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BUSINESS LETTERS! All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bac PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMARA. Drafts, checks and postoffice 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, a. s. Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee the week ending Dec. 10th, 1886, was as

Tollows:	
Saturday, Dec. 4	13,270
Sunday, Dec. 5.	13,075
Monday, Dec. 6	13,856
Tuesday, Dec. 7	12,985
Wednesday, Dec. 8	18,070
Thursday, Dec. 9	
Friday, Dec. 10	18,135

Subscribed and sworn to before me this lith day of December, A. D., 1856, N. P. FEIT, ISEAL1 Notary Public.

ISEAL: Notary Public. Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing company, that the actual av-erage daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of January, 1836, was 10.378 copies, for February, 1886, 19,595 copies; for March, 1886, 11,537 copies; for April, 1886, 12,191 copies; for May, 1886, 12,499 copies; for June, 1886, 12,298 copies; for Auly, 1886, 12,316 copies; for August, 1886, 12,464 copies; for Sentember, 1896, 13,050 copies; for October, 1886, 12,959 copies; for November, 1886, 13,438 copies.

Coples; for November, 1880, U,348 copies, GEO, B. TZSCHUCK, Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of November, A. D. 1880, [SEAL.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Contents of the Sunday Bee.

Page 1. New York Herald Cablegrams-Specials to the BLE.-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.-Miscellany,-Ad-vertisements

vertisements. Page 6. Council Bluffs News .- Miscellany,

-Advertisements. Page 7. Social Events in Omaha,-Miscel

Page 8. General City News .- Local Ad-

vertisements. Page 9, An Interesting Letter From Clara Belle.—Amid the Ruins of Poland, by Por-cupine.—M. Sassan's Valet, a Story.—Poe-

try. Page 10. Guardians of Our Homes.--Δmong the Wits and Wags.--Δn Old Georgia Tragedy.-Advertisements. Page 11. Why Men Do Not Marry.-The Science of Sicep.-Grumbling About Grub.-

Advertisements. Page 12, A Newsy Letter From New York oy Adam Badeau.-French Books and Drama, by Edward King.-Educational.-Religious.-Musical and Dramatic.-Honey Religious.

For the Ladies.—A Remarkable Separation —Advertisements, In the matter of bank clearances Omaha keeps steadily increasing. Her clearances last week footed up \$5,146,872, and her percentage of increase over the corresponding week of last year was 80.1.

ANOTHER Sunday BEE brings to its sonal welfare, and will be always ready readers the choicest and fullest news and the best assortment of general reading | to accord her every consideration which

The "Daughter of the Confederacy." A dispatch from New York records the fact that the entire family of Mr. Jefferson Davis have found a great deal of gratification from the visit to the north of Miss Winnie Davis, the "Daughter of | and Cork, the Confederacy." Miss Winnie, it appears, in reporting her experiences to the 'old folks at home," has given pleasing accounts of the attention and courtesy she has everywhere received, the enjoyment she has had, and the wonders she has seen. Transported from the dull, uneventful life of the modest family home at Beauvoir, where through her childhood she had dwelt in feeble fancy upon the marvelous things of the outside world, that were told of to her from the columns of the newspapers, by traveled companions and at the fireside, it is not difficult to understand that she should be happy even to eestacy when brought into contact with this world of which she had but faintly dreamed. It was all an overwhelming revelation to her. She wrote to her parents that she found Richmond, which perhaps she had been taught to regard with especial favor, much beyond her ideal, but her wonder grew as she advanced northward, and the great city of New York filled her with amazement. It could not fail to have that effect upon any young lady fresh from the hum-drum life of a Mississippi home, but with Miss Davis the sensation was probably rendered more acute than t would be to the average young woman for the reason that her social and sightseeing opportunities were better. She liked the people, she was pleased with her reception, she enjoyed the amusements, and as is natural to youth she more than all liked the rush that so greatly contrasted with the plodding, sleepy methods of Beauvoir. In short, Miss Davis seems to have found the new world to which she has been introduced more than she expected and all that she could wish it to be. It is quite impossible not to feel a pleasure in the fact that Miss Winnie Davis has found her trip so rich in sources of gladness and gratification. She is rep-

resented to be a most amiable and agree-

able young woman, with sufficient of

the accomplishments and graces to com-

mend her to good society. She is un-

doubtedly capable of appreciating cour-

tesy and kindness, and there is not a

single good reason why these

be to any young woman who deserved

them. Miss Davis has no faults of her

own to answer for to society that should

exclude her from such consideration. It

would be manifestly unjust to visit upon

her the sins of the father, and it will be

mitted the silly exhibition at Richmond

when she was given the by no means

distinguished title of "Daughter of the

Confederacy." An inexperienced girl of

twenty, reared under unfortunate political

surroundings, could not be supposed to

understand the folly of such a proceed-

ing, or if she did could not be expected

to very vigorously oppose it. Miss Davis

will probably in time, if she does not al-

ready, understand the ridiculous position

in which the Virginia zealots placed her,

and will feel the contempt for their idle

ceremony and injudicious conduct which

they merit. Meanwhile Miss Davis may

rest assured that the people of the north

have the most kindly wish for her per-

generous to excuse her for having per-

just as

not be everywhere shown

they

would

should

her.

