THE DAILY BEE. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION : Daily (Morniag Edition) including Sunday Bark One Year S
For Six Months
For Three Months
The Omaha Sanday Bark mailed to any
address, One Year.

OMARIA OFFICE, NO. 314 AND 315 FARNAM STREET, NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOM 55, TRIBLING BULLDING WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 515 FOCKTEENTH STREET.

All communications relating to nows and editorial matter should be addressed to the Eur-TOR OF THE BEE

BUSINESS DETTERS: All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bes Pustasina Company, Omana. Drafts, che is and postudice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS, E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, | s. s.

Geo, B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Dally Bee for the week ending Nov. 12th, 1886, was as

Tuesday, 0 12,800 Wednesday, 10 12,900 11..... Friday, 12......12,985 Average......13,093

Subscribed and sworn to in my presence this 15th day of November, A. D. 1886. N. P. FEIL. 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 erage daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of January, 1886, was 10.578 copies, for February, 1886, 10.505 copies; for March, 1886, 11,537 copies; for April, 1886, 12,191 copies; for May, 1886, 12,439 copies; for June, 1885, 12,298 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies; for August, 1886, 12,494 copies; for Sentember, 1886, 13,030 copies; for October, 1886, 12,989 copies.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK, Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of November, A. D., 1886, N. P. FEIL, | SEAL1 Notary Public.

The Sunday Bee.

The Sunday Bee to-morrow will be an interesting paper, and a comparison as invited with any daily of that date in the west. No effort or expense is being spared to make the Sunday Bee the equal of the very best papers in this country. It is a paper that needs no puffing at our hands. It speaks for itself. We wish simply to present to the public the leading features of our Sunday bill of fare for to-morrow:

The New York Herald cablegrams, which are sent direct to the Bee as specials, appearing simultaneously in New York and Omaha. The special cablegrams, about 10,000 words, cover the news from the leading European capitals.

Special dispatches from all leading news centers in the United States.

Clara Betle's letter, not taken from a paper a week old and palmed off as fresh matter, but received direct from the lively writer's own hands, who is now a regular correspondent of the Sunday Bee.

General Adam Badeau's New York letter, written in admirable style, and entertaining throughout.

A Boston letter from Franz Sepel, treating upon various topics of interest. A New York letter from Omar James about Mrs. Lucy Parsons, wife of the condemned anarchist.

A reminiscence of the late George Elder, the famous actective.

Various departments of miscellany, all carefully selected and arranged. In addition to which there will be the usual quantity of local and state news, and other matters which are found in a first-class metropolitan paper.

Both parties are now busily employed in persuading themselves that the labor vote had only a local significance in the fate elections. Both parties are likely to have their eyes opened before another presidential election rolls around.

THE legislature aided by the Douglas county delegation should take prompt steps to do away with the absurd "two mile limit belt" by which scores of unlicensed saloons and road houses encircle our city and brazenly defy the authorities. The city heense should obtain in cities and the county license in the county outsrde of the city limits.

WE have not yet heard whether Bill Stout has responded generously to Dr. Miller's appeal for aid to the Lincoln democratic paper which has recently turned a somersault into the railroad camp. Stout has never been very active as a democrat, but he has a warm heart and a liberal hand when a judicious investment will yield a good return, Bill is not very particular as to the politics of members of the legislature or organs that grind out praise for the claims committee.

THE meanness and malignity of the London press with respect to everything American was shown even in the comments on the death of ex-President Arthur. That of the Chronicle was little less than brutal, and the expressions of the other papers showed that the writers had either very narrow views of the charneter of General Arthur or were actuated by ill will which they were not able to wholly conceal. Such a spirit invites only pity and contempt.

WHEN Mr. Cleveland notified the publie that he desired to command his time between the 10th of November and the assembling of congress, he was moved thereto by no ordinary motive. It is the talk at Washington that he is engaged on the "greatest work of his life," which is to make or unmake him as the next candidate of his party. The announcement ought not to arouse very great expectations, since the greatest effort of Mr. Cleveland would not necessarily be remarkable, particularly if, as promised, it will be entirely his own.

OUR "do like enterprise" contemporary prints an El Paso dispatch which he claims was received from its special correspondent two days before it appeared in the BEE, wired by its Chicago agent. We appreciate the wonderful enterprise of the Herald in keeping special reporters at a one-horse town on the Mexican border. We see no occasion for such an outlay on our part. But we point to the fact that the BEE prints two or three columns of important specials every day from the great news centers of America and Europe which readers of the Herald never get to see because they are copyrighted and beyond their seissors.

