

THE DAILY BEE

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THE DAILY BEE: Sworn Statement of Circulation.

Geo. B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Nov. 14, 1886, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Day and Circulation. Rows include Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Average.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of November, A. D. 1886, N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

DR. MILLER'S lecture in three parts on alcohol and its abuse is not directed to Mr. P. E. Miller. The election is over.

MR. BLAINE feels that there is a deep significance in the late elections. There is no special significance in them for Mr. Blaine.

THE attempt to make General Thayer a senatorial candidate is slightly premature. John M. Thayer is too level headed to be caught with such chaff.

THE Barker fire has taught its lesson. Better buildings and better fire protection will result from its teachings. And that will be a great gain for the city.

THE scramble for offices at the disposal of the Nebraska legislature has already begun, and the political pensioners are pulling all the wires within their reach.

MAYOR ROYD is willing to appoint a new marshal, but the question is how will a new marshal reform the police force which is nicked out by Pat Ford and appointed by the mayor?

DAKOTA is getting ready to once more knock for admission as a state. She ought to get a sledge-hammer this time and pound some sense of justice into a few demagogic congressmen.

NORTHWESTERN officials have been again visiting Omaha. What our people want is a visit from the railroad itself. A direct cut to Fremont or Hooper would be worth thousands of dollars annually to our citizens.

THE reorganized Republican drops its mask and takes the old monopoly stand which it has occupied for so many years. Its appeal for "straight goods" coupled with attacks on Van Wyck, show the way the wind is blowing in that quarter.

PRINCE WALDEMAR's royal father has declined for his son the Bulgarian succession. Waldemar has an ample fortune secured by marriage with Marie of Orleans, and wisely prefers the Parisian boulevards to the dangerous by-paths of Sofia.

WEAVER and Van Wyck are hauled over the coals by Church Howe's home organ, and the entire blame for Howe's disaster is laid at their door in a great heap. This is sad, but there are seven other counties to be heard from besides Tom Major's precinct at Peru.

PAT FORD, who bought his seat in the council at such a vote, and represents with dignity the drives and dens of the bloody Third, is highly commended by the Omaha Republican for the stand he has taken in defense of good morals and an improved police force. Perhaps the editor of the Republican is not aware that half of the police force was recruited from Pat's boarding house.

In every county where monopoly republican candidates have been defeated by anti-monopoly democrats there is a loud call from the vanquished that the democrats shall go into caucus and stick for straight democracy. Nothing sends such a shudder down the spinal columns of the railroad bosses as the fear that democratic votes may be cast for Senator Van Wyck. In their eyes, republican defeat would be preferable.

If there were any more papers in the state capital to buy, the B. & M. railroad would soon take them out of the market. The democratic paper run by Calhoun, which was so outspoken against the railroad bosses and democratic packing-house organs, has experienced a change of heart and joined the B. & M. caravan. Fortunately, the legislature never pays any attention to the Lincoln papers. They know that they only pose for the brass-collared troupe and the political pilferers who live on state pay.

The new bridge is approaching completion, but there are no visible signs of the new union depot. One will be incomplete without the other. The old "now shed" has had its day. It is a disgrace to the corporation which owns it and a shame to the city in which it stands. Omaha paid generously for her railroad facilities. The \$200,000 which she donated to the Union Pacific for depot grounds have now become \$1,000,000 in property values. No other city of Omaha's size in the country is afflicted with such a rat trap of a union depot. The money she has given and the traffic she affords to the Union Pacific entitle her to proper depot accommodations.

Packing the Committee.

