THE DAILY BEE.

The National Opera Company.

nished in a claim of McVicker for al-

season. Manager McVicker literally at-

mantled. But much damage was doubt-

less done through the press, which re-

object than to injure the organization.

The National Opera is an enterprise

tured, inteligent and wealthy lady, anx-

ious to foster and sustain musical art in

this country by furnishing not only

operatic performances of the highest

excellence, but a school in which

singers could be trained at home without

the dangers and expense of an education

abroad. To the enthusiasm of a woman

Mrs. Thurber has added the unselfish

love of art for art's sake alone in carry-

company, has ransacked Europe for ma-

terials to make the stage settings, cos-

tumes and scenery of the operas histor-

ically and artistically correct, and has

given freely of her time and money in

furthering the work. Theodore Thomas

is her right-hand man, a conductor who

has done more to foster a taste for the

best in instrumental music than

any other man in America. In

a year immense progress has

been made in replacing foreign singers

with American vocalists until now more

than a third of the entire company is na-

tive born. In addition, the work of or

ganizing auxiliary societies has gone on

until nearly every leading city in the

educational institution. It is due to the

fleing so much for the public that the

public should know the origin of the re-

only been made the cat's paw of cow-

The Boom is Here.

the suburbs and is vigorously calling for

more room. Even winter's snows can-

not chack the advance. Buildings are

going up in every direction and the arch-

itects are perhaps the busiest of profes-

sional men. As for the real estate deal-

legion find new recruits daily, while bank

clearings and wholesale houses report a

steadily increasing business. Property

s still rising. Its advance is due to

among buyers based upon demands for

growing population requires more room

and the transfers in the county clerk's

office tell the story. For many weeks

past the Bee has been gathering the sta-

tistics of this city's growth, its progress

in building, its advance in business, its

developments as a financial and commer-

cial center. In another week it will present

the results in a connected story. And a

remarkable narative it will be. Those

who read it will learn the solid

readily understand why merchants

turers hopeful and real estate dealers and

property holders sanguine. Facts talk.

Correct figures do not lie. Omaha Is

growing and prospering because all the

elements of prosperity are here. She

has the location, she is acquiring the pop-

ulation, and the push and business are

is here. But the boom of 1887 is to be a

A Conference of Catholic Dignitaries.

ago that Cardinal Gibbons had sum-

moned Archbishop Elder, of Cincinnati,

to Baitimore, and other movements on

the part of these dignitaries of the

Catholic church led to the conclusion

that a conference of unusual importance

to the church is to be held. Quite

naturally this is assumed to have relation

to the matter for which the Rev. Dr. Mc-

Glynn has been summoned to Rome, and

it is not unlikely that the conference has

been directed by the Propaganda in

order to obtain an official statement of

the attitude and views of the church in

America regarding the question at issue

raised by the course of Dr. McGlynn.

Whether or not the information has

renched Rome, it seems to be the fact

that the weight of Catholic sentiment in

this country is favorable to the offending

priest, and there is little reason to doubt

recent interview Michael Davitt said that

while Dr. McGlynn ought, both as a

priest and a reformer, to proceed to

Rome in obedience to the summons, he

felt confident that he would achieve a

victory as complete as that which the

scored there

Rome can no more be guilty of the in-

advocates of the doctrine that there can-

English intrigue and misrepresen-

tation. He said further

against

that

niready

that it will be found so in Ireland. In a

Announcement was made a few days

surprise to all hands.

coming as a matter of course. The boom

are cheerful, labor contented, manufac-

oui

foundation upon which

prosperity is based. They

under Mrs. Thurber's patronage.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION Daily (Morning Edition) locateding Surelay Birs, One Year For Six Months For Three Months Onalia Sanday Ban, mailed to any kiress, One Year.

CMARA OFFICE, NO DILAND US FARRAM STREET, ERW YORK OFFICE, ROOM OF THINKING BUILDING WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO 311 FOURIERSTR STREET CORRESPONDENCE: All communications relating to nows and odi-torial matter should be addressed to the Eng-ton or the But.

BUSINESS LETTERS! All business letters and comittances should be addressed to The Heal Prairies of Company, OMARA. Drafts, checks and postendes orders to be made parable to the order of the company,

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

THE DAILY BEE.

