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E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, | s. s.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Dally Bee the week ending Nov. 19th, 1886, was as

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 Thursday, Nov. 18
 13,010

 13,005
 13,005
 A verage......13,085

Subscribed and sworn to in my presence this 20th day of November, A. D., 1886. N. P. FEIL,

Notary Public. [SEAL] Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, 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, 1886, was 10.378 copies, for February, 1886, 10.585 copies; for March, 1886, 11,537 copies; for April, 1886, 12,191 copies; for May, 1886, 12,449 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies; for August, 1886, 12,464 copies; for September, 1886, 13,000 copies; for October, 1886, 12,980 copies.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of November, A. D., 1880, N. P. FEIL, ISEAL!

Notary Public.

Contents of the Sunday Bee. Page 1. New York Herald Cablegrams— Specials to the BEE.—General Telegraphic News. Page 2. Telegraphic News.—City News.—

Miscellany.
Page 3. Special Advertisements.—General and Local Markets.
Page 4. Editorials.—Political Points.— Press Comments.—Sunday Gossip.
Page 5. Lincoln News.—Aliscellany.—Ad-

Page 6. Council Bluffs News .- Miscellany. -Advertisements. Page 7. Social Events in Omaha.—Miscel-

Page 8. General City News.-Local Advertisements.
Page 9.—Gleanings For the Girls.—Ruse of

Page 3.—Greatings For the Girls.—Ruse of A Persian Prince.—Management of Homes.— The Old Detective's Story.—Anarchist Par-son's Wife, by Omar James. Page 10.—Adventures of Major North, by Alfred Sorenson.—Raid on the Millions.— Colonel Clowry's Success.—Artenus Ward. Page 11. Among the Wits and Wags.— Thoughts on Marriage.—Honey for the

Page 11. Among the Wits and Wags.—
Thoughts on Marriage. — Honey for the
Ladies.—Impietes.—Educational—Religious.
—Musical and Dramatic.—Connubialities.
—Page 12. —The Opera in New York, by Adam
Badeau.—The Widow tlammersley, by Clara
Belle.—Great Events in Boston, by Franz
Sepel.—Gaunt Poverty in Berlin, by Lena
Morgenstern.—Literary Notes.—Peppermint
Drops.

SAM RANDALL is putting in his time be tween the government estimates and estimates of his own majority in the next

A PARK commission should find a place in our amended charter. Boulevards and parks are greatly needed to add to the attractiveness of our city. Each year that the preliminary steps towards securing both are neglected the more costly and difficult it will be when the demand can no longer be ignored.

Some papers are making a great ado over the report that Alaska is being supplied with whisky through the Imedium of sloops running from the Seattle bar. We see nothing remarkable in that. The rest of the country has been supplied with beer for years through the medium of schooners running from ten thousand ars to thirsty mo' ths.

If the charity ball is to be held at all this year there should be a prompt effort made to begin the organization of committees to set the ball rolling. Last year a generous amount was raised by this method for charitable purposes, and there is no good reason why the sum should not be more than equalled this Beason.

AND still the real estate movement keeps on. Transfers are numerous and purchases for improvement larger in number. The settlement in the subarbs is one of the most interesting features of the situation, scarcely less so than the improved class of stores and residences going up on hitherto vacant lots in the city itself.

that the president was believed to be in collusion with certain Washington real estate dealers, is revived in connection with the police scandal in that city, Mr. Cleveland is at something of a disadvantage with eighty nine newspaper correspondence at the national capital in opposition to him.

GOVERNOR GORDON, of Georgia, declared in his inaugural that "legalized slavery has been abolished in this country." General Gordon has been for years one of the most grasping and tyrannical of railroad monopolists. No one knows better than himself that there is one form of "legalized slavery" which is still in force in the union of states, the bondage of the shipper to the carrier and of the state, the creator, to the corporate creat-

THERE appears to have been a mistake about the alleged ill-feering between the Austrian minister of foreign affairs and the American secretary of state. The former is reported to have said as recently as last Friday that the diplomatic relations between the two countries were very friendly, and that the fact of neither nation being represented in the other by a minister is due to other causes than alleged ill temper of the heads of the for-

ONLY those who "go down to the sea in ships" and have battled with the fury oi the relentless storm and the mad