The railroad gang which foisted the bogus railroad commission upon the people of Nebraska and for years kept the provisions of our constitution with regard to railroad regulation a dead letter, is at work again. The legislature had hardly been elected before the corrupting machinery was set in motion to pack its committees with railroad attorneys, jobbers and corporation tools. Causes of the political dishonesty whose business it is to deceive and corrupt legislators have been laid in this city and at Lincoln in connection with the B. & M. bosses who this year, as they did two years ago, are running the political end of the railroad machine for the confederated monopolies. Quite apart from the schemes and plot to beat Van Wyck, a desperate and venial onslaught is being made all along the line to capture the organization of both branches of the legislature and more especially of the senate. We are reliably informed that Lieutenant Governor Sheild has already conferred with the railroad managers as to their choice in making up the senate committees, and that he is making up the list under their advice. Two years ago when Mr. Sheild took the seat vacated by A. C. H. entered into a conspiracy with Charles Howe and other railroad stool pigeons to revise the rules of the senate which had been drafted in conformity with those of the United States senate and the upper houses in the present state. Under those rules the vice president or lieutenant governor simply presides over the senate by virtue of his office. The senate itself, of which he is not a member, does not recognize his authority to appoint committees, but makes its own committees by election or resolution. The notorious Railroad Commission was allowed to usurp this power of appointing committees because the monopolies controlled the majority of the senate. When Agee came in, the senate repealed this rule and resumed its own prerogative. Mr. Sheild, following in the footsteps of Carns, fell in with the jobbers and monopolists, and in spite of all protests public and personal had the committees packed once more. This game the railroad gang with the baronies and hangers-on propose to repeat when the legislature meets. This they cannot do with the senate as it is now composed unless some of its members can be driven in under the canopy which the railroad offered over to the tender mercies of the robbers and rogues who are making as party leaders. The United States senate is republican, but no party caucus has ever dared to transfer to the vice president the sovereign power of the senate to make up its own committees without his interference. It is rather suggestive to note the deep interest which Charles Greene, Mr. Holdrege, Captain Phillips, Tobe Castor, Church Howe and Ed Carns feel at this moment in organizing the senate by a stalwart republican caucus.

While the senate is the objective point of monopoly attack, because it is so much easier to handle, an active flank movement is in progress to capture the house. Mr. Newcomer, of Webster county, who was always up in the last legislature when Mr. Holdrege waved his hand, is being groomed for the speakership, while the Hamilton duo, Mr. Agee, is being held in reserve as the dark horse. With the lieutenant governor packing the senate committees and the speaker arranging the house committees to suit the confederated monopolies and fraudulent claimants, there will be very little chance for any decent legislation.

It Will Come.

Economic questions will be forced by workmen to the front at no distant day. The process will be an educational one for our industrial classes. In the discussion of our individual cases, the discussion will lead to a call to call out they will learn that the purchasing power of wages makes wages either high or low; that steady work at fair wages is better than a high schedule for six months and closed mills and factories with no wages for the other six months of the year. They will also receive some information regarding the proportion of tariff taxes to manufacturers' profits and laborers' and mechanics' pay.

When American workmen are thoroughly aroused to the urgent need of tariff reform, the dodgers and trimmers in congress will be forced to lift the oppressive burden of over taxation, from which the producers of this country are now suffering. The bugbear of an impossible "free trade" will sooner or later cease to alarm. Sensible men will like to see pencils in hand and figures out that the greatest possible reduction on the tariff, which can be made without causing a treasury deficiency, will still furnish heavy protection to American industrial capitalists, which will open new markets for trade and stimulate production by furnishing cheaper raw materials to be turned into finished manufactured products.

A system of taxation which collects more funds than are needed for the conduct of the government and the debt requirements of the nation is over taxation, call it by whatever name politicians and political economists may. As soon as this is understood, the people will not be slow to apply the remedy.

A Capital Scandal.

A most uncommon and peculiar scandal is reported to have developed in Washington. The story is that the chief of police, who has been in office only a few months, had instructed certain of his subordinates to especially watch the movements of members of congress at night, noting the places they visit, and in cases where these were not reputable the fact was to be used to exact from such members their support of legislation favorable to the police force. The disclosure was made by an old officer of the police, against whom charges of insubordination have been preferred. Confidence is felt that this officer will substantiate his statement, and his trial by the committee is expected to present some of the most interesting developments for that community. Meanwhile the police force is a good deal demoralized over the affair.