The State Militias, The annual report of the adjutant geneven if it should take the expenditure of eral of the army contains nothing of a few more dollars occasionally than sumgreater importance than the recommenmer day traffic. There is no reason why dations be makes regarding the militia its lines should be blockaded for days of the states. The reports of the inby an eighteen inch snow-fall. A few specting officers show many defects, all more scrapers and sweepers put into use of them, however, remediable. The sugduring as well as after a storm would gestions of the adjutant general point make delays such as those from which

out at once the faults and the means for

their correction. He recommends that

state encampments should be at least of

ten days' duration, and without disre-

garding the consideration of economy in

the concentration of troops, they should

be at a sufficient distance from the homes

of the members of the command to iso-

late them from business and social influ-

ences, which seriously affect efforts at

imparting instruction and general disci-

pline. There should be no appearance

of a holiday character, as is usually the

case, about the camps. Their purpose is

not for amusement, but for instruction

and training in the arduous work, the

close attention to duty, and the stern

discipline of a soldier's life. The state

encampment should be, in all essential

respects, a complete counterpart of a

camp of regular soldiers in order to effec-

tually accomplish its objects. This, how-

ever, it rarely is, and therefore it is that

the militia of most of the states is found

to be extremely deficient in the matter of

military acquirements, and with respect

to morale and discipline inferior

to the lowest European stan-

dard for corresponding military

organizations. Another recommenda-

tion is that elementary company drills be

excluded from the military exercises, and

the time devoted to instruction and prac-

tice in skirmish and battation drills and

guard duty. The lighting of the future.

in the opinion of the adjutant general,

must be done in open order, and hence a

thorough acquaintance with the skirmish

drill is of the highest importance. Exhi-

bition drills are interesting as showing to

what degree of mechanical precision a

body of men can be trained to attain in

movements and motion, but they are of

little service in fitting men for the active

duties of a soldier. The development of

extreme smartness in drill, observes the

adjutant general, in many instances in-

volves the neglect of some of the most

important and solid parts of a soldier's

The importance to the states and to the

nation of maintaining a well organized

militia every intelligent citizen under-

stands. It was recognized by the

founders of the government, counseled

by Washington, and no statesman who

succeeded them has questioned it. Its

value and necessity does not grow less, but

greater, with the growth of population.

If the policy was wise at the beginning

of the government it is wiser now. In

the absence of a great regular army,

which the American people will not and

should not create, the security of the

government must rest in the future, as it

has thus far done upon its citizen sol-

diers. In order that that dependence

shall not fail, that there shall be always

at command a power strong and effective

enough to meet any possible exigency,

there must be thoroughly organized and

well-trained bodies of militia in all the

states. For this purpose there is no deli-

ciency either in the amount or quality of

the material. In the possession of all the

qualifications that go to make good sol-

surpassed by those of any other nation.

The Real Reason

The organs of the monopolies in both

political parties are moving heaven and

earth to injure General Van Wyck's

chances of re-election. While the re-

publican railrogue organs are clamoring

that Van Wyck is not straight enough as

a republican, the democratic mouth-

pieces of the monopolies are claiming

that he is too much of a stalwart in his

party to look to democrats for their sup-

port in the coming legislature. Both

classes of newspapers cover their real

objections to General Van Wyck by an

assumed devotion to party. The fact

that he is objectionable to the allied

monopolies is the real reason of their

General Van Wyck has made his can-

vass and is willing to abide by the re-

sults of the election. All the clatter and

clamor of the railrogue republicans and

democrats do not disturb him. His

claims for a re-election were personally

presented to the voters of Nebraska prior

to the election. Nearly fifty thousand

citizens of the state, in spite of senseless

threats of the penitentiary and of the

party scourge, expressed their individual

preference under the law for General

Van Wyck as their candidate for the

senatorship. A generous majority of

the republican members-elect to the legis-

lature stand pledged to vote and to work

for Van Wyck's re-election. A major-

ity of the democratic members-elect

who owe their seats in the legislature to

the efforts of Senator Van Wyck's for-

mer friends stand committed to his can-

didacy on open pledges to their constitu-

Under the circumstances and in spite

of the boasts of the corporations banded

to defeat him, Charles H. Van Wyck

rests his case with the representatives of

the people whom he has honestly served

for nearly six years. He has no pledges

to offer or promises to make. His record

in the past is the best guarantee for the

A Disgraceful Delay.

The Omaha Horse Railway company is

one of the most profitable of our local

enterprises. Its franchise costs it nothing.

It is heavily patronized by our people.