The Whole Story Told. The testimony given in Friday in the he slops over St. Louis, Kansas City, Mintrial in progress in New York of ex-Alderneapolis, St. Paul, Wichita, Kansas, and a man McQuade, one of the thirteen dozen other points in which he is inter-"boodle" aldermen charged with selling ested directly or indirectly. This kind of their votes to the Broadway Surface railnewspaper treacle is used by the bucketroad company, laid bare the whole story of that corrupt arrangement. After the evidence given by ex-Alderman Fulgraf, corroborated by another of the boodle invariably dished out in large ladles just gang whose conscience would not permit before bond propositions are to be subhim to hold the corroding secret, there mitted or new feeders built to tap and

cannot remain a doubt in the mind of any

one respecting the guilt of this precious

crowd of bribetakers. Fulgraf stated that

in all his testimony before the senate

committee, in which he asserted that he

had no knowledge of the alleged transac-

tions, he swore falsely, thus adding per-

jury to his other crime, as did several of

his confreres. He explained in detail the

course of the rascally compact by which

thirteen men sold themselves to the cor-

rupting corporation. It is a story of de-

liberate and conscientious perfidy such

as has been rarely paralleled. The schemo

was not consummated in a day. There

were a score or more meetings of the

gang held between May, 1884, and the

date at which the compact was carried

out, December 5 of that year. At the

first meeting the "boodlers" numbered

eight or nine, and the particular

matter considered was that of securing

the other four or five necessary to poss-

the bill. These were secured at a meet-

ing held a week later, and it was agreed

that the thirteen would hold together in

any question that came before the board.

It was the fatal number united in a de-

liberate plan to steal. There were two

companies bidding for the support of the

rogues-the cable and the surface road.

But the bribe of the former was to con-

sist of half stock and half eash, while

the latter offered all cash and was of

course preferred. This determined, the

mestion of who should receive and dis-

ourse the money was the next matter to

be decided. The rascally plotters natur-

ally distrusted each other. Finally Kee-

nan was selected. The bill giving the

franchise to the surface road was passed

and the mayor vetoed it. It was now

necessary to secure more votes, and the

original boodlers found it necessary to

reduce the amount each was to receive,

\$22,000 to \$20,000, the amount relinguished

to be used to buy the additional votes

required Clerk Maloney, who is now

sojourning in Canada, was designated to

recruit the needed reinforcement, which

ne did, and the bill was passed over the

veto. Futgraf received for his share in

the transaction \$18,000, and Dufly stated

that he had received but \$10,000. Neither

of them has restored any part of this

money, but the former declared his pur-

Such succinetly is the story of this con-

piracy as told by one of the original con-

spirators. It could not be made more sug-

It is sufficient to show that where men are

purchasable there are corporations will-

ing to buy them, and these are not pecu-

liar to New York. We do not know of

an exact counterpart of this rascally

scheme, but could the secrets of legisla-

tion in most of the states and the larger

cities in the country be uncovered they

would disclose an alarming array of sim-

ilar transactions. New York is perhaps

the most corrupt city in the world. No-

where else, doubtless, are there so many

men who have bartered their trusts and

and bribe-takers are broadcast in the

land, and the growth of corporate power

and greed, with the increasing careless-

ness of the people in the selection of

public officials, are not reassuring of a

diminished crop in the future. Such ex-

good temporary effect, which may be

An Important Decision.

The supreme court of Nebraska handed

down on Thursday its decision in the

Selden vs Berka case, brought on writ of

quo warranto to determine the constitu-

tionality of the law passed by the last leg-

islature limiting the number of justices

of the peace in cities of the first class.

Justice Selden was that such limitation

was in violation of the provisions of the

constitution, which requires that "all

laws relating to courts shall be of general

and uniform operation." The claim was

advanced and argued that by reducing

the number of justices in specially

specified districts in cities of the

first class, and permitting the

county commissioners to designate

the districts, the legislature broke

the uniformity of operation of justices

courts throughout the state and violated

In dismissing the application and af-

firming the validity of the three justices

law, the supreme court laid down a prin-

ciple of general application which is of

the question of the creation of a muni-

the opinion, "which is general and uni-

alike upon all persons and localities of a

class, or who are brought within the re-

through its maintenance to other judicial

bodies outside its jurisdiction or with con-

comitant jurisdiction. There may be

other objections to the creation of munic-

ipal courts, but the constitutional objec-

Goulden Treacte.

