the last man the citizens had for breakfast.

Sam Jones Re-Enforced on the Coast. Sira Francisco C Rev. Sam Jones says that every kind of sin described in the Bible is committed in Chicago. The papers in thateily are mad. They

pride themselves on having a larger list.

Too Brainy.

Chicogo Times.

Mr. Henry George is making a remarkably rergetic canvass, and is arousing much enthus asm, but, nevertheless, he will probably be defeated. He is altogether too brainy a man for a mayor, as mayors go nowadays.

Practicable Prohibition in Illinois. Chleitgo Tribune

At a recent meeting of the state prohibition committee the Rev. Isaiah Villers, peripatetic state lecturer, declared "high license the most infamous fraud ever placed on the statute book," and asserted that it led to "the death of moral conscience." Mr. Villers frautulently endeavored to produce the impression that high license is the only legal restriction under the laws of Illinois that can be applied to the liquor traffic in this state, whereas it is only a remedy furnished communities that will not employ a stronger one. The "high-license" law of Lilinois compels every locality to tax the traffic heavily and show "conscience" to that degree, at least, while it holds out the means, the opportunity and an in-ducement to municipalities to establish prohibition by local enactment. Primarily, the law of Illinois is prohibitory, and it is only by affirmative action that locality can release itself from that rule and sanction the opening of dramshops If any community will keep its hands off and refuse to issue saloon beenses the sale of figuor for dram-d, inking will be absolutely illegal within its jurisdiction. It is only by an outrageous perversion of truth that a fanatical elergyman can speak of such a statute as the leading to death of moral conscience. If the Rev. Mr. Villers desires to know

ow "moral conscience" in respect to por-selling is being crushed out in Ihiols, let him cast his eyes over the re-orts sent to the Tribune from threeorths of the counties of the state, published in Tuesday's issue, and see how the area of prohibition is being rapidly extended in the rural portions of Itlinois and wherever the conditions are favorable. Reports received so far not show counties like Cumberland, Ful ton, Johnson, Piatt, Putnam, Schnyler and Wayne, in none of which can an open saloon be found, but there is a long list of others where the rule is virtually prohibitory, as in Boone Brown Champaign, Clark, Crawford, Douglas, Edgar, Edwards, Franklin, Gallatin, Hancock, Henderson, Jefferson, Macon, Massac, McDonough, Menard, McLean, Knox, Pike, Union, Vermillion, Wabash, Warren, Winnebago and Adams outside of Quincy. Prohibition is the rule in all these counties and license towns the exception, and where granted the many cases reaches \$1,800 or \$2,000. In a large number of counties in another class the prohibition towns are in a majority, and there seems to be no doubt that under the excellent law the Rev. Villers so maliciously denounces prohibitory regulations have been extended until they now cover two-thirds of the soil of Illinois. Such results in a state naving six years ago 227,000 adult males of foreign birth are certainly remarka-ble and show that nominal prohibition can be established wherever a majority of the community is brought to desire it. An inflexible state prohibitory law would be no benefit to the counties named above. They have all the pro- irreproachable European costumes. No hibition the law can provide and that public opinion will enforce. Why, then, should the law be changed in a manner that cannot benefit the temperance portions of the state, but will strip other localities of the only restrictions they can enforce and leave them to the rule of

free whisky? Such a policy would re-open the 4,000 saloons closed by the high-license law and shift a burden of four or five millions of dollars from the saloons to the shoulders of the taxpayers. The experience of Kansas and Iowa proves it impossible to force sumptuary laws on any community against the will of its people, and while eranks and visionaires advocate such at tempts, the actual results are free whisky riot, disorder, and defiance of law. The fact that such demoralizing notions are propagated in Illinois, where the law provides prohibition for every community that will accept it, and stops short only of attempting to impose it contrary to the will of the people, shows that the eleemosynary institutions need enlargement so as to furnish a larger measure of accommodation for well-meaning but crack brained and dis-