It is not possible to characterize too strongly so despicable a scheme as this, but what must the people of the country think of the revelation it makes respecting the character of their representatives. The conclusion is inevitable that the chief of the Washington police would not have instructed his subordinates to maintain an espionage on the private

walks and conduct of congressmen, for the purpose of using them, unless he knew there was game to be bagged in doing so. He is undoubtedly an unscrupulous and unprincipled fellow, but he is probably not altogether a fool, and it is not to be rationally supposed that he would have gone recklessly and at hap-hazard into a scheme of this sort for which there was no assurance of results. He had knowledge that the private conduct of some congressmen was not above reproach, and he knew that they were to be found in compromising places. Unhappily such is the fact, and has been so always. Many of the men who make the laws of the nation are not superior to the vices which, when practiced by men of less exalted stations, the world calumniates, and are as vulnerable to the temptations which abound in Washington as are meaner people. Were the private careers at the national capital of some of the great statesmen whose memory the country justly honors for their great public services fully exposed, the effect would be to badly sully the glamour in which they are now seen, and though it may perhaps be fairly said that generally the congressmen of to-day are more careful in their conduct than were those of a generation ago, the number is now much too large of those who do not conform to their duty, or more properly their dignity, conduct to the requirements of all the ten commandments. 'Tis true, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis 'tis true.'

False Assumptions.

The mugwump supporters of the president and those journals which are most ardently devoted to civil service reform, continue to insist that the result of the late elections was an endorsement of the policy of the administration with respect to this reform. It is claimed by them that in those states where the president yielded somewhat to the party clamor and was more lax than elsewhere in maintaining his policy, the democracy suffered most severely. In evidence of this, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and districts of Illinois and Wisconsin, are cited, while the reform policy was enforced by the democracy, the party gained. It seems to us that these assumptions are essentially false and misleading. Looking at the situation in these states separately and what are the facts? In Virginia democratic disaffection toward the administration had been growing steadily for six months before the election, partly on the ground of objection to its civil service policy and measurably for other reasons, some of which have had their influence to the detriment of the administration in Maryland and farther south. In Ohio the democratic cause was utterly hopeless by reason of the abominable record of the administration in that state against which the republican fight was widely directed, but so far as the rank and file of the democracy of Ohio are concerned they are not in sympathy with civil service reform. In Indiana the outrageous course of the democracy in jerry-mandering the state disgusted thousands of fair minded democrats, and we have the testimony of ex-Senator McDonald that a part of the democratic disaffection was due to the displeasure of the party with the civil service policy of the administration. The testimony of Mr. McDonald was that the democrats of Indiana are strongly opposed to civil service reform, and not less so now than they have ever been. The defeat of Morrison in Illinois had nothing whatever to do with this reform, and it is not apparent that the election of a republican to represent Bragg's district in Wisconsin was an endorsement of the president's policy. As to Massachusetts the large vote for Andrew simply attested republican disaffection with the candidate of that party who had little to do with his wealth, and was charged with having used that generously to secure his nomination. There was no surprise under the circumstances, had he been elected, and very likely he would have been had not thousands of democrats been driven from his support by the fact of his having compelled the convention to endorse civil service reform as a condition to his accepting the nomination. How was it in Pennsylvania? The democratic candidate for governor ascribes his defeat solely to the discontent in the party growing out of the patronage issue. "The cause of patronage," he is quoted as saying, "did the business, and the same cause was operative all over the country just as it was here. I did not believe," further said Mr. Black, "and I can yet scarcely realize that thousands of regular democrats were capable of sacrificing their ticket and their state to a minor and sordid consideration like that relating to the federal offices. We have been shot in the backs by our own people." The defeated democratic candidate for governor of Pennsylvania takes the right view of the matter. There was widespread discontent with the civil service policy of the administration—with the fact that the president shows a particular fondness for this policy above all others and likes to enforce it—and it manifested itself in the elections. The result has not modified or reduced the feeling, and mugwump encouragement of the president to continue that policy will be very likely to intensify it.

The Moffat Case.