An interview with that prince of policy

tion is clearly not a valid one.

cipal court is under discussion.

the constitutional proviso.

quately punished.

gestive by enlargement or embellishment

pose to do so "when he could."

draw away the trade of cities reached by has lines. Western people long ago failed to take any notice of the smooth flattery of the wily Gould or to place any dependence upon his warm professions of friendship or interest. Fifteen years of bitter experience with the great Wall street shark have not been without their effect in these parts. Even Wall street has learned the lesson and left to speculators alone the handling of his water burdened bonds and stocks. The suspicion that Gould is dabbling in any security is sufficient to drive away in panic all legitimate investors. As a consequence, in spite of his subsidized press and promised dividends, every Gould stock is a drug on the market. The great railroad wrecker has shown his hand too often and his methods are too well known to deceive any longer the investing public. But for the editor of the Herald, who has for years prostituted his position to play stool pigeon for the Goulds and Dillons. this latest piece of gentle flattery has all the charm of novelty. The growth of Omaha under his own eyes, the census reports, the clearing house statements, the hum of busy industry and the sound of trowels and hammers on every street are noting as evidences of Omaba's prosperity when compared with the statement of his Goulden idol. that "Omaha is a thriving city." This throws the old fraud into hysterics of ecstacy, because it furnishes a text for the suggestion of new subsidies to the voracious railroad wrecker to whose coat tails Dr. Miller has hung for fifteen years with all the desperate energy of a bunco steerer to his boss policy sharp.

Austria's Attitude. The recent speech of Count Kalnoky,

minister of foreign affairs of Austro-Hungary, defining the interests and policy of the empire in connection with the Bulgarian question, appears not to have given that universal satisfaction in Europe which its moderate yet decided expressions might have been expected to command. It is reported to have been adversely criticized by a portion of the Hungarian and Austrian press, while the policy it announced had been characterized in high quarters as weak. What kalnoky said was that Austria's interests in Bulgaria will be the maintenance of treaty rights, and that if the essentials of the Berlin treaty are not infringed it is immaterial how internal affairs in Bulgaria proceed. Rather in the nature of a warning than a threat, he stated that it would be most difficult for Austria to avoid taking action during the present excitement, but that she will patiently await events. All this is certainly cautious, so much so, perhaps, as to warrant Count Andrassy in characterizing it as weak, but it is more judicious for a nation desiring to avoid conflict, as Austria undoubtedly does, than would have been a defiant | icle a company which waits until fair menace to Russia. It must appear to pru- weather sets in and then forces its patrons sold their honor for lucre. But bribery dent and conservative men as conveying a quite sufficient assurance that Austria | the snow has ceased falling, while a few recognizes her responsibility and will not attempt to avoid it, whatever demands it may make or sacrifices it may entail. Another point that invited unfavorable criticism was the rather limited posures as that in New York will have a significance given by Kalnoky to the mission of General Kaulbars in Bulgaria. prolonged if the guilty parties are ade-He said its importance had been over estimated, and that the course pursued had attained nothing calculated to decide the political existence of Bulgaria; that while Kaulbars had succeeded in making Russian influence felt in a most disagreeable manner, he also evoked the sympathy of Europe for the Bulgarian people. This certainly seems to underrate the nature of the Russian general's mis-The point raised by the counsel for exsion, judging it fairly by the course he has pursued, although it may be entirely correct as to results thus far. It must be considered, however, that the full conse quences of the mission of this emissary of Russian diplomacy and intrigue may not yet be apparent. It is not questionable that Russia's aim in sending Kaulbars to Bulgaria was to establish in that country an absolute Russian domination, and it is said that the foreign offices of Vienna and London have indubitable proof that he was sent to Solia to upset the government before the great powers could interfere. His conduct gives cred ence to the statement, but the scheme was defeated by the firmness of the regency supported by Austria and England. It would have been more reasmuch interest at the present time when suring to Europe if Kalnoky could have given a promise of the retirement of Russia from Bul-"A law," said Judge Reese, in giving garia, agreeably to the pledges reported to have been given by Russia, but he seems not to have been authorized to go form throughout the state, operating beyond the statement that "Russia is friendly enough and amicably open to discussion," and that he could "reckon upon the ezar's influence being decidedly in favor of a peaceful solution." Perhaps this ought to be accepted as sufficient, but Europe will have little faith in such assurances while Russia remains in partial occupation of Bulgaria, and her agents and emissaries there continue to actively urge her claims to absolute dictatorship.

Russian pledges are worthless when not accompanied by acts. Russia having named her candidate for the Bulgarian throne, Prince Nicholas, of Mingrelia, and the selection having been approved by the powers, it will require but a short time to determine whether she is disposed to forego her pretensions in the principality and respect treaty requirements. She has gained an important point and concession in naming a new ruler for Bulgaria and finding no opposition among the powers. She is now invited to propose a satisfactory solution to the conflict. Europe will await her response with eager interest.