But whenever we are treated to a flurry

of snow, traffic is suspended and the pub-

lie is forced to wait for hours after the

snow fall has ceased before the cars re-

sume running. In other cities the scrap-

ers and sweepers on the horse rallways

begin work as soon as a storm sets in and

continue operations until the tracks are

clear. In Omaha work with an anti-

quated scraper commences after the

storm is over, and horses and cars are

laid up sometimes for days until the

Forty-eight hours have passed since the

storm, but the Omaha street cars are not

yet running. The tracks on Sixteenth

and Cunning street lines are yet covered

with snow, and citizens in the suburbs

are forced to taamp through the drifts to

Nothing but gross inefficiency is re-

sponsible for this condition of affairs.

The street, car company, as a common

carrier, is bound to use every reasonable

effort to keep its lines clear. It is

bound in return for the free use of our

streets to give Omaha a reliable service,

to overcome obstacles of weather which

tracks are scraped clear.

and from their homes.

opposition.

future.

training.

we are now suffering impossible. It is reported that the president has banished Senator Gorman of Maryland from his confidence. It would have been better for him if he had never permitted this adroit and thoroughly selfish politician to get into his confidence. Gorman is responsible for the appointment of Higgins in the treasury department, bringing upon the administration no end of condemnation and a good deal of trouble before this Baltimore henchman, of the senator was made to understand that he was not employed to run the treasury department and reduced to a condition of obedience and respect to superior authority. Gorman is also responsible for the appointment of Thomas, another benchman and Baltimore tough, as Indian agent, despite the fact that he was denounced by the civil service association of Baltimore and by many other reputable citizens as a man utterly unfit to hold any public office. Gorman is a member of the printing committee of the senate, and he has successfully used his power to keep the government printing office filled with his creatures. If the president has really broken with him this valuable part of his patronage, which did not encounter any civil service obstructions, will probably be destroyed. Just why the president should banish Gorman at this time, when the tendency of his policy seems to be to strengthen himself with party leaders, is not easy to determine, except upon the presumption that he has found the utterly self-seeking policy of the Maryland senator absolutely intolerable and also that he is as likely to be a foe as a friend where his individual interests are involved.

THE civil service commission has finally determined, so it is announced, to investigate the alleged violations of the civil service law by Postmaster Harrity, of Philadelphia. Charges against Harrity have been publicly and freely made for several months past, from responsible quarters. The postal service in Philadelphia has for a long time been in a most demoralized condition, to the great injury and annoyance of the public. It has been shown that out of 181 employes appointed by Harrity all but two are democrats, and a number of them cannot write legibly. All this information has been given to the postoflice department, together with the statement of a demoeratic board, sent from Washington to investigate, that Harrity lacks the business experience and executive ability to properly conduct the business of the office. Still he has been permitted to go on, to the great detriment of the public, until at last public sentiment has forced the administration to order a formal investigation. It was not so careful in the case of Hedden, after it became known that he was not a Cleveland man. Another official at Phitadelphia, Collector Cadwalader, is charged with an even more serious violation of the civil service law than the postmaster, but the admindiers the young men of America are not | istration appears to have given very little attention to the matter. There are some amazing contrasts in spots between the professions and the practice of this administration.

> THE long vacant surgeon-generalship of the army has at last been filled by the appointment of Surgeon John Moore. Dr. Moore was fifth on the list of lieutenant colonels and only a few removes from that to major. His appointment gives him at once the rank and pay of a brigadier general, and lifts him over the heads of nearly a dozen members of the medical corps who until yesterday ranked him as colonels and lieutenant colonels. It is difficult to see where the much vaunted civil service reform obtains in such a promotion. Dr. Baxter, the ranking colonel, was admittedly a brilliant and faithful officer. His only disadvantage in the contest for the place lately made vacant by the retirement of Surgeon General Murray was the fact that he had voted the republican ticket. What bearing this possible error of judgment could have had upon the efficiency of the medical service of the army no one has yet ventured to explain, but it seems to have lost him a merited promotion. General Moore haits from Indiana. Perhaps his experience with the malaria of the Indiana bottoms joined to his rampart democracy has gained him the coveted position. But it is a bad precedent to establish in the army that partisan de-

Just as long as the police force is a machine used to pay off political debts it can never be made responsible and efficient. It cannot be made responsible to the head of the police, because he is not allowed to select or to remove his subordinates, and it cannot be made efficient because the character, ability or capacity of the police are not taken into consider ation in their appointment. So long as third-class ward politicians are allowed to force political bums and physical and moral wrecks on the police force, just so long will there be the present complaints about our wretched force and the lack of police protection to life and property in Omaha.

votion and not attention to military duty

is to be the ladder to high preferment.