We have no need to bolster up our circulation by an attempt to create a great sensation with big types and "horrible" headlines over the death of Mr. Moffat. It is a sad and unfortunate affair which forcibly illustrates the wants of this city in connection with the public health and police quarters. The facts in the case summed up are these: Mr. Moffat while occupying rooms in the house of Mr. Thieman was taken down with typhoid fever. He became deranged, unmanageable and dangerous. He assaulted both Mr. and Mrs. Thieman violently and finally expelled them to call for help for their self-protection. To all intents and purpose Moffat was a madman and had to be made harmless. The police were called for and responded. The officer on duty had a terrible scuffle with Mr. Moffat and finally succeeded in handcuffing him. At this stage the blunder was made in treating him as a lunatic instead of as a delirious sick man. He was taken to the station house, which is a wretched, filthy man hole, and kept there some hours awaiting the arrival of the city physician who had him taken to

the hospital, where he died two days later.

No evidence is shown that Mr. Moffat's death was caused by his treatment at the police station. In all probability the case was fatal in any event. The only points stress is laid on an first that Mrs. Thieman struck Moffat on the head with a piece of crockery, that Moffat was conveyed to the station in a coal wagon and was there kept bound and footed until Dr. Leisinger arrived. No reasonable person can blame Mrs. Thieman for protecting herself from the ferocious assault of a mad man who was liable to maim or murder her. It is sentimental bosh to expect a woman to remain passive under such circumstances, when even Mrs. Moffat herself had fled the room. The coal wagon was a rough conveyance, but, inasmuch as Mr. Moffat was placed upon blankets and had ample covering, that part of alleged brutality is not worth considering. At the station house Moffat was not ill-treated but the bands around his wrists and feet should have been loosened by the guards. The question is whether they knew the man's condition except that he was raving mad and dangerous.

Right here comes the blama where it really belongs. There should be a regular police surgeon on hand for duty at all times and there should be a city hospital where no patient is refused admission at the demand of the city authorities. Omaha only maintains a city physician as a matter of form and has no free hospital. Mr. Moffat is one of the victims of the city's neglect, although death would probably have resulted had he remained at home. The officers who made the arrest doubtless exceeded their power. They were placed in a difficult position, and called on to preserve life by removing a dangerous maniac. Personally, Marshal Cummings cannot be held responsible for the action of a subordinate in the middle of the night when the marshal himself was at home. If the marshal is responsible, so would the mayor be who is above the marshal. The castle verdict of the coroner's jury may be in part explained by the fact that the foreman of the jury, John H. Butler, has never seen anything good in the city government since he was allowed to resign as chief of the fire department.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Settings. Columbus is negotiating for a twin city.

The Park hotel at Seward burned out last week.

Nebraska City has half a dozen opium eaters, all women.

The Brenner water works have been dedicated by the city.

Nuckoll county voters refused to invest \$30,000 in a court house.

The democracy of the state has assumed new-birth proportions.

York will not object if the proposed Methodist university is located there.

A prairie fire destroyed thousands of tons of hay recently on lady's ridge.

The Long Pine roller mill is rushed with business and is three months behind orders.

A gang of Union Pacific graders have settled down to work on the extension from North Bend.

An assertion is made that the democratic state committee scattered \$1,000 in Dakota county is a bald hoax.

A flash photographer named Berger has disappeared from Oakland, leaving a wife in destitute circumstances.

The October report of the Columbus school board shows 3,000 bushels of grain destroyed by prairie fires.

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During that year \$97,413.97 was expended for school purposes.

Benjamin Justy boasts of her church and school facilities. At the last election \$30.00 were voted for a new school house; the Presbyterians have just completed a house of worship, the Methodists have one under way, and a court house is going up at a rapid rate. Thus the people are rapidly perfecting the way stations on the route to glory and litigation.

'Torn the rascals out.' cries the fog-horn of democracy in Holt county, and follows the cry with a list of the names of the democratic postmaster of Atkinson for failing to vote and work for the straight ticket. Political "assassins" and "cut-throats" must be annihilated in the province of literature. This is the province of the highest source, and republicans will join, with Socrates, in the immortal cry: *Soc et tuum.*

A high-flying old bachelor of Fremont, a veritable Julius Seizer among his peers, is included in a breach of promise suit in which the lacerated feelings of the maiden all forlorn were damaged to the tune of \$5.00. A surgical operation could not more effectively render the heart of a frigid rival than did the bachelor aforesaid when he popped the vital question one summer eve and utterly, purposely, maliciously and feloniously failed to keep his word.