About Ourselves.

THE SUNDAY BEE will once more be

ing city," made in an interview in which | The ablest foreign serrespondents in the world are drawn upon to serve the patrons of a paper which is sparing no pains and expense to make its pages a daily mirror of the life and news of the globe. Nor will the domestic news be found lackful by the great stock lobber whenever ling. Washington, Chicago and New York, he has a point to gain in appeasing the | the great news centers of the country, communities which he has robbed. It is are all covered by the BEE's special employes, hired at a regular salary to serve its readers with fresh and instructive information of what is going on all over the country. Their dispatches are special in the most restricted sense. They are sent to no other paper in the country nor are they scattered among a couple of hundred papers through a press association, to be dished up as "exclusive" to our readers. They are our readers' own, bought and paid for as their special property. As usual the departments of correspondence and selected miscellany are replete with bright, newsy and instructive matter from able pens. There is no attempt to sacrifice quality for quantity or to give undue importance to any single topic. All classes of readers of every taste will find some thing to interest or instruct. There is diversity with fulness and variety with quantity. All this takes time and money and hard work. But these are just what have built up the Omana BEE in the past and present and they shall not be lacking in the future.

Snow and the Cars. The protest of hundreds of indignant patrons of the street car company against the needless delays during and after the late storm, as voiced in our editorial columns, is made the occasion for a prompt rebuke by Dr. Miller. Criticism of any corporation, however just, affects the railrogue editor like flaunting a red rag in the face of a bull. He paws the air and bellows loudly about the "assaults on corporations" and the excellency of the horse railway service, and makes some indirect reference to the cable car system as being in some way responsible for the statement of the plain facts regarding the blockaded streets and the street railway service. This is quite unnecessary. The gross negligence of the street railway company in not making energetic attempts to keep their lines open during the storm and for forty-eight hours thereafter cannot be glossed over. It was due to a lack of facilities in the line of scrapers and plows and a spirit of economy exercised at the expense of their patrons. Of course after waiting twenty-four hours for sleighs and wheels to pack down the snow, picks and shoyels were needed to remove the obstruction. But for that the company had no one to

blame but itself. The BEE has given the Omaha Horse railway company all-credit for the excellence of its fair weather service. Its rolling stock is the best, its horses and mules superior to those driven on any other line of which we know, and its operation well conducted within the limitations of its schedule. Let this be granted. 'But a system which flies all to pieces the moment it encounters any extraordinary obstacle is not up to the mark. In other cities the street car lines are prepared for snow and storm and begin their operations with the first sett ing in of the storm. It remains for Omaha to be obliged to chronto tramp through the snow for days after men with picks and shovels lazily scrape away the snow on the cross town lines. The public have a right to complain and their complaints shall find voice in the newspaper through whose columns for years they have been in the habit of appealing for the temedying of abuses.

Fostering Musical Taste. The increasing culture of the American public is showing in the increasing patronage which it is bestowing upon the sister arts of music, painting and the drama. The opera has at last become thoroughly acclimated in this country. East and west alike compete for the best artists and pay exhorbitant prices for the privilege. With New Yorkers heading the Patti subscription with \$10,000 in a single day's receipts of the box office, Philadelphia following with a still larger sum for the American Opera season and Chicago contributing \$50,000 towards the National Conservatory of America opera, the old reproach that we are not a "musipeople" is not likely to repeated. The talent has long been latent, needing only the example and impulse of true art to bring it forth. Twenty-five years ago a straggling audience was with difficulty gathered in New York to listen to the

occasional quintette chamber concerts in which Richard Grant White and Theodore Thomas took part. To-day, each week a hundred times the number crowd the Philh wmonie and Steinway hall rehearsals. Music is becoming a necessity of culture. It is one of the elements in the humanization of society which has grown steadily with our German immigration. Its cultivation has had an immense extension during the past ten years in the United States, and the appreciation of excellence in music has more than kept pace. but there are probably very few now who doubt its ultimate triumphant success, and there should be none who will not wish it such. The reportory of the company for this season includes sixteen grand operas, and the cost of preparation is said to have been fully \$15,000, for nothing is omitted that is necessary to the most complete production of these works in the matter of stage setting and appointments, correct costuming, and general ensemble. It is an expensive and laborious enterprise, but there is unlim-

sted faith and energy behind it, and these

qualities the American people will in time

recognize and respond to. Philadelphia

has given the season a mos tauspicious

opening, and it is safe to predict that Cin-cinnati, where the company will sing this week, will be no less generous Culture shows itself in taste for the beautiful, and conversely taste is in most cases the result of culture. The proper method of fostering musical taste is to secure the best music. The ear cannot be educated through the eye. Concerts and opera by trained musicians and singers upon whom the cultured world has placed the seal of approval are the means for elevating the musical taste. Proper musical instruction by competent teachers, the use of the higher class of music in the home circle and at social gatherings, form the foundation upon which to build up a taste which will not only contribute to the gratification of the possessor but add to the sum total

Industrial Necessities.