unbareing of the strong arm of the law. The bayonet is to take the place of the basket in the famishing portions of Western Ireland, and red coats will change the colors worn on the streets of Dublin

> There is to be an open declaration of war. The anti-rent movement is spreading and the erv of ireland for the Irish is raging with renewed gusto on platform and hustings. The spirit of nationality will not down at Churchill's bidding. All the forces of the unholy alliance of whig tance, may lead him to an excusable and tory unionists have been unable to stem the tide which is rolling over the carnestness, but it is not to be admitted United Kingdom in a mighty wave, demanding home rule and a local parliament on College Green. It is a dangerous experiment which

Lord Churchill is about to renew. It has been tried many times before, and has always reacted upon the authors- Mr. Foster was the last to use the boomerang of coercion. Kilmainbam jail was filled with prisoners and its cells crowded with suspects and political offenders. But Irish juries steadfastly refused to convict the suppressed land league blossomed out into the national league with its vast network of local organizations, with Parnell, "the uncrowned king of Ireland" and all his associates national heroes Coercion converted Mr. Gladstone to an ardent advocate of home rule, sent Foster to his death-bed and called up 2,000,000 votes at the last election for Irish independence. It needs only another cam-

Beginning the New Navy.

paign of coercion to finish the work.

It is noted that Secretary Whitney in his report calls for no new appropriations this year for naval construction. He urges appropriations for coast defense and the establishment of foundries where armored plates can be made for future men-of-war, and large guns cast for cruiser now under construction, but leaves the question of additional war ships to be considered when the navy department is in better condition to design them and American manufacturers to build and equip them. Meanwhile the secretary is preparing to assure the country of three first-class vessels for which congress has made appropriation, and the keels for the first ships of the new navy will soon be laid. The cruiser Charleston will be built in San Francisco, the cruiser Baltimore by the Philadelphia firm of Cramp & Sons, and gunboat No. 2 by a Baltimore company. The contract for gunboat No. 1 has not been made,' as Cramp & Sons proposed to build it after their own plans; the next lowest bid is that of Reeder & Sons, of Baltimore. For the cruiser Newark no award can be made. as the lowest bid exceeds the appropriation by congress. It will be necessary for congress to appropriate more money or for the department to alter the plans to bring the cost within the appropriation. But the work has been begun and the minor difficulties in regard to the ships not yet contracted for will doubtless soon be overcome. These lettings have rather surprised the partisans of Mr. John Roach, who had persuaded themselves that no one else in the country would undertake the construction of ships of war. But these ships will be built without a dollar of contribution to

used to the disadvantage of Mr. Reagan Methodists, Presbyterians and Jews all in his senatorial canvass.

It need hardly be said that exhibitions of extreme ill-temper, venting itself in personal depunciation and hostile threats, by members of congress, are disgraceful, and deserve the most unsparing reprobation. It will be conceded that there may be occasions when a member's zeal and solicitude in behalf of a measure, or in advocacy of a policy, which he believes to be of vital impormanifestation of excessive ardor and that there can be any circumstance or exigency that would justify him in violating the rules of the house of which he is a member, degrading the dignity of the body, and disregarding glance at the complexions which daily the obligation of respect due to his col-

leagues, by giving way to his temper in a coarse tirade of personal villification, in derogatory reflections upon the motives of others, and in hostile threats. A man who will be guilty of such conduct has no claim to the title of gentleman, and should not be permitted to sit among those who have. The difficulty is that those who have not this stain upon their record are so much in the minority that they are powerless to properly punish offenders.