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

Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Dec. 17th, 1886, was as

Sanday, Dec. 12. 13,050
Sunday, Dec. 13. 13,800
Thesday, Dec. 14. 13,082
Wednesday, Dec. 15. 13,250
13,040

ISEAL:

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 10.578 copies, for February, 1886, 10,505 copies; for March, 1886, 11,507 copies; for April, 1886, 12,507 copies; for April, 1886, 12,409 copies; for July, 1886, 12,414 copies; for August, 1886, 12,420 copies; for July, 1886, 12,414 copies; for August, 1886, 12,420 copies; for Copies; for May 1886, 12,500 copies; for October, 1886, 12,080 copies; for October, 1886, 12,080 copies; for November, 1886, 13,080 copies; for November, 1886, 18,080 copies; for November, 1886, 1888, 12,080 copies; for November, 1886, 18,080 copies; for November, 1886, 1888

day of November, A. D. 188), [SEAL,] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Contents of the Sunday Bee. Page 1. New York Herald Cablegrams— pecials to the Bre.-General Telegraphic Page 2. Telegraphic News,-City 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-

Page 6. Council Bluffs News .- Miscellany. -Advertisements Page 7. Social Events in Omaha, -Miscellany.
Page 8. General City News.-Local Ad-

Page 9—An Interesting Letter from Clara Belle.—The Fashions in France, by Parisian. —Honey for the Ladies.—Smoking and Heart Disease. - At the Cross Roads, - Advertise Page 10 -What Makes a True Girl.—The Ways of the Wedded.—Miscellany,—Adver-tisements.

tisements.
Page 11—The Home and Fireside.—Tales of Wits and Wags.—Religious.—Educational.
—Musical and Dramatic.—Connubialities.—
Singularities.—Peppermint Drops.
Page 12—Jay Gould Goes to Church, by
Omar James.—Scenes in Public Cates, by
Adam Badeau.—The Dixoy Ball in Boston,
by Franz Sepel—Advertisements.

THE peace of mind which runs against the snag of operatic management is lost

Now that the senate has repealed the absurd tenure of office act the house should promptly follow suit. Public offices ought no longer to be a private trust.

Seven thousand miles of railroad have

been built in the United States this year, or more than twice as many as were built in 1885. Almost as many have been built on paper in Omaha.

STEWART'S magnificent art collection in New York is to be sold "under the hammer." The other name of the hammer which has dismantled the Stewart estate since the death of the merchant prince, is Henry T. Hilton.

MR. MORRILL might combine with Sam Randall in securing a tarriff bill. Both seem to hold the same views on the necessity of an increased amount of pap for "struggling" but millionaire industrial monopolists.

FRANCHISES are worth something in New York. The supreme court has denied the right of cable cars to the streets of that city without special charters in each instance granted only after value has been received. Nebraska might well follow the precedent.

CINCINNATI surgeons have performed what is called a "rare" surgical operation. It consisted in taking out a section of a man's backbone and the patient still survives. There is nothing remarkable about this. We have known politicians to live a lifetime without any backbone

MR. NEWCOMER is as fresh as his name would imply. He pronounces himself strongly opposed to Van Wyck and expeets to be elected to the speakership by a combination of republican stalwarts with anti-Van Wyck democrats. Mr. Newcomer's map is a pretty one but the roads planned out do not lead to the speakership.

THE recommendation of the president and secretary of state, that a commission be appointed to take testimony in relation to the losses and injuries suffered by American fishermen through the action of the British authorities, imperial and colonial, has been responded to by the introduction of a bill in the house, from the committee on foreign affairs, to create such a commission. It is undoubtedly desirable that the facts shall be officially ascertained, and it ought to be practicable to do this without any great expenditure of time or money, as the number of those who can present just claims cannot be large and there will be no difficulty in finding them. But after all there is great probability that the whole matter will be a farce, and a more or less costly one. The way to a concession of damages lies through an aimost endless labyrinth of diplomatic controversy, and it may be safely said that no one of the injured will live long enough to get a cent, if the claims shall ever be allowed, archbishops of Cashel and Dublin have fashion has kept its ground and threatwhich is extremely doubtful. Certainly there will be no chance of such a result so long as the Canadian officials maintain the independent and somewhat defiant attitude they now show in threatening to continue seizures regardless of the opinions or demands of this government, and without much reference to any view of colonial duty that may emanate from

private property in human beings." Mr. The troubles of the National Opera Davitt concluded by saying that if France ompany in Chicago are well worth comand Italy had had fearless priests of the ment. From her arrival in that city Mes. people as Ireland has to-day, and lovers Thurber, the projector and patroness of of the poor and champions of the opthe company, has been beset by all the petty devices and subjected to malicious assaults which the ingenuity of jealous defenders of aristocracy, the Catholic rivals, incompetent discharged employes, church would not be in the sad position and a venal press could devise. The preshe now occupies on the continent of text for this scurvy treatment was fur-Europe