The brief article by Carroll D. Wright upon "Industrial Necessities" of the present time, which recently appeared in the Forum, has attracted wide spread and deserved attention, as it was certain to do, coming from a writer of Mr. Wright's abilities and from the chief of the national bureau of labor statistics at Washington, Mr. Wright precedes his argument by the statement which is axiomatic that the character of our industrial progress for the next quarter of a century will depend very largely upon the spirit in which differences between the laborer and the capitatist are adjusted. With labor troubles proceeding from two general causes, ignorance on the part of the wage worker of the true conditions necessary to successful production and intelligence of what is necessary to constitute happy surroundings in the present civilization, the first great industrial necessity, says Mr. Wright, is a knowledge of industrial conditions. Labor is not unreasoning. Much of its unrest and suspiciousness has its origin in the refusal of capital to show clearly proper information of the cost and profits of production. If wage workers knew and believed that production was being carried on at small margins of profit or at no profit at all, as is often the case, there would be no strikes at such times in the depressed industries. A fair proportion of share in gross profits is the demand of the wage workers. Whether they receive it or not can only be known by carefully compiled and honest statistics of the various industries "gained by frequent and uniform censuses." Any effort of government, either federal or state, through bureaus of labor statistics, censuses or technical education, will result in a value a thousandfold greater than the cost of the effort."

In his last official report Mr. Wright called attention to the crisis in production which exists throughout the continent and the United States due to "overstimulation." Our industrial depression has been caused by an overproduction which was excessive because we have closed all outlets for our surplus Suffering from a limited consuming power and a superabundance of productive power, Mr. Wright finds the second industrial necessity to be "the rapid development of the south and west in every direction" in order to increase consumption Increased production will of course attend the process of development but the increased consuming power and the stimulus which industry will give to better agricultural methods will, in the writer's opinion, more than counterbalance the added output by affording a still greater facility for consumption.

Mr. Wright comes out boldly and frankly for "an adjustment of the tariff" as the third pressing industrial necessity of the times. He claims and claims truly, that with the growth of industry the tariff assumes different economic relations to the progress of the whole country. Industrial conditions have grown beyond the tariff of twenty years ago and the tariff tax should be adjusted with a view to the benefit of the many and not the few. Mr. Wright scouts the old and well-worn fallacy "that the dif ference in wages must be overcome by the difference in the rate of duty." As a veteran student of economic questions, he knows too well the trifling influence which tariff imposts have upon the pay of age workers. "This being the case, he remarks, "there can be a wise adjustment of the tariff only when all the elements of the cost of production are considered; and one of the industrial necessities of our time is to see to it that the tariff is adjusted, not on the old lines, but on the new, and that the greatest good shall be derived from such adjustment. The tendency of the times is toward

concentration of energy, concentration of capital, consolidation of interests. The individual mill no longer hums independence of its fellows and places its goods upon the market at prices made without relation to other industrial productions of the same kind. Production is the result of large combinations, and all other things that bear upon production must be subject to the same law. Capital consolidated must deal with consolidated labor and organized labor with organized capital. Treaties between individuals count for nothing. Representatives must deal with representatives. This state of affairs, which is a hopeful one, causes the writer to assert that 'a broader comprehension of the vital principals of American government, of the intelligent representation of great boeies, of the power of dealing with other through representatives, leading to the highest form of conciliation and arbitration, will show organization, complete, fair, just and intelligent to be one of the chief industrial necessities of the near future." Organization will relieve many of the aggravated features of the present situation. It would enable manufacturers to make production conform more nearly to consumption. It would put it in the hands of labor to establish rates of wages on a more uniform basis. Properly carried out such organization would amount to practical co-operation of labor and capital for their mutual welfare, while the public at large would reap the benefit of enhanced quality in the goods resulting from increased interest in the workmen. The interests of labor and capital, remarks Mr. Wright, are not identical. It is absurd to say that they are. "They are, however, reciprocal; and the intelligent comprehension of this reciprocity can only be brought into the fullest play by the most complete organization, so that each party shall feel that he is an integral part of the whole working estab-.ishment."