Forestry and the Lumber Tax. Commissioner of Agriculture Coleman s deeply impressed with the urgent need of measures for preventing the ruthless destruction of American forests. He says that by the present system, which

allows railroad companies, mining operators and settlers to fell the timber on government lands without restraint, a premium is put upon fraud, theft and immorality. Because of the limited supervision of the extensive mountain ranges the forests of the public domain are shamefully devastated. The commissioner recommends the establishment by the government of schools of forestry in the treeless states and territories, and that a beginning be made in the military reservations belonging to the govern ment. In his opinion it is only by extensive and systematic planting of trees that the climate conditions of the westerns plains can be essentially modified. Nebraska was the pioneer in teaching the people of the treeless west a practical esson in forestry. Her arbor day is rapidly becoming a national custom. Following Nebraska's lead, hundreds of thousands of trees are annually planted in various states in this broad country of ours on arbor days. School children are taught the lesson that waste must be replenished or that want is certain to fol-

But it seems absurd to call the attention of congress to the urgent need of forest protection when a useless and disastrous tariff tax stimulates the destruc tion of American timber by locking the doors upon Canadian lumber. The lumber barons reap rich returns from their monopoly, while the treeless states pay the piper. The tax on lumber is a premium on forest destruction.

McClellan's Story.

General McClellan's postnumous review of the war in which he was a distinguished actor has at last been published. We propose later to examine its story at length. It is a book which commands attention, filled with controversial points and which will not lack for readers or critics. No general of the great

can boast of several flourishing organizations and handsome editices, while Lutherans, Baptists, Unitarians and even Latter Day Saints count up large memberships in their congregations and pretentious houses in which to worship.

Omaha has already more than fifty churches and the number is steadily on the increase. It is a larger number in proportion to population than is found in most western cities.

ARTIST JOHN MULVANY, one of the most original creative geniuses of American art, is soon to pay Omaha a visit Mr. Mulvany is said to be a specialist on "flesh color." He will find opportunity for the further study of his art in a rally around the Wabash corner,

POLITICAL POINTS.

The colored vote in Tennessee grows more and more independent. In the recent election South Carolina cas

less than one vote to the square mile. Ex-Senator Conklin's friends say that political ambition is wholly dead with him. Senator Plumb, of Kansas, has no doubt that Cleveland and Blaine will head the tickets in 1888,

Ex-Senator Dootittle wants to give every head of a family two votes, one for himself and one for the household.

Governor Sherman of Iowa is mentioned as a candidate for the senate in opposition to Senator Wilson's re-election.

Ex-Senator Spencer, of Alabama, now en gaged in mining enterprises, predicts the renomination of Cleveland and Blaine.

John Sherman for president and Senator Hawley for vice president is the ticket suggested for 1888 by the Cincinnati Commer cial-Gazette.

Henry George is in correspondence with Blanton Duncan, of Kentucky, concerning the next presidency. Mr. Duncan knows more about how not to make presidents than any man in the United States.

Senator Voorhees has moved his Washingon quarters into the house in which John Quincy Adams lived when he was nominated and elected to the presidency. The aspiring senator should remember that lightning sel dom strikes twice in the same place.

Nevada is about to elect a republican sen ator, and the chief anxiety seems to be to find the man who can satisfy the boys and take good care of the silver interests. Ex-Senator Stewart is favorably mentioned.

Attorney-General Garland writes to an Arkansas friend that he longs for rest and quiet. Up to the hour of going to press there has been no general public protest against the immediate retirement of the Pan-Electric lawyer to the peaceful quietude of Hominy

She Didn't Take Them With Her.

The late Mrs. A. T. Stewart left jewels worth over three-quarters of a million will be observed that she left them. case."

Gould in Literature.

St. Paul Glob It is said Jay Gould is going into literature. The report probably arose through his ordering a new invoice of check-books.

Seasonable Suggestion.

Baltimore American. One suggestion for the coming Christmas season is not to send the same Christmacards back to the people who gave them last year. Send them to somebody else.

Death of a Great Man.

Alta Mike McCool is dead. Michael was a prize the verdict there was a very observable fighter, but he will live in literature, for he change in the defendant, marked by those originated the famous phrase, "Put up or shut up."

SUNDAY GOSSIP.

"BREVITY is said to be the soul of wil," observed a prominent Omaha business man,

"and, to my mind, it is no less the soul of correspondence. Give me a man who can write a letter in six or eight lines in preference to the person who spins out his ideas over four or five pages. I remember when I was a student at Eastman's business college H. Clark call a certain Union Pacific railat Poughkeepsie, New York, that Mr. Eastman was particularly an vious to impress upon the students the great advantage of condens ing their thoughts in all business correspond once. He stated that at one time he tele graphed to a prominent lecturer in New York and asked him to deliver a lecture to the students. The whole correspondence consisted of eight words: "Can you lecture" Answer, When?' The reply was: 'Yes, Thurs

day might." '

paper. Fact.'