# SEND BACK THE OBELISK.

Cleopatra's Needle in New York a Reproach to the Nation. Charles Chaille Long in the North American Review: The secretary of state at Washington was doubtless kept in ignorance not only of the state of public feeling, so manifestly hostile to the re-moval of the obelisk, but, more important still, of the opposition of the khedive, which was only too apparent in his reply to the interested consular agent, who did not scrupte to employ the authority of his office to force the khedive to consent. Tewfik said: "Mr. Consul, take it; my people complain; I am delighted to see that they appreciated these antiquities; I agree with them that they are of great historical value to us, but I do not wish to offend the great republic." This is not the language surely of one who makes a voluntary gift, but one made under compulsion, and its nequisition was neither "creditable to our nation" nor "to our day," and it is certain that Mr. Evarts would never have authorized such action had he been kept advised of the true condition of affairs. But then it was dle to expect that this should be so. United States consulate in Egypt has been for many years an Augean and quite beyond the control of the secre-taries of state, who seem to have abandoned it heretofore to the questionable care of their subordinates. And hence the series of scandals which have made it

'famous.' Other nations, it may be objected, have taken obelisks from Egypt. True, but they found them buried in the sand, or they took them from some remote and ruined city. Cleopatra's needle stood on a fixed and solid foundation in the beautiful and populous city founded by Alexander the Great. It was the only monument within the limits of the city. It was a monument of Egyptian fame, Egyptian art, and bore the name of a celebrated Egyptian queen. In Egypt it represented a part of her glorious history. In America it is meaningless and sensciess. Had one been constructed of soap it would have been as appropriate and perhaps just as enduring. At any rate, no wrong would have been com-mitted—no country despoiled.

Who shall say that the acknowledged disintegration of the obelisk now is not due to the intervention of some avenging spirit, who seeks to redress its wrongs, and thus commits its crumbing sands to winds which waft them back to its eastern home, there to commingle with the dust of ages from whence it came? this as it may, let us anticipate its absolute decay, and as I have already suggested, raise a popular subscription and return to the despoiled and outraged

city of Alexandria her lost monume This would be an act worthy of a gen-ous people." This is far better to parafiline waterproof, which only is longs the agony. The obelisk is suffered from consumption, and only a charge of climate can save it from annihilation.

### THE CONGO.

joined in the unfavorable verdict up-a

the value and the future of the Cong-

In a letter dated from Lacun

A Doubt that the Country is Worth Developing. The Italian traveler Bove has lately

bich the Roman paper Rassegna r . prints, he says: "The part of the country through which I have traveled has altered the unfavorable opinion which I had formed of the Congo; on the contrary, everything I have seen confirms me in the benef of the insignificent value of the district. When I remember the great stir has been made with regard the Congo basin, the conferences and transactions, the numerous vessels which have been sent out, the homage and con-gratulations which the king of Belgium has received; when I think of the mean jealousies, the ill-will, and the calumina tions, I am inclined to believe that mankind has advanced very little in the real love of truth, as I that even great statesmen stumble in the dark. The journey area Matadi to Lucunga was a heavy piece of work; chains of mountains, steep hills, deep precipices, endiess hollows, rivers full of rapids, and everywhere sandy des erts, and underwood six or seven yards high, through which the way lay for hours, as through a tunnel, the whole body was whipped by the hard grass. The excitement became quite feverish to get out of this torture and breathe once more the free air. Here and there I came upon a tiny wood and every two or three hours upon a village of four or five huts then grassy deserts again and hard rocks. All travelers unite in praising the Upper Congo state, its boundless forests, its wide water-veins, and the fertil-ity of its soil. Well, before long we shall see how far this is true. Manari appears to think as little of the upper state as of the lower, and I share his view that a greater part of the Upper Congo district is covered with immense swamps. The slow current of the river, its width the numerous slow tributaries, and the large lakes from which these tributaries spring, must indeed, lead one to the be-lief that the upper Congo district is an immense plain. And supposing even the that the country on the upper Congo were a paradise of fertility, what good would it be to our emigrants to go to a country where it is almost impossible for Europeans to work, and where they would have to pay half their earnings to doctors and chemistsy. Nor do I see for the present any market for our com-merce. I have repeatedly said that it would be far more useful to direct our at tention to the coast of west Africa, to Sierra Leone, Liberia and the Niger district, where traffic is on the increase where there is a numerous and commercial population, and where shortly the produce of the western Sondan will pass along the great highway of the Niger-which is indeed the