As the final need of all there must be something beyond the wage system. Fair and steady wages to labor must be secured by an extension of profits to labor. "With wise experiments, judiciously organized details, and a spirit of mutual concession and helpfulness, there may be a participation of profits without injustice to either of the parties necessary to production." Labor must be made the associate of capital, mutually interested in its prosperous investment, mutually reluctant to further any methods which will reduce profits.

THE second season of the American Opera company opened in Philadelphia on last Monday evening, with the most gratifying results both as to artistic success and financial returns. The present company is more generally American in its composition than was that of last season, thus coming nearer to the fulfil ment

opera in this country with American singers solely. The main body of the performers in this year's company are native born or are persons who have earned the right to the name of American. Especially is this true of the chorus, which numbers 100, only eight of whom are not Americans. Moreover, they do not represent a particular section of the country, but were selected from New York, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, Sacramento, Philadelphia, and a dozen other places. A large number of those who compose the orchestra, also, were born in this country. This decided American complexion is particularly encouraging so early in the career of the company, and is extremely gratifying as well in demonstrating that there is no want of superior talent in the country, but simply a lack of the means and opportunity for its adequate development and cultivation. The project of establishing an American school of opera, conceived and carried forward to its present attainment by a patriotic American lady, hotel, on the night prior to his Utica speech, was regarded by most people at and to make him this proposition: the outset as essentially utopian,

POLITICAL POINTS.

Kentucky people say Carlisle will probably e elected to the senate in 1887.

Mr. Morrison retires from congressional ife as poor as, if not poorer than, when he entered it.

Galusha A. Grow says: I am a candidate a candidate for any position I never hesitate to say so. Col. Tom Ochiltree says he wishes his

chances of heaven were as great as Mr. Blaine's chances of being the next president of the United States. A prediction is made in a Philadelphia

paper that the next United States senator

from Pennsylvania will be Henry W. Oliver. Jr. He seems to have the necessary wealth. It is announced that Speaker Carlisle, on the expiration of the term in congress for which he has just been elected, will take up his residence at Wichita, Kan., where he has

Buffalo Commercial-Advertiser: Hardly a democratic paper has a word to utter in Cleveland's behalf. Never was a president a person of so little interest in the newspapers of the party that elected him.

Minneapolis Tribune: Mr. Cleveland never neglects an opportunity to scold the newspapers, but if it had not been for the press he would still be a fifth-rate lawyer instead of president of the United States.

Peoria Transcript: The Hon, Bill Morrison says he did not lose his district: the district lost Morrison. It was the wigwam that was lost in the case of the bewildered Indian; the Indian knew where he was all the time.

Dr. McCosh Feels That Way. Washington Critic.

Since Dr. Holmes' poetic remarks about Calvinistic Princeton, at the Harvard sesquicentennial, it will be in order for Princeton to confer the degree of double hell d- on the doctor. President McCosh feels that way about it.

It is Very Strange. William E. Erarts.

It is strange that, in administering justice. the wisdom of this world for 6,000 years has discovered no other way than for both sides to hire a man to exaggerate their side, and then try to find out what is the truth between

What Holman Ought to Do.

In view of the fact that Objector Holman's majority is only one-tifth as large as it was two years ago, he ought, in all reason and consistency, to abate four-fifths of his objections in congress. This would make him. comparatively speaking, inoncuously desue-

Dr. Miller's Abdication.

Abdications appear to be the order of the times. Following close upon the neels of Prince Alexander's retirement from the Bulgarian throne comes the news that Dr. George L. Miller, of the Omaha Herald, has turned over all the federal patronage in Nebraska into the hands of one John A. Mc Shane, democratic congressman-elect.

> The Message. Chicago Tribune

The president-By the way, Dan, that's the message you are working on, isn't it,

Dan-Yes, sir. The president-I was only going to suggest that somewhere in the message-perhaps at the beginning-there should be a suitable acknowledgment of the Divine mercy and goodness in vouchsating abundant crops and general prosperity during the year. And don't forget to touch up the infernal news-

papers. Dan-All right, sir.

Grip Tight.

Walter Crane. Earl Roy lay down one summer eve, He lay at the casement wide: He looked at the green and fertile lands, And said with a flush of pride; "Son Robert, this lordship fair is ours; If any dispute thy right, have but two words to say to thee, Grip tight!"

I'wo short strong words like a trumpet call Now listen to what they say: There is a tide in the affairs of men And it comes not every day, It it brings thee good in some good hour, Take it, it is thy right; Wouldst thou keep it thine? there is one way Grip tight!