"That reminds me," said Mr. E. M. Mors man, general superintendent of the Pacific express, "of an agent on one of our lines who was more economical in the use of words in his letters than any other man in the company's service. We furnish to all agents blank envelopes having printed on them the address Agent, Omaha, Neb.' One day I received from this agent a letter addressed to 'E. M. Morsman, general superintendent.' The economical agent had scratched out 'ag' from the word 'agent' and had prefixed 'superintend' to the 'ent,' thus succeeding in making use of the last three printed letters, to gether with the words, 'Omaha, Neb.' '

out the state. Their function is to consult

with and advise the equity of the judges upon

questions coming before the court. Very

them in return, until she was driven from the "He was not quite so economical as our tome where she had a right to live and had esteemed townsman and old settler, Mr. carned a lasting welcome most mothers do. Aaron Hoel," chimed in a bystander. "Mr In her younger days she welcomed to her Hoel frequently signs his name by simply home the son-in-law and daughter, who had writing an A and punching a hole in the not yet gained a foot-hold in the world, and who would have starved but for her timely

aid. These are the ones who "LAWYERS frequently take contracted have driven her away in the days views of questions," remarked a leading of their prosperity. They have just Omaha merchant, "and upon every issue built an eight-room house in North Omaha, where a business proposition is involved I and every indication around them points to always like to obtain in addition to a lawan abundance of worldly goods. They are yet's advice the opinion of some long-headed also prominent in a reorganized church. business man. Very often a lawyer will Probably it needs reorganizing. Certainly look simply at the legal points involved, and this devout son and daughter do, will consider only the construction of the The old lady's granddaughters, who are statutes, entirely ignoring the commercial young ladies, have avowed that "grandma issues and equities, which, when brought to cannot live here if we do." No cause is asthe attention of the courts, would surely be signed, except that she is old and in the way, incorporated in the decisions. In some of She isn't "stylish" enough for the girls, the eastern states, notably New Jersey, they who are just beginning to wear dresses that have what are called lay judges, who sit with button in front. How a daughter can treat a the law judges in the courts of highest resort. mother so heartlessly is beyond the compre-hension of anyone with a semblance of a These lay judges are selected from clearheaded and intelligent business men throughheart.

as he trotted behind the scenes he was fol-

owed by a storm of cheers, Tall Horse,

chief of the Pawnee Indians, was very much

lisconcorted when he came out to show him-

elf by a small boy in the crowd who cried;

"It would not surprise me in the least,"

said a railroad man yesterday, "to see S. H

way official here to St. Louis as a member of

his official cabinet, and it is not unlikely that

he may call at least two of our prominent

railway men to him. My opinion is based on

the fact that Mr. Clark entertains a high ap-

preciation of the abilities of these men, and

knows that if they contribuled to his success

in the past they will do so again. It is

natural for a general manager, to bring about

him strong men, especially those for whom

As old lady, weighed down by the cares

and misfortunes of many years, found her

way to the residence of a christian woman

of this city noted for her charity, a few weeks

ago, and asked for shelter. "I have sons and

daughters," she said, "but they have turned

me away. But for them 1 could gain en-

trance to the poor house. The authorities

will not admit me because my children are

able to support me," And with this the

teeble old soul broke down. She

was admitted, and has been given a

home ever since. The Home of the Friend-

less has been asked to take her and will prob-

ably do so. She told a story of long suffering

for herchildren and heartless treatment by

ie holds a warm personal regard."

"Come off there, Roger,"

THAT BIG DRAFT.

Hon. P. O. Hawes Stands Pat-His Respects to Dawes and Leese.

often the Iay judges are of very LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 8 .- To the great assistance to a scholarly judge of the supreme court in considering points which Editor of the BEE: I see by the Republithe arguing attorneys have failed to bring out, can of the 5th inst that a couple of ama-Again, a business man is frequently able to teur statesmen, one Dawes and one greatly assist in forming an opinion based on Leese have suddenly become agitated, grounds of equity, where otherwise the and have taken a spasmodic effort, as udges have only the printed briefs or the Governor Dawes says in his communiwearisome arguments of the counsellors to cation to Attorney General Leese, "to protect the state of Nebraska." His fall back on, and perhaps in their briefs and patriotism is certainly a subject of admi-ration. As to his duty, let us see. I rearguments the attorneys have failed to touch the vital and common sense points in the eived the draft for \$18,081.23 on the 21st