THE announcement is made that the Fowler Bros. will shortly open a mammoth meat market in Omaha, and by a heavy cut in prices furnish our people with cheaper and better meat. This is good news. Cheap living means better living for the working classes. It is the torerunner of more employment for labor through the opening of new manufacturing enterprises which will start into being just as soon as they can compete with eastern rivals in the labor market. Cheaper food and cheaper liv ing mean that workingmen can exist and save on wages upon which they would starve under higher prices.

A REWARD is offered for the finding and return of a first-class article of Indian summer swamped in the November snow drifts.

GENERAL THAYER, who is now at the state capital, probably preparing his mes sage, has announced that he is not and will not be a candidate for the position of United States senator under any circumstances. General Thayer, as we remarked

other companies succeed in surmounting. | before, is too old a bird to be caught and used as a senatorial stool pigeon to draw away legislative votes from other candi-

> THE democratic candidate for covernor of California was elected by a plurality of only 632. The fools who attempted to inaugurate an American party are largely responsible for republican defeat.

> > Other Lands Than Ours.

Bulgarian affairs are still in a state of umult. Waldemar's refusal of the throne seems to have demoralized for a moment the authorities of Bulgaria. The regents resigned, the sobranje adjourned, and a deputation is to travel about to the courts of Europe in search of a ruler. The Danish prince was an admirable choice, and perhaps it was a surprise to the Turnova assembly that one of King Christian's family should decline a proffered throne. But the Bulgarian throne is not particularly comfortable just now. The famous comparison of princes to 'heavenly bodies, which have much veneration but no rest," would include a prince who should rule just now at Sofia, and if a mere cat's paw of Russia he would lack even the veneration. The sobranje should not despair at the failure of its first effort. Perhaps it will now come down to "practical politics" and sound its candidate on the likelihood of acceptance before voting for him. England and Austria could help Bulgaria in her quandary by suggesting a good candidate, since to choose the Prince of Mingrelia would be practically surrendering

Prince Nicholas, of Mingrelia, who is said to have been named by Russia and accepted by the other great powers of Europe as the next prince of Bulgaria, is an Asiatic by descent, the little principality from which he derives his title lying between Mt. Caucasus and the Black Sea. It is only about half as large as Connecticut, and the suzerain rights of the Dadian family, to which Prince Nicholas belongs, were extinguished by Russia twenty years ago. He is a hangeron of the Russian court, and is well known in court society in the principal capitals of Europe. The prince has no fitness for the throne of Butgaria except his complete subserviency to Russia. He is about forty years of age, and personally is considered a "good fellow." Prince Nicholas, of Mingrelia was born December 23, 1846 (-January 4, 1847). He is colonel and aide-de-camp of the Emperor of Russia. He married in 1874 the Princess Marie, daughter of Alexander Adlerberg, general and minister of the imperial court of Russia, and of the Countess Catherine, nee Paltavzov, maid of honor of the Empress. Such a choice if accepted by the powers would be a complete surrender to Russian

schemes. It seems that the Due d'Aumale builded better than he knew when he bequeathed his estates at Chantilly to France, after he had been banished from his country. M. Spuller, of the chamber of deputies, states that, as it will be impossible for the government to accept the gift and leave the donor in exile, it is probable that on the date when the decree accepting the gift is issued another will be issued giving the donor the liberty of France. M. Spuller also believes that the other exiled princes will soon be allowed to return to their country, which would be a wise movement on the part of the French government. Revolutions do not go backward, and ten times as many royalists as were banished from France could not tura the tide of popular feeling in the opposite direction from that in which it

The news comes that Jamaica is decaying. The sugar estates in the island of Jamaica, the fairest and once the most flourishing of Spain's possessions, have. declined from 658 to 189, and the number is being still further reduced. The negroes who once cultivated the large and productive estates have swarmed to the towns, where they lead an indolent and squalid life. Many of them, for want of employment at home, have gone to the Isthmus of Panama to work and die in the Lesseps canal. The low price of sugar has well-nigh ruined Cuba also. The once princely estates of that beauti ful and fertile island are degenerating to the wilderness condition, and the baronial planters who, twenty-five and thirty years ago, were accustomed to visit New York and dazzie even that great city with displays of their opulence, have become seedy bankrupts. What the abolition of slavery left undone has been accomplished by beet growing in Europe. The beet root sugar has broken down the price to one-half the former figure and thus destroyed the chief source of prosperity in the West Indies. Even in Louisiana the effect of this low price of one of the necessaries of life is severely felt, in spite of the duty of 2) cents a pound which partially protects the home product from foreign competition. To the masses of mankind sugar is both a luxury and a necessity, and the cheapening of the price of it has enormously increased the consumption in the world; but this incalculable general adyantage has been purchased at the cost of the cane growing West India islands, and has reduced the British possessions in that quarter to the verge of worthless-