And if thou hast found thy work to do. Then this is thy wisest part. Count it as one of the best of gifts, And do it with hand and heart. If slack or careless others will seize
A blessing thou heldst too light, The skirt of a happy circumstance Grip tight!

Hast thou a home, tho' humble and poor, If love sits down by thy side, Grip it so tight that nothing on earth Thy home and thy heart divide; If all gifts slip from thy heedless hand, Keep this with a jealous might, There's hope for the man who home and wife Grip tight.

Then here's to the man who can win and keep His love, his gold and his land; Here's to the true and steadfast heart To the sure and strong right hand; o him that knows and can hold his place, Who knows and can hold his right, Who says to his heart in the tug of life two short words of the brave

> Grip tight! SUNDAY GOSSIP.

knight.

"I notice from the dispatches," said prominent citizen, "that Blaine has recently ocen in New York in consultation with George Jones, of the Times, and that the papers are taking this incident as evidence of the earnest desire of Blaine to heal up the feuds in New York republican politics with a view of his future national leadership of the party. There is a general misapprehension as to the part played by Blaine and Conkling in the late national campaign in New York. It seems to be assumed that all the overtures towards a reconciliation between Conkling and Blaine came from the halfbreed side. I am in a position to positively state the opposite. Let me tell you my story, which I assure you was obtained from source which I know to be absolutely son, thus coming nearer to the fulfillment reliable. It is a contribution to one of the state ash commission of the plan of the projectors to produce political history which has never been in can tell him that I am for Carp."

print, and which must prove interesting on that account. Early in the late national campaign the friends of Conkling in Nov York became alarmed over the growing strength of the Blaine movement. The innetism of the republican leader was making itself felt in every quarter. Recruits ware being obtained from the ranks of stalway ism itself. The friends of Conkling consulted with him and urged strongly the n cessity of a reconciliation with Blaine. The. Informed him that Blaine's success was daily becoming more and more probable, and that in that event he (Conkilled) would be inevitably relegated to the rear of republican counsels. Blaine was booked for a speech at Utica, the home or Conkling, early in the summer of 1884. On his way to central New York he stopp d over at the Fifth Avenue hotel in New You City. A personal friend of Conkling and strong stalwart held an interview with Mr Conkling. What took place at that interview I am not prepared to state, nor will I ever tell. But as to its results, my informant. a prominent statesman, said: 'I felt author ized after my four hours' talk with Mr. Conk ling, to visit Blaine at the Fifth Avence That If in his speech at Utica he would refer in courteous and kind terms to the stalwart leader, stating in effect that he was speaking in the home of an honored republican leade that whatever personal differences might have existed between himself and Mr. Conk. ling, he was admittedly one of the ablest, up right and staunchest upholders of republican principles in the country, an eloquent advocate of republican ideas, a friend of his for United States senator. Whenever I am | friends, and a leader of a large following in the country-if Blaine in words similar to these would refer to his old enemy Conkling, then the influence of stalwartism would not be thrown against him in his canvass in New York, and the friends of Mr. Conkling might be counted on to assist him in his aspirations. Heft Mr. Blaine,' continued my informant, 'so fully assured that he would do as requested, that I felt authorized to so inform Mr. Conkling. On my way down to Broadway I met George Roberts, of the Utica Herald, a lifelong enemy of Conkling, en route to Blaine's private apartments. Roberts accompanied Blaine to Utica. To my astonishment when I read the report of Blaine's speech the next morning I could not find a word in reference to Conkling, but I read a long eulogy of Roberts in that speech. It was some weeks after this when an earnest appeal was made by Blaine's friends to Conkling to speak in Biaine's canvas in New York. It was then that Conkling made his historic reply: 'I have given up criminal practice.'"

> "I wish to heaven," said a society man, "that the tourists who have returned from Europe would give us a rest on their experiences when abroad. I was bored to death the other night, while making a call, by being compelled to listen to worn-out chestnuts about the streets of Parce, the magnificent art treasures of Rome and the Louvre, the beautiful girls of Vienna, the fogs of London, and the horrible discomforts of sea-sickness on the rolling deep. I have been abroad myself seven or eight times, and there was nothing new or particularly interesting to me in the conversation. The impression which such conversations always leave on the minds of cultivated people is that the relators are not so anxious to entertain their hearers with what will be novel to them as they are to impress upon them the fact that they have traveled-been 'abroad.' It's very tiresome, to say the least."