day of last August in Washington, re-turning to Omaha on the 28th day of Au-THERE were two keen-eyed men at the gust I notified the governor that I had the draft. He demanded it, I refused to rial of Shellenberger at Nebraska City who saw things just as they were when the jury give it up until I was paid. At the time I received this draft I published the came in with a verdict of murder in the first degree, to-wit, viz: two newspaper reporters. fact in the BEE, what it was for, etc. one of whom thus describes the scene : "Dur I have had a number of interviews with the governor and attorney-general ing all of the prosecutor's touching argument on this subject, in which I refused to give up this draft until I was paid. Governor the inhuman prisoner showed not the least sign of emotion, not a muscle of his rigid Dawes' demand on me was on the 29th of countenance ouivered, and when the verdict Angust. He must have been asleep 'guilty of murder in the first degree,' was read, nearly four months, but evidently he has he was still composed and passionless." The been aroused. So am I. Suppose we other remarks: "When Judge Pound read venture an opinion as to the cause of such sudden zeal to do duty as a public fune tionary in the few remaining hours of our tenure of office. I had the indequiet outlined rings which the strongest and rarely prevents mortal face from show indence and the manhood the right and privilege of an American citizen to vote as 1 pleased at the late congressional election. 1 am informed that the threat was repeatedly made that 'I would have a red hot time in getting my pay this winter." This was said several times in the corridors of the Paxton hotel, and at other places in Omaha. I was further informed that certain South Platte politicians were grinding their broad axes for my decapitation. After the election was over, the the governor commences on me. I only the question, whether a plumee knight has been in the kitchen cabinet of his excellency?

she is entitled to as an American lady furnished by any paper in this section of the west. Compare it with others and note the difference.

IT cannot be too often urged that the revenue reform needed by Omaha can be most easily secured by a change in the methods of assessment. We do not need increased taxation. Our levy is already too high. A fair assessment will result in decreased taxation of taxpayers with a corresponding increase in the taxes paid by the tax shirkers. This latter class are the men who are opposing revenue reform.

THERE is considerable inconsistency in the claim of France to a share in the government of Egypt, especially after the craven way in which the republic acted in regard to the Arabi Pasha movement. He who fights and runs away may live to fight another day; but if he should do worse than this, and run away at the first sight of danger without even striking a blow, it would hardly be in accordance with the rules of equity to award him afterwards a share of the spoils.

EVERY encouragement should be given to the movement for a charity ball. We have had two successful experiments in this line and the third can be made to bring in double returns of the last. Indirect taxation is always the easiest to collect. This is the secret of the handsome returns for "sweet charity" secured from such an entertainment where otherwise subscription papers fail in opening the clasps of heavy purses and pocket books. There will be much suffering in Omaha this winter. If we can collect from \$5,000 to \$10,000 to alleviate it. let us by all means do it to the accompaniment of music and fair dames and flying feet.

THE powers and duties of the proposed park commission should be fully defined by the charter. These officials, as elsewhere, should serve without pay. They ought to be given power to secure ground for park purposes by gift, condemnation or assuance of improvement bonds secured as our paying bonds are by the lien on the adjacent property, or by all three of these methods combined. Omaha needs a park system and needs it badly. She should be wise enough to make her preparations in accordance with methods dictated by the successful experience of larger cities.

WOMEN naturally aristocrats though

ardent admirers of home rule are an appreciable element in the democratic agitations of the old world these days. In the late labor demonstrations in Belgium 500 women dressed in mourning walked in line keeping step to a funeral march. The banners which they bore demanded universal suffrage and pardon for political offenders. It was a very picturesque thing in processions and striking by reason of its novelty. The women of England, even those of gentie blood, are not above the business of politics. The Primrose league, composed of the most aristocratic women of the land, threw flowers in the path of Lard Salisbury on his return to power, and within the last few months the liberals have been reinforced by an association to work for Mr. Gladstone's return to power.

regardless of her ancestry or their sins. The Gas Question Again. Superintendent Collins, of the gas

works, has seen fit to have himself interviewed in a local paper regarding the issue of monopoly in gas fitting claimed by the company. If correctly reported, Superintendent Collins is evidently a young man with a greater regard for the interests of his corporation than for his own reputation for truthfulness. There is not a word of truth in his statement that the associate editor of this paper 'demanded the right to tap the gas company's mains." There is as little truth in

the assertion that he threatened "to make it hot" for somebody when his request was refused. Neither Mr. Collins or the clerk with whom the conversation was held knew who it was who asked for the simple information where the gas main had been cut opposite the place where the questioner resided in a rented house. The rude and ungentlemanly treatment accorded the person making the request for information was undoubtedly the same accorded every citizen unfortunate enough to be thrown in contact with the employes of the Omaha Gas company. No demand to "tap" the main was

made because no gas was wanted. The right of a citizen to lay a service pipe in his own lot which the gas company could join at some future time by cutting its own mains and putting in its own meter was the point and the sole point at issue. It happened to be the associate editor of the BEE who accidently, while acting for another party, brought out the facts of the unwarranted and dangerous position which the Omaha Gas company is occupying. As the facts came under his own knowledge he is able to discuss them intelli-

gently. As he has no possible personal interest in the matter he can treat the discussion impartially.