The prediction of a hard winter in Germany by a Dantzie newspaper bodes ill for the governments which are compelled to be constantly on the watch against the designs of the socialists and anarchists. The same conditions that are felt there may be expected to manifest themselves elsewhere on the continent and revolutionary agitations are besides, as a rule sympathetic in their progression. It is plain that in the debt-ridden countries of Europe the forced equilibrium of the various classes cannot be forever maintained, and that some cause, like the unusual distress which is now anticipated, may at any time precipitate desperate outbursts of popular wrath. The cost of keeping up immense standing armies is too tremendous a strain to be continuously borne for a long series of years. It taxes too severely the vital energies of trade, manufactures and labor. To a certain extent it paralyzes even capital, and leads to the hoarding of money that otherwise might be actively employed in production and commerce. The prospect of renewed idleness and consequent discontent in Germany may, without straining a point, be accepted as a warning evidence that the policy of subjecting the nation to warlike expenses in time of peace has I Horses, like boys, are creatures of York, the question of comparative speed,

gone about as far as it can with safety to the government.

The police have been instructed to collect eviction statistics in Ireland, paying attention also to the responsibility of the National League for the refusal of those who are able to pay the rates demanded by landlords.

Much alarm exists at Madrid in consequence of reports of a threatened outbreak against the government. Extensive military preparations are being made. A rising is feared in Catalonia, and at Cadiz 700 soldiers refused to embark for Cuba.

CURRENT TOPICS.

Germany has a population of 46,840,600 against 42,234,000 by the census of 1890, The steamer Bessemer was saved in a storm on Lake Superior by pouring oil on the waters.

The supreme court of Massachusetts has decided that under the statutes no person has a right to keep open shop or do work for pay on Sunday.

Colonel John Hay and Major Nicolay have bought and read over twelve hundred volumes in their preparation of the new "Life of Abraham Lincoln."

There is a rush of gold seekers to the country on the straits of Magelian. Up to the end of August 2,071 claims had been regis tered in the offices established for the pur-A deposit of pure asphaltum, from fifteen

to twenty feet thick, has been discovered near Thistle Station in Utah. It is worth \$40 a ton and the expense of mining is only 40 cents. Whitelaw Reid's new Madison avenue

more than anything else. It is a mass of costly marbles, cedar, mother-of-pearl and rich frescoes. The Boston Advertiser made Oliver Wendell Holmes say at the Harvard celebration that Emerson came from the "dirtiest" in-

nouse in New York resembles a royal palace

stead of "the daintiest sectarian circle of the time in the whole country." A white man was convicted at Catham, N. C., of "swapping" wives with another man. He asked the court to impose a light sentence,

as it was his first "swap," and besides, he had only received \$1.50 to boot, Ocean travelers do not know the terrible ordeal the stokers undergo. The steamer Umbria has seventy-two furnaces, which re-outre 350 tons of coal per day, at a cost of \$29,000 per voyage. One hundred and four \$20,000 per voyage. man are employed at the furnaces. One stoker lends to four furnaces, rushing from one to another, spending three minutes at each. Then he dashes to the air pipe, takes a torn at cooling off, and wa ts for his call to

Believe Only Half. Burlington Free Press. A man should believe only half that he hears. It makes a good deal of difference which half, however.

go through the same operation. Four hours of seorching and eight hours of sleep wake

up the routine of life.

Rooted Where it Will Not be Crowded. The Samuel Jackson Randall boom for president has broken out in Georgia. There

is plenty of room down there for it to grow

Accounted For.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. A Texas official certifies that "there is a great deal of horse stealing" in that state. This cannot strictly be classed as election news; but if Horace Greeley were alive he would not fail to trace a direct connection between such a fact and the size of the democratic majority with which Texas is afflicted.

Chicago Tribune

A democratic exchange says the country is suffering from overproduction. Whether this is true or not, it is certain that the democratic party is suffering acutely from an unexpectedly large production of republican

Why He Didn't Stay Longer. Philadelphia Press.

At the Harvard dinner which Mr. Cleveland attended the only beverages were two varieties of water-water and soda-water. In view of this fact that the administration remained in Massachusetts one day only requires no explanation.

I Care Not to Sing for the Gay. G. W. CROPTS. I care not to sing for the gay, Whose spirits are happy and free, Who walk in a flowery way And drink from a tountain of glee

Whose life is a pulsating song Swept out of gold harpstrin's in tune, Whose moments gilde swiftly alo Whose day is a day in mid June.