which is of greatest importance to Africa. An Arab Theater. A correspondent gives an interesting account of a performance he attended at an Arab theater in Cairo. Large rosecolored bills posted on the doors an-nounced that the troupe of Abou-Chalileel-Kabbani, of Damas, were to give a

series of performances of the love-tragedy of "Emir Mahmoud," in the presence of the nobility and gentry of the neignborhood. The theater was crammed; it pre-sented a picture sque scene. The gallery was filled with the white turbans and blue smocks of the lower classes. The gentry, dressed in colored stamboulines or black caftans and fez, occupied the pit. As for the bokes, they were set apart for the nobility, who were all in ladies were there save two English girls in a stage-box, probably daughters of an officer belonging to the army of occupation. Loud gossip and laughter rose from all sides. The purveyors of refreshments kept up a most infernal din. The theatre was stilling with the smoke of eigarettes. At length the curtain rose, but it was some time before the actors could get a hearing. attired as Bedouins, and gesticulated furi-ously. There were no actresses, the female roles being played by young men, as is the custom in the east. It was the same with the ballet, the girls being re placed by youths, who were got up so skillfully that at a certain distance the defusion was complete. The audience applicated, not with their hands, but with their feet and walking sticks. delivery of the actors was the most monotonous and somnolent that could be imagined. The solemn, comic or tender passages were all given in the same tone. In short their acting resembled that of a child who has learned a fable by heart and recites it without any knowledge of what he is saying. The singing was of the same kind; it was one monotonous nasal howl or shrick, which either drove

you to sleep or-out of the theatre. Pavy's Widow a Pensioner. The secretary of the Interior has reversed the decision of Commissioner Black on the claim of Lila May Pavy, widow of Dr. Octave Pavy, late acting assistant surgeon United States Army, under contract with the Greely expedi-tion, who died of starvation at Cape Sabine about June 6, 1884. Some days prior to the termination of Dr. Pavy's second yearly contract he notified Lieu-tenant Greely that he would not renew his contract for a third year, but would continue to serve without pay. A short time thereafter Lieu-tenant Greely placed him under arrest, charging among other things, insularcharging, among other things, Insubor-dination. While still under arrest and after the expiration of his service con-tract he died. The commissioner of pensions rejected the claim upon the ground that he was not at the time of his death in the service of the United States. secretary, in reversing the commission-er's decision, is of the opinion that, beng under orders of an army officer, at he time of his death, he was, under liberal interpretation of the law, in the government service, and the war and havy department having paid his widow for his services up to his death the petition should be granted. Mrs. Pavy's name was ordered to be placed on the pension roll at \$17 per month.

Our Eccentric Language.
The eccentricities of the English language are often the subject of foreign dissatisfaction, and form the obstacle of the most cultured linguistic perfection. A Hollander of education who was lately called upon to address an American meeting illustrated the trials in language by a most natural slip in synonyms: "Ladies and gentlemen," he said, feeling his way with care, "it is great pleasure for me to speak words to you. convention is so homelike to me, and the people of the convention are so pleasant and so homely." At this point a sub-dued laugh interrupted him, but as he proceeded it was evident that he was innocent of the turn his compliment had

taken. Bonvin, the painter, arose at his marriage banquet, and, addressing his wife in an inflated style remarked: "Never forget, my wife, that you have entered a family of the gown and sword. my mother a seamstress and my father in

the rural police?" An oak that was cut before Shakespeare's day furnished a bit of timber now in use as a bench in an Euglish farmer's kitchen. The timber did duty as a roof beam in a church for 364 years. It is still as sound as sound can be.