Keep the issue clear. Has the gas company a monopoly of the right to lay pipes inside the lot lines as well as from the main to the curb! Are property owners who cannot secure service from the company after months of waiting debarred from the right to use gas because the gas company will not make service connections in the winter time? According to Mr. Murphy his corporation declines to lay service pipes in winter because it costs the company too much. At the same time it refuses to permit citizens to employ workmen to make the connection and pay the expense. In other words the public is ground between the upper and nether millstones of an arbitrary rule and a still more arbitrary refusal to permit competition in a business which is quite outside of the province of the Omaha Gas Manufacturing company. It will not do. A test case must be made to determine the rights of citizens and the prerogatives of the gas company.

Opening With Coercion.

Word comes from over the caules that the next session of parliament will be opened with a renewal of the coercion act in Ireland. The menaces of the tory government which have fulled to slience the and withdrew his remark, but the fact into practical usefulness in different sec Irish leaders are to be followed by another has gone to the country, and is being tions of the city. Cougregationalists,

satisfaction of the government, congress will be encouraged to make still further appropriations for the new navy.

the Washington lobby or to any political

campaign fund. Whatever profit may

be in the work will go to the enterprising

contractors. When the ships shall have

en successfully finished, to the entire

Ill-Tempered Legislators.

As a rule the men who go to congress do not leave behind them all the frailties and weaknesses which mark them as of the "common clay" of which all human kind are said to be made. The political and social elevation which the preferment of their fellow citizens gives them, the acknowledgment of personal merit and superior fitness assumed-not always justly-to be made in their selection, may induce them to keep in check their more violent passions and repress the most objectionable tendencies of their nature, but generally these influences are effective only to a limited degree, and at times become wholly inoperative. Not only is the popular branch of congress almost uniformly a babel of hot and eager contention, in which passionate personal denunciation and angry recrimination are conspicuous, but strong and bitter enmities are engendered which in some cases last a lifetime, affecting relations far beyond those of the individuals involved. Examples of these will readily occur to the mind of the well-informed reader. They have been numerous in our history, and their consequences have been disastrous to individuals and fatat to parties. Bitter words uttered in the heat of debate brought about the fatal meeting between Graves and Cilley. Randolph's scathing denunciation of Clay sent them to the "field of honor," An offensive characterization of Conk ling by Blaine on the floor of the house made a wound that is not yet healed, and perhaps never will be.

Threatening and hostile demonstra tions by members of congress are affairs of almost daily occurrence, and in debates that involve sectional differences it frequently happens that the intercession of friends is necessary to keep exasperated members from actual battle on the floor of the house. The hot-tempered disputants, disregarding the rules of the body, and utterly indifferent to the character of their positions or the consideration due their colleagues, are prevented from overt acts of hostility only by the interposition of cooler heads or of the magisterial power. There were two or three notable instances of this kind at the last session, in one of which a challenge to an encounter was given and a blow struck, a rough-and-tumble fight having been prevented with much difficulty and persunsion by the friends of the parties to the disgraceful scene. Thus far in the present session no serious display of illtemper has happened, but at a meeting of the conference committee on the inter-state commerce bill a few days before the assembling of the session. Mr. Reagan was guilty, in a moment of anger, of a marked breach of propriety. in reflecting upon the honesty and sincerity of the senate conferees, which Senator Cullom felt called upon to resent. The Texas congressman disavowed any intention of reflecting on the inotives of the senator or his associates

rebellion was subjected to such bitter censure or loaded down with such evidences of affection from his troops as George B. McClellan. His merits and demerits were sayagely canvassed. His loyalty itself was questioned. It was a time when men judged by results and

refused to consider obstacles. Jealousy and rivalry and disappointed expectation, anxious apprehension and partisan feeling, all exercised their sway. In a sense General McCleilan was their victim. His training and education, his undoubted ability as an organizer, the

enthusiastic devotion which he inspired in the army under his command, raised high hopes which were not fulfilled be fore his voluntary retirement from the service of the country. For twenty years the old commander of the great army of the Potomac held his peace, refusing to reply to criticism, and grimly worked away upon his memoirs which are now

given to the public several months after their author joined the innumerable caravan of the dead soldiers of the rebellion General McClellan in his book treats savagely of the contests be tween himself on the one side and Stanton and Halleck on the other. with President Lincoln as the final arbiter. He repeats his charge that he was a political sacrifice. He gathers facts from which he deduces the inference that republican leaders feared that the war would be closed before slavery should be abolished and demanded his removal to prolong its existence. Unfortunately many of the dead general's argumenton this point are oased on assumptions which history disproves. No one who served in the war office, as the editor of the BEE did at the time in question, doubts that McCiellan's removal re-

sulted from the honest judgment of Mr Lincoln that he was too good an engineer to make an efficient leader of an attacking army His loyalty was never questioned by the president, nor his invaluable services as an organizer of the army which Meade and Grant afterwards led to victory. A we have said, success was measured in those trying times by results, and the outcome was not satisfactory to the impatient north. General McClellan's removal was the consequence.