Constable W. Smith, of Minden, drove out to the sheriff's farm last Wednesday to levy on a cow. The animal did not object but Sheriff did. Drawing a bead on the constable's upper story, he let fly and blew the top of his head off. The remains of Sheriff were gathered up and brought to town. Sheriff was arrested and taken secretly to Kearney to await an informal hanging.

The railroad boys who make Plattsmouth their headquarters are a taxing set. One of their farm last Wednesday day to levy on a cow. The animal did not object but Sheriff did. Drawing a bead on the constable's upper story, he let fly and blew the top of his head off. The remains of Sheriff were gathered up and brought to town. Sheriff was arrested and taken secretly to Kearney to await an informal hanging.

THE NARROW ESCAPE OF A BOLD TRAVELER.

The trip was in the saddle with my light baggage strapped on behind me. The trail as far as Mill Creek, New Mexico, was well defined, and although making a steady and continuous progress the way would lead to the side of the mountain, and only here and there so steep as to make it uncomfortable or dangerous. Twelve miles of this brought me to a small town, where I found a good country, through which wound a tiny silver stream, easily forded in places where it seemed to gash in its tortuous course, preparing to take a leap over a cliff that only required a grimace to reach. Mill Creek camp was passed, and some miles beyond brought darkness and necessity for a night's halt.

A cabin showed itself beside the way and I went in, although the darkness was extended. "If the captain wished to stay all night." Now the captain did wish to stay all night, but notwithstanding our cubbed directions a feeling of misadventure was upon me, and I sought the retreat of the Mexican who so kindly offered retreat for man and beast. The broncho was staked out and supper served up in a twinkling, but only a few minutes to get ready to go.

A hard bed brought sound sleep for a while, but at length flitting sounds disturbed my repose, the pictures of Mexican life and the pictures of the mountains and trees, snakes dropping lessons from overhanging branches, road signs suggesting a division of hostile, etc., etc., wrought me up to such a state of nerve that it only required a grimace to reach the level of the Mexican who so kindly offered retreat for man and beast. The broncho was staked out and supper served up in a twinkling, but only a few minutes to get ready to go.

It was only a dream, but it left "its weight upon my waking hours." So much did the level of the Mexican who so kindly offered retreat for man and beast. The broncho was staked out and supper served up in a twinkling, but only a few minutes to get ready to go.

My presence of mind returned, and I dismissed the Mexican who so kindly offered retreat for man and beast. The broncho was staked out and supper served up in a twinkling, but only a few minutes to get ready to go.

I sprang away from him, covering him with a revolver and thus having him at odds, I waited for a moment, following my ordinary method of firing, which was to get on the wall and passing a nose over his head pointed his own arms. This done I lowered the pistol and drew the nose of my gun, thus flushing the job by giving him so thoroughly that nothing short of a bare-knuckled assault could release him.

I then waited a few moments, while he lay on the ground, and then I sprang up and fired. I then waited a few moments, while he lay on the ground, and then I sprang up and fired.

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BULLION MAKES THEM MIGHTY

Life Among the Big Millionaires of the Old World.

SKETCHES OF GREAT HOUSES.

The Palace Embowered in Gardens Where Baron Adolph Rothschild Lived - The Villa of Sir Robert Peel, Brother of the Speaker.

Although it is said that London will have an unusually gay winter, many of the wealthiest families and most brilliant houses are put into mourning by the death of the dowager Baroness James de Rothschild, writes a correspondent of the New York Sun. By the close connection which binds together what, in Paris, is called la grande Juiverie, a great deal of year our gayety is put a stop to, revealing how very dominant the Jewish element has become in the highest circles. A second death in the same circle will only intensify the disastrous effects so far as social gatherings of the great social aristocracy, as Baron Meyer de Rothschild, who died last week, is the father of some of our brilliant women of fashion.