> TRADE is to a very large extent governed by the weather. Thus, for instance, the snow storm of last Tuesday caused an immense run on the shoestores for rubbers and overshoes. One dealer sold over \$700 worth, and several others had equally as large saies. The leading dealers were o liged to employ an extra force of clerks. The next day, however, the blizzard completely flattened out trade in every line. At one of the leading dry goods houses not a dollar's worth of goods was sold on that day.

> "The board of education is guilty of criminal negligence so long as it fails to provide safe and convenient fire escapes for the high school building,' said a gentlemen whose children have to climb up to the fourth story. "Should a fire occur there, or even an alarm, the stampede of the frightened children would be beyond the control of any teacher, and the result would be a terrible sacrifice of life. This is a matter that deeply interests the parents of children who are compelled to go to school in the upper stories of that building. Such an accident as I fear may never occur. I hope it never will; but every precaution should be taken. The board of education should not lose another moment in this matter. Immediate steps should be taken to provide proper fire escapes. I believe in putting up convenient iron stairways on every side of the building. The cost will be nothing when compared to the assurance it will give to parents that their children are comparatively safe. In its present condition the upper portion of the high school building cannot be regarded as a safe place for children, and the consequence is that much uneasiness is felt by parents. Some wealthy parents have on this account taken their children out of the high school building and have sent them to private schools, but I can't afford to do that, and there are hundreds of others who cannot afford it."

> IT is not always safe to tell a joke, especialty if it is a good one. Such a joke almost resulted fatally a few days ago at the dinner table of a well-known physician in this city. The doctor told a funny story and his wife laughed immoderately and accidentally swallowed a cranberry, which stuck in her throat. She came very nearly choking to death, and would have done so had not the husband instantly made use of an instrument in shoving the cranberry down her throat to its proper destination. He has resolved to tell no more of his funny stories while his wife is eating cranberries. Incidentally we would suggest to him that he might earn a magnificent salary on some funny paper.

> Tim: hog plays an important part in giving names to the cities where he becomes a leading factor in commercial industry. Cincinnati was called Porkopolis, until his hogship departed for Chicago, which is now called Packingtown. Now that the hor is looming up in Omaha, this city will soon be known as Omahozopolis.

> THE favorite topic with the "old settler" ust now is the recent blizzard. Of course according to his estimate it was nowhere compared to that early-day snow storm when snow fell to the depth of nine feet on the level and people had to tunnel from house to house. This was way back in 1856, or thereabouts.

This driving of piles for the foundation of the new Merchants' Bank building daily attracts a large crowd of speciators, who wonder why piles are necessary for this structure. They have been necessitated by the soft condition of the soil in that locality. It has been asserted that a creek used to run between Farnam and Douglas, and that it was covered over with made ground. The old settlers, however, say that they cannot remember any creek in that vicinity. The builders have simply struck a water vein. Incident ally, it may be stated that this pile-driving will cause an additional expense of \$6,000 to the Merchant's National bank.

"Ir any man wants to know my preference for United States senator," said Lew Man, one of the state ash commissioners. "Av

A STORY current some little time ago

lations and circumstances provided for, is not objectionable as wanting uniformity of operation." This effectually disposes of the chief objection made to the creation of a municipal count, viz: that it would be in violation of the constitutional provision called in question in the justice's case. A law creating a municipal court in cities of a given class would be of "uniform operation" under the ruling given. It would apply uniformly to a certain class of cities to which its operations would be contined. There would be no prejudice

eign departments.

waters can perhaps be duly impressed with the story of the lake disasters which was given in our columns yesterday morning. It was a pathetic and painful repetition of the tale of death and destruction which every year at this season comes from the great lakes, and the first of many that are yet to be told before the season of navigation shall have closed.

fact clear beyond a question. We fail to see any astonishing merit in

sharps, Jay Gould, in which he ventures the remarkable opinion that Omaha is "a thriving city," much improved by its pavements, throws the sycophantic editor of the Herald into spasms of joy. It calls out promptly another half column of slush upon the "Colossus of Roads," and what he ought to be induced to do for Omana. Jay Gould is excitedly pronounced by Dr. Miller the very man to build the Omaha & Northern, his graclous reference to this city making that

found filled to overflowing with the weekly feast of good things. There is the usual interesting budget of news and gossip from the political capitals of England and the continent, of which our readers have the exclusive benefit in these parts. Thousands of words of special cablegrams every week are spread before them to be read as early at their homes Gould's reference to Omaha as a "thriv- as they can be found in eastern journals. of human pleasure and art education.