A City of Churches.

Omaha is rapidly becoming a city of churches. All denominations and creeds find in her their home and there are few which have not thrived sufficiently to count several church edifices among the ornaments of the gity. Church exten-sion has gone hand in hand with the growth of the city. As new additions have been laid out and new centers of religious interest formed, additional church accommodations near at hand have naturally been demanded. Those virile missionaries, the Catholics, have added church after church to the number of their edifices until every section of Omaha hears the sounds of matins and vespers. The modest little church in which the Episcopalians once worshipped on Ninth street has long since passed out of their hands and is now used for more secular purposes, but five branches have sprung from its roots and are blossoming

A Useless Expenditure. New Orleans Piergune,

A duty of \$1,750 has been collected on seven Egyptian mummies recently landed in this country. This is absurd when a better article of mummy can be made right here.

The Glory of St. Louis. Minneapolis Tribune. St. Louis has not yet quit bragging about

that squabble in the American opera company. It is the first advertisement the town has had since Mr. Maxwell packed up hi friend Mr. Preller.

A Place for St. John. Chicago Tribune.

John P. St. John is suggested as the mos available American candidate for the Bulgarian throne. His capacity for throwing cold water upon the schemes of the craft ezar is inexhaustible.

The Record of Failure St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The most important fact in connection with the president's message is that it fails to point out a single thing which the presen administration has done in nearly two years of power to justify the assertions and promises upon which the democratic victory of 1884 was brought to pass.

The President Should be Cautious. New York World.

The president's mother in-law, who in sojourning at his country place near Washington, is said to have recently been educated in the use of a pistol with a view of protecting herself in her country retreat. Possibly this is wise, but it would be well for Mr Cleveland to be cautious about visiting his rural home unannounced in the evening. He is not as hard to hit as a smaller man would be. There are other considerations which those who have prejudices against mother-inlaws will be inclined to dwell upon, but i would be unkind to allude to them.

No Cause for a Panic. New York World.

All the talk now is about coast defense and the cost thereof. Some of the newspapers are quite alarming and the defenseless condition of our sea coast is shown up so graphically that some people are half inclined to remove to the interior. The season is so far advanced that adequate fortlications cannot be thrown up before spring, and in the mean time we shall have to put out faith in Zalenski's dynamite gun and the diving torpede boat known as the "Peacemaker." Meanwhile, it may be remarked that our foreign foes are quite lethargie and, under the clrcumstances, there is no cause for a panic.

"They Say "

"They say !" Ah! well, suppose they do Does that confirm the story true" Gossip, alas! is sometimes bought winning speeches all untaught by count ourselves among the t Who whisper what they dare not say?

"They say !" Must we the tale rehearse Thus helping to make matters worse To none can benefit accrue teneating what may be untrue. And, surely, 'lis a noble plan To speak of all the good we can.

"They say !" Well, if it's really so, Why need we tell a tale of wo? Will it one single wron z redress. Or make the pang of sorrow less? Will it the erring one restore. Henceforth to "go and sin no more?"

In fact, we all should look within, Where we will find the greatest sin, And watch, lest in temptation's hour We, too, should fall beneath its power. Pity the frail, weep o'er their fall, And speak of good, or not at all.

Mrs. L. M. Jacobs and son have gone to Pasedena, Cal., to speud the winter.

ing. His face seemed to grow sunken on the instant. His body collapsed into the smallest space, no ery, no cob, but the line of pain deepened into agony."

"It's the best business that ever come to Omaha," remarked a roughly dressed man to a companion as they came from the Humane society meeting last Tuesday night, "and I'm a goin' to put a stop to the beatin' and poundin' on the grade. That's the worst place in the world. They'll wear a team out and then hammer them and kick them because they don't pull. It's like nilin' 150 pounds onto the back of a man that can car ry only 100 pounds."