I'd sing for some mortal distressed.

All ourdened with sorrow and care, Whose hope has deserted his breast, And left him the prey of despair. I'd sing until hope had returned

And banished his soul-racking pain; Till pleasures for which he had yearned Were blooming around him again. And then, with some song of good cheer.
I'd all with new courage his heart,
To faithfully labor while here,

And act like a hero his part. A HORSE ON A HIGH CHURCH

The Exploits of a Steed Which Followed His Master. In 1609 an Englishman named Banks had a horse which he trained to follow wherever he led, over fences, ditches, upstairs, and to the very roofs of houses. One day they went to the very top of St. Paul's church, an immensely high edi-fice. They did various other things that were almost as astonishing. When all England was talking about these feats, Mr. Banks concluded to increase his reputation, as well as that of his horse, by a trip to Rome. Thither he went, and the obedient horse followed his fond master to such great heights that the story of his performances reached the ears of the

pope, and what do you think he did?
"Wanted to see the horse perform, Well, almost anybody would think so, but this this Pope took quite a different view of it. He didn't believe that a horse could go to such dizzy heights unless evil spirits helped him. So he just made an and of the whole matter by ordering Mr. Banks and his horse burned as enchant-

A fishing party once drove to Lake Minnetonka. One of the gentlemen, the owner of the team, took his horses and tied them apart to feed. He entered a small cabin near by, thinking he would rest and sleep until the return of the fish-ing party. He had hardly composed ing party. He had hardly composed himself for a nap when one of his horses that he had tied with a stout rope galloped up to the door and neighed. Thinking it strange that she should be loose he has-tened after the horse, that had run excitedly away as soon as her master made preparations to follow. To his surprise found that the mate had fallen into the lake and, being entangled with the rope, it was with the greatest difficulty that she could keep her head above wa While he assisted the unfortunate horse out of the trouble the and affectionate mate showed by her joy that she understood that the master She fulls would know just what to do. appreciated what his help was worth when she managed to break the strong rope, so that she could bring that help to companion.

habit was strong upon old Dobbin, so he quietly pulled down the bars and walked demurely to church took his accustomed place under a spreading tree until the services were over, and then went to his pasture. This he repeated Sunday after Sunday. One dark night at a late hour a traveler asked for lodging at a country tavern.

After talking with the guest for a few moments the landlord suddenly turned pale as he asked? Pray, Sir which way did you come The gentleman answered that he had some from a certain direction -the soul

A good while ago, when the

country was new, the New England fam-

times two or three with the help of a pil

faithful creature that was for years ac-

customed to this Sunday journey. After

a time his services were no longer needed

and he was left in the pasture. Long

lion on the same horse. There was one

ilies road to church on horseback,

habit.

'Impossible!" exclaimed the land ord, for to-day all the planks of the bridge were removed for repairs. exclaimed the man, "It may be so,"

but I have come from such a town since noon.

There was no other possible way for the traveler to have come, and in the darkness of the night he had trusted to the intell gent animal he rode to keep the way. While the master was wholly unconscious of the perilous feat the horse had actually walked the string-piece of a long bridge and kept his footing, timber was scarcely a a foot wide. it been in the daytime no sane man would have dared to attempt such a ride.

An old horse that had for years been ridden by a commander, when he became disabled for such use was sold to a farmer. Several years after, when he had been reduced from old age and hard work to a meagre Rosinante, he was in the service of backwoods surveyors' assistauts. It so happened that not far from the land under inspection a large number of volunteer soldiers were dr ling. When the old war horse heard the fife and drum the martial spirit took possession of him. Away he went, over fences and ditches. The jerks and pulls from his rider were of no avail, in front of the regiment be took bis place and and and danced as old legs would capered him. The civilian equestrian upon his

back could not induce him to leave the ground so long as the troops remained there. To the great amusement of the volunteers and the no small annoyance of his rider, he insisted upon marching into the town in his chosen place. One of the old writers tells of a horse that was conscious of his triumphs. When he was in the Olympic games he

would proudly direct his steps to the tri bunal judges for his crown. This same thing is related of the fast trotters of America. As soon as the race is over they cannot be restrained until they have stopped at the judges, stand and have the bridle decorated with the winner's badge.

CABLE CARS.

Advantages and Disadvantages Compared With Horse Cars.