With unlimited wealth at the service of even the most costly caprices, the Rothschilds never neglect ultimately to satisfy every wish of the court, the clergy and prudent instincts of their race prompt them to bargain and drive thirty contracts as if at a difference of £2 in the hundred was of as important a transaction as the purchase of a diamond. They have a fine collection of the most valuable pictures, and their art gallery is one of the most complete in the world. He narrowly, eagerly d dipped the price, but, finding the owner firm, he consented to give the sum required, for as he remarked, "I may have the one thing or the other, but I cannot grow trees six hundred years old."

That was twenty years ago, and the unpretending little villa was at once swept away and a magnificent mansion erected on the site where it stood. It is square, something after the style of the old French chateaux, and its dazzling white marble proclivities, its recent origin as much as its architectural beauties, are its chief attractions. The tourist and the traveler are rarely allowed the privilege of visiting Pregny. The owners do not follow the example of the grands seigneurs of England, and their estates are not open to the public. They are the possessors of historic houses filled with treasures of art, and content themselves only as landlords and deem it duty to admit the stranger to view their heritage.

The entrance to the principal court is by splendid wrought iron gates; the gardens are so marvelously laid out that on a comparatively restricted expense the results are achieved which would cost a fortune for miles. The grounds are profusely stocked with rare shrubs and flowers, conservatories blazing with exotics, winter gardens containing gigantic tropical trees, aviaries filled with foreign birds of rare plumage. A riding school like the one at Chantilly can be converted into a summer ball room; numerous guardians in grey uniforms, and other attendants, are on duty to attend to the needs of the guests. The grounds are so laid out that on a comparatively restricted expense the results are achieved which would cost a fortune for miles.

In the interior of the residence gold is profusely used, the walls are covered with tapestries, the ceilings are painted to resemble the sky, and the furniture is of the most costly and rare. The grounds are so laid out that on a comparatively restricted expense the results are achieved which would cost a fortune for miles.

A few years after having bought the villa Mme. Adolphe was no longer satisfied with seeing the lake from her window. She was determined to have a view of its very margin, and so she had a pavilion built a mile lower down, near the pretty little haven of Genolva, literally bathed by the blue waters. This singular structure is called the Chalet, and is a famous yacht, and consists of a lofty vault, under which the boat lies at anchor. Above are an immense saloon, billiard room, and a smaller apartment, and a terrace with a view of the lake, and no bedrooms. The baroness always returns to the big house to sleep, but she spends most of her days at La Roche, and the Chalet is her winter retreat. When the receipts are on a greater scale, early in the morning the chefs, stewards and footmen come down from Pregny and luxurious luncheon is served at the Chalet. The Chalet is taken for a sail on the lake. Every Friday the whole house party is taken over to Amphion, near Evian, where the Prince de Bessaraba Brancovan, who died the other day, had a magnificent villa. Between the two establishments there is a rivalry of receptions and festivities; each owns a yacht, and on certain days sets aside for regattas quite a flotilla of boats in which the party is entertained, having its well known colors. The crew of the Gitan, a marvelously swift craft, are always dressed in spotless white.

Baroness Adolphe, albeit a hospitable and courteous hostess, is very strict and positive about her invitations, no person bidding to Pregny may take more than three days for sending an answer. If no answer is received at the expiration of the invitation is considered canceled, and after the third refusal, whatever reason may have prompted it, he re-enters Pregny only as a casual visitor. But she is not so strict with her guests as their punctuality and consideration for others. There is emphatically not the politeness of kings, and they were on one occasion made to feel that they could not always indulge in inextinguishable with absolute impunity.

Among other dwellings on the shore of the lake are Sir Robert Peel, brother of the speaker, and Lady Peel's villa, which is a great deal more than a mere villa. The villa of Seehorn, the Rothschilds are systematically late at the dinners to which they are asked. Wearing at last, Lady Peel invited the Baron and Baroness Adolphe to a purely family dinner. The appointed time passed as usual, and when exactly one hour had elapsed the host and hostess left the villa and drove off in a carriage to have their boys home. They were informed that Lady Peel, having concluded that they had mistaken her door for the day and hour and had deemed it unnecessary to stop at home to wait for them, had left for London on the millionaires is not recorded.