THE New York World has this to say of a

gentleman well known in Omaha and the

trans-Missouri country: "Among the "transients' at the Brevort house a few days ago was a tall young Englishman whose example our dudes and anglo-maniacs would do well to contemplate. Coming fresh from his 'varsity a few years ago with small means and no prospects worth speaking of, he determined to eschew club life and fox-hunting and go to America and seek a fortune on the ranches. At first he had some rough experiences as a 'tenderfoot,' but being a good horseman with plenty of 'sand' and staying power, and a shrewd head, he overcame all obstacles and is to-day a man of wealth and a power among the ranch owners. His name is Moreton Frewen, and he is a son-inlaw of Mr. Leonard Jerome. His wife, a sister of Lady Randolph Churchill, spends much of her time with her husband on his ranch in Wyoming. It is a singular fact that two of the most enterprising and successful of western ranchmen should be this English university graduate and a young French nobleman, the Mar-

quis de Mores, a son of the Duchesse de Vallambrosa. These young gentlemen have contributed more efficiently perhaps than any two individuals, foreign or native, towards the placing of western beef on the Eastern markets, the Marquis de Mores being the head of the company whose red stores are conspicuous about New York as the places where trans-Mississippian ribs and tenderloins can be bought at retail prices without the intervention of the obnexious 'middle man.' Like Mr. Frewen, the marquis had a rough experience in the beginning. On one accasion he was obliged in self-defense to kill his man, a :vindictive cowboy who had started in search of him with a battery of revolvers and other small artillery for the avowed purpose of shooting him at sight. The marquis was expected by his enemy to show the white feather and leave the country. Instead of this, however, he proceeded straight to his camp, waited for the bloodthirsty cowboy, got in his shot first, stood trial and was duly acquitted by a jury of plainsman. The marguis is a frequent visitor to New York and might be mistaken for one of the gilded youth who promenade Fifth avenue and patronize Deimonico's cafe.

BUFFALO BILL'S Wild West show continnes to fill Madison square nightly with a crowd of interested spectators, says the New York World, and has become so popular among small boys that they are already many of them expert in lassooing hydrants and fence posts with pieces of the family clothes lines. The audience received a scare from an accident to Buck Taylor last Tuesday evening which would have broken au ordinary man's back. The backing pony Magwamp, after zigzaging around the track with him in a series of extraordinary jumps, came down solid on her forefeet and landed Taylor on his back under her nose. The thud of the fall was and ble all over the garden, and for an instant everyone held his breath. Taylor was on his feet immediately, however, and mer.

I desire to inform the public that I am right about this matter, and will publish my report in the BEE when I return, as soon after as I can write it, and that I have no fears of any two men whose heads are not larger than Sullivan's lists but twice as hard. I have been running around in the timber and had chunks thrown at me long enough. Now I propose in the future to come out and fight, not with muscle but with what I have under the hair of my head. If Governor Dawes sends his attorney general after me, the probabilities are there will be nothing left of him but his ginger colored chin whiskers and his West Virginia boot

If the commonwealth of Nebraska were to make a thousand draws for attorney general and governor, they could only find two cards to match those two worthies, and those cards would be deuces. If they propose to play draw with me, they had better stand pat. I will be home in about a week.

Yours savagely PATRICK O'BANNON HAWES.

Contempt of Court.

Chicago News: Perhaps the most istounding case of conten.pt on record is the one in which Chief Justice Miller, of Iowa, was nonplussed years ago. The Iowa, was nonplussed years ago. five members of the supreme bench were rectifying the errors and approving the decrees of the lower courts with the usual precision and dignity. Among the lawyers sat a man distinguished in the western part of the state for his great talents and reckless conviviality. He blinked and nodded insensibly at the court. The case in which he appeared as plaintiff's attorney he had won step by step through months of litigation. When it was called he arose uncertainly to enter appearance. and added: "May it please the court, I am convinced of having comhaving com mitted a great mistake in case. Justice and truth on the side of the defendant. A in this 1110 All my sympathies are with the detendant, and f your honors will decide in favor of the defendant, 1'll give you #5." The silence of several minutes following was almost stifling At length Justice Miller found speech. "Sir," said he, putling up with apoplectic symptoms, "your condition cannot excuse nor your reputation save you. Such an milguity—""May it please the court," interrupted the law-yer, studying lumself with the back of his chair, "I think you misapprehend me. What I interded to say was that if

the court decides the case in favor of the defendant I will give each of your honora At this the chief justice collapsed, \$5. and the offender was led from the coartroom. The beach decided that commen-surate punishment was beyond the pari-diction of the court.

Brownell's New Chapel.

Early in the spring a new chapel is to be erected immediately north of Brownell half. which is to be known as the chapel of that institution. It is to be the gift of E. D. Shet don, of Chicago, who has guaranteed to ex-pend not less than \$15,000 in its creetion. It will be one of the most beautiful structures of its kind in the country, and will be ready for occupancy before, the close of next sui