Special San Francisco Correspondence e New York Commercial Advertiser There are certain speculative persons who have been trying for some years to in troduce cable cars in New York as a substitute for horse cars under the plea that in that way the problem of rapid transit imperfectly solved by the elevated roads—would be completely solved. To all doubts and objections those speculative persons uniformly reply in sub stance that no one is fit to judge of the question unless he has an opportunity to observe the marvelous working of the cable system in San Francisco.

Now it is always my desire to judge fairly, and with all possible fitness of knowledge, in every case in which an opinion is to be formed, and accordingly I have been at a good deal of pains, during my sojourn here as well as during my briefer stay in Kansas City, to study the methods and results of the cable sys tem where it is most successful, and to ascertain what its introduction in New York would probably accomplish. purpose now to give the conclusions reached and the reasons for them.

It is certain that the cost of carrying passengers by cable cars is less than that of bauling the same number of persons by horse power. But if the Broadway Third avenue and other principal New York lines were changed to cable roads the saving made in expense would ben efit nebody except the stockholders of corporations which already pay enormous dividends. My first and strongest conviction on the subject, therefore, is that public opinion, led by the press, should resolutely oppose the granting of cable franchises to any of our main horse-car lines, except with a stipulation that fares shall be reduced say, to 3 cents for single rates and 21 cents where bunches of tickets are bought. If the information given me here concerning the comparative cost of operation is correct, the companies could well afford to make such a reduction in return for permission to substitute cable

for horse power. A second advantage in the cable system is that larger cars, seating more persons, can be hauled. Consequently the introduction of the cable system ought to relieve our roads of the indecent crowding which now prevails; but here again, unless authority of some kind should inter vene, the companies would take all the advantage to themselves by running fewer cars than now, and packing them as badly as ever.

It is a perfectly obvious fact that for San Francisco and for Kansas City the cable system is much better than horse car plan; but the conditions which make it so do not exist at all in New York. In Kansas City and in San Francisco the streets are far less thronged than in New York; there is greatly less of cross traffic to impede the operation of the cable cars, and so they have oppor tualty, in the two cities named, to make the fullest use of whatever speed advantages they possess, while in New York, except in the Bowery, such opportunity would be denied them. More important still is the fact that in Kansas City and in San Francisco there are very long and very steep grades to climb. horses could scarcely draw fully loaded cars at all, while the cable cars surmount them at precisely the same speed they make on level ground. These steep grades make cable power a necessity here in New York there are no such grades, and none even remotely resembling them in length and steepness.

But with respect to this matter of speed, the confident and continuously reiterated assertions of the cable people are simply false. Except in going up steep falls, such as do not exist in New York, I here set it down as fact that there is not a cable car in San Francisco which attains the speed of a Third or Fourth avenue car running up the Bowsry, or a Broadway car in the evening when Broadway is clear. In more crowded streets the speed of horse ears is less only because of obstructive traffic in the road ways, and such traffic would equally delay cable cars if we had them. vert our principal times of horse cars into cable roads would not increase rapidity of traffic, but diminish it rather.

This assertion is not made fully or care essly, or without a careful study of facts Every man in San Francisco to whom have put the question has answered that the cable cars are much faster than the horse cars as confidently as every man tere would answer that the climate California is the most delightful in the world—and I believe it is; and yet as to comparative speed, the statement is not true Taking San Francisco hills to account, it is truth to say that the average speed of cable cars here is great er than that of horse cars here; but much as we have not the hills in New

for our purpose, must be settled upon a level, and I have been at considerable pains to make the necessary observa tions. It happens that though a considerable part of Market street run two cars, the one drawn lines the other horses. other happens and that this part of market street is level, or nearly so. I have expended a good many mekles in traveling back and forth through the street for the special purpose of carefully comparing the speed of the two kinds of ears, running as they do side by side upon parallel lines. The horse cars are slower than our Bowery lines, but they fully hold their own in competition with the cable cars that traverse the same street. Of that observation will satisfy any one who chooses to make the comparison, as I have done-not once, but scores of times. When a horse car and a cable car run for a consider able distance without stopping to receive or discharge passengers the horse car usually draws ahead somewhat; but as the cable car has some small advantage of quickness in stopping and starting the gain is about neutralized in a long ron with traffic by the way, so that the centest, "including stoppages," road men say, is as nearly as possible a dead heat. I should say that a Fourth avenue car in the Bowery would beat both by a minute in the mile

To sum up the whole matter, the con-clusion reached by observations made here with great care are that to look to the cable system as one likely to afford New York more rapid tarnsit than that provided by the horse cars is idle, and that the advantages to be gained by the substitution would all go to the street car companies, benefitting the public in no imaginable way, unless care were taken to place upon the cable franchises such conditions as would compel a reduction of fares and the running of as many large cars as there are small cars now in operation.