Money could not grow so easily, money could not bring a child to the world, and the Rothschilds are not so fond of drawing the parents closer together the baron is frequently absent, the baroness often alone, and it is difficult to judge if their union is merely a combination of interests, name, and race, or a communion of heart and love.

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BALOWA, daughter of his excellency, Ambassador, the Turkish Ambassador at the court of St. James. Her mother died suddenly at the mansion house during a bad given by the lord mayor to the Sultan. She is a splendid musician, an accomplished artist, although she has never been able to conquer her nervousness, and becomes a most hysterical when she plays in public she has earned for herself a new reputation, as in England, a well deserved reputation for elegance, courtesy, and accomplished ease. Her husband, who was much older than his wife, was the son of Prince Bibesco, of Wallachia, and lived in Paris as prior as a church musician, when a distant relative, the Prince Bessaraba Brancovan, opportunely died, leaving to him a fortune of nearly \$1,000,000, under the obligation of taking two family names. The heir, being a young man, was in England, and in a hurried marriage, the Sultan, took the child at Anagnin, formerly the property of Count Wladyski, and spent very gay summers in that rustic but elegant town, and a distant relative, the Prince Bessaraba Brancovan, opportunely died, leaving to him a fortune of nearly \$1,000,000, under the obligation of taking two family names. The heir, being a young man, was in England, and in a hurried marriage, the Sultan, took the child at Anagnin, formerly the property of Count Wladyski, and spent very gay summers in that rustic but elegant town, and a distant relative, the Prince Bessaraba Brancovan, opportunely died, leaving to him a fortune of nearly \$1,000,000, under the obligation of taking two family names. The heir, being a young man, was in England, and in a hurried marriage, the Sultan, took the child at Anagnin, formerly the property of Count Wladyski, and spent very gay summers in that rustic but elegant town, and a distant relative, the Prince Bessaraba Brancovan, opportunely died, leaving to him a fortune of nearly \$1,000,000, under the obligation of taking two family names. The heir, being a young man, was in England, and in a hurried marriage, the Sultan, took the child at Anagnin, formerly the property of Count Wladyski, and spent very gay summers in that rustic but elegant town, and a distant relative, the Prince Bessaraba Brancovan, opportunely died, leaving to him a fortune of nearly \$1,000,000, under the obligation of taking two family names. The heir, being a young man, was in England, and in a hurried marriage, the Sultan, took the child at Anagnin, formerly the property of Count Wladyski, and spent very gay summers in that rustic but elegant town, and a distant relative, the Prince Bessaraba Brancovan, opportunely died, leaving to him a fortune of nearly \$1,000,000, under the obligation of taking two family names. The heir, being a young man, was in England, and in a hurried marriage, the Sultan, took the child at Anagnin, formerly the property of Count Wladyski, and spent very gay summers in that rustic but elegant town, and a distant relative, the Prince Bessaraba Brancovan, opportunely died, leaving to him a fortune of nearly \$1,000,000, under the obligation of taking two family names. The heir, being a young man, was in England, and in a hurried marriage, the Sultan, took the child at Anagnin, formerly the property of Count Wladyski, and spent very gay summers in that rustic but elegant town, and a distant relative, the Prince Bessaraba Brancovan, opportunely died, leaving to him a fortune of nearly \$1,000,000, under the obligation of taking two family names. The heir, being a young man, was in England, and in a hurried marriage, the Sultan, took the child at Anagnin, formerly the property of Count Wladyski, and spent very gay summers in that rustic but elegant town, and a distant relative, the Prince Bessaraba Brancovan, opportunely died, leaving to him a fortune of nearly \$1,000,000, under the obligation of taking two family names. The heir, being a young man, was in England, and in a hurried marriage, the Sultan, took the child at Anagnin, formerly the property of Count Wlad