Richepin's Remantic Life. Paris Letter to the London World

bat a man should be able even to gain

a living by writing verse is a marvel; that he should amass capital thereby and be shouted forth with hyperbolical acclamations is a still greater marvel. And yet, with little exaggeration, this is the case of the poet, Jean Richepin, whose "Monsieur Scapin" has just been produced with great success at the Comedie Française. Richepin is pros perous, famous, and almost legen dary; and all because he is an artist of the first order, and a master of all the secrets of the French language. pin's life is a romance in itself, which I may as well relate in brief summary while his name is on everybody's lips. He was born some thirty-five years ago at Meheah, in Algeria, where the calls of duty had led his father, who was a military doctor. He received his education in a score of different schools in various garrison towns, and being of prodigious talent, he entered the Ecole Normale at the head of the list, but instead of fol lowing in the footsteps of Taine and About, Richepin fell into the path of re volt, and joined the band of refractaires, of whom Jules Valles was the apostle Then followed years of stupendous Bohemianism. For some time he carned a precarious living in Paris by giving les-sons in Greek and Latin, and in all imagmable subjects, and then one fine day he yielded to the atavic influences of a remote gypsy origin, and joined a com-pany of mountebanks. Jean Richepin was a famous wrestler, and his exploits as a Hercules remain celebrated in the annals of the arena. His next freak was to take service as a salor and stevadore on a coasting boat between Nantes and Bordeaux. Tired of doing porter's work, the ex-prizeman of the Ecole Normale next joined a company of gypsies in the capacity of comic singer, and began wandering about France with these vagrant Tsiganes. Fortunately for Richepin the sister of the chief of the ragged band fell in love with him, and offered him her only safety lay in flight, and so Richepin escaped and returned to Paris. This was the end of the odyssey of mystery; the lit erary journals of the Latin Quarter began to publish Richepin's prose and verse, and the poet proceeded to dine regularly, and even to sup in joyous company. Richepin thus became the head and chief of a truculent band of literary Bohemians, who made the Cafe d'Harcourt their headquarters, and terrified the transsequanian bourgois by their fantastic extravagance of manners and costume The aristocratic Paul Bourget belonged to this band, but he manificsted symp toms of relinement and of Anglomania even in those early days. Bourget used to drink tea, while the others drank

The Cowboy in Art.

From American Art: The interest in art matters in Denver, Colorado, is strongly marked and well sustained Both in needlework and brush studies. the originality of compositions and bold handling of color by local artists is very noticeable. The best subjects are purely American, or, rather superintively Colo in character, clear, strong, bright and fascinating, with a breezy freshness which charms and a warmth of color born of the pure surshine of that hilly country. Nature is the model, and the follow faithfully as they may through the varied scenes, which seem a veritable wonderland when transferred to canvas. One of the most unique col lections of the year belongs to Mrs Kellerman, who has immortalized the much abused cowboy of the western prairies by grouping his anties for decorative purposes upon a dozen placques. The group is full of interest wild, picturesque beauty, being divided into twelve parts, representing every-day life. There is a night scene full of quiet beauty, and morning shows bustling activity preparatory to serving breakfast. Active life is shown by a number of cowboys in pursuit of wild horses in southwestern Kansas. Cowboys trying to hold a herd of cattle in the face of an approaching blizzard; a desolate group representing the scene of destruction after the blizzard has passed heads, horns and hoofs of beasts standing in bold relief against the huge snow drifts which cover the poor half-dead creatuers; cowboys hunting the antelope, circling to cut out beef steers, having a brush with the Indians, brabding calves, struggling with bucking horses chasing buildloes and the finish, complete a set of sketches which have attracted great attention the present season.

"Nip's in the Bud!"

Sad to say, many a good thing attains to nothing more than a fair beginning. On the other hand it is a matter for congratulation that the growth of some evil things may be also promptly frustate A large proportion of the cases of t most wide spread and fatal of discusesconsumption have their inception in rasal catarrh. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Romedy is leasant, soothing and effectual It has cored thousands. All druggi is.

The water-proofing of paper is now most effectuarly accomplished by a mixture of 5) per cent, of rosin, 45 of parti-fine and 5 of s lieute of soda, these lugge dients being thoroughly mingled by heat ing them together and by agitation. This composition is found peculiarly applicable for building or sheathing paper.

The prudent wife anvays keeps St. da cob Oil about in case of household and

Some of the officers employed in taking census of the Maori population of New Zealand reported that where mariages between persons belonging to distinet tripes take place, the progeboth name a ried healthy. Where members of the one tribe intermetry. the reverse is almost always the case