It is evident that this issue is one of

leged breach of contract on the part of already serious, and mercasing embarthe American Opera company last rassment to the Catholic church, and it is not untikely that the church dignitatempted to disgrace Mrs. Thurber and ries see in it the danger of an alarming to drive her and her company out of crisis. It is comparatively a new diffi-Chicago because they dared to play in a oulty, having its origin in Ireland, but it larger house. Her funds in bank were has given the church a good deal of attached, and nearly every night an attrouble. Thus far the prelates in Ireland tempt was made to prevent the performwho have espoused the popular side ance by the sheriff, in spite of ample on the land question, in opposition bonds given by the leading citizens of to the policy of the church, Chicago in more than treble the amount have maintained their position. that McVicker claimed. The columns While the church has not acknowlof the Chicago papers with one or two edged the propriety of their course honorable exceptions which McVicker's it has withheld any repressive or patronage did not affect, teemed with redisciplinary measures. Without surrenports of the financial failure and dering any part of its policy it has simply complete disraption of the company. Of not enforced it. This it could do in the course as soon as Mrs. Thurber could case of Ireland without perhaps seriously reach her eastern bankers, money matendangering its policy, since Ireland preters were promptly straightened out. sents a wholly anomalous and exceptional The artistic and complete carrying out case. But the situation becomes very much of the operatic programme gave the lie to more aggravated and the danger is greatly the charge that the company was disincreased when this policy is openly antagonizd in the vast Catholic field of America. Here the Catholic church is tailed fictitious troubles and false reports not only a great and growing force, both throughout the country, with no other in material and moral power, but whatever prevails and is tolerated here in connection with it has far-reaching influence. which had its origin in the brain of a cul-It is probably the fact that the United States is the greatest stronghold of Catholicism, not certainty in numerical strength, but nearly if not quite so in material wealth, and immeasurably beyond any other nation in the promise and opportunities of growth and expansion. It is also beyond any other the field in which innovations and departures from traditional principles and methods are constantly threatening and most likely ing out her far-reaching plans for Amerito occur. Hence the supreme imporcan opera. She has spent \$100,000 of her tance which the authorities of the church large private fortune in organizing her must attach to every action of its representatives in America not strictly in line with the tenets and policy of the church regarding both temporal and spiritual affairs. The embarrassing nature of the issue that now confronts the Catholic church can be understood when one reflects upon the hopelessness of any attempt to impose upon American Catholies all the conditions which may be enforced in certain countries of Europe, and yet to abandon which in respect to this country would be to invite disaffection eleswhere and thus introduce a cause of discord and disintegration. These and other considerations which they suggest show that the Catholic church has presented to it an exceedingly knotty problem, its solucountry has joined in the movement of tion of which will be awaited with great making the National Opera a permanent interest by the entire religious world.

brave and generous woman who is saeri-Administrative Evils of the Tariff. In his supplementary report on the collection of duties, sent to congress a few eent malicious attacks. Chicago has days ago, the secretary of the treasury points out clearly the defects and evils ardly rivals and jealous professionals in of the present administrative system, and New York who look with envious eyes indicates strongly the urgent necessity there is for its radical change. Making upon the success of the National Opera due allowance for the fact that specific duties is a hobby with Mr. Manning, it certainly must be granted that he makes Omaha still grows. Last year's suit a very convincing argument, chiefly in been outgrown. The city has the presentation of facts showing the stretched itself out of its clothes far into difficulties that constantly arise, against the mixed system of specific and ad valorem duties, and in favor of reducing the latter form of levying duties to the narrowest limit. In the matter of invoices the complaints of the inability, or professed inability, of foreign manufacers, it is only necessary to say that the turers and importers to understand the requirements of the law are continual. and while the secretary says he cannot sympathize with the pretended difficulties of a shrewd business man who has the inexorable law of competition carefully read the text of the law, and beheves the plea of confusion is made in business and residence locations. A many cases to excuse or extenuate violations of the law, he expresses a doubt of the probability of making it certain that each and every invoice will be perfectly legal and truthful so long as we attempt to levy ad valorem rates, and rates in part ad valorem and in part specific, on more than 4,000 different commodities and classes of articles. The effect of the misconstruction or intentional disregard of the requirements of the invoice law by foreign manufacturers and importers is to render the work of the appraisers extremely difficult, while the false statements of value common with foreign manufacturers result in losses to the treasury where such statements are accepted by the appraisers, or in litigation where another and higher valuation is made. The federal courts are now erowded with suits brought by importers, which is another source of great annovance and expense to the government. It is the duty of consular officers to ap praise merchandise in foreign countries destined for the United States, but Secretary Manning frankly confesses that he appreciates the difficulty of finding and appointing, under our present scale of salaries, officers who will discharge this duty correctly, and he properly says that if it cannot be well done it were better not done at all, so far as the appraising

> officers at our ports are concerned. The remedial recommendations made by the secretary may be such as the cirsumstances require. Most of them are acorporated in the Hewitt bill for simplifying the collection of duties and improving the administration of the customs service. But the impressive fact that stands out from these demonstrated difficulties and evils is that the complicated and cumbersome machinery of our tariff system is badly in need of a general overhauling and remodeling, with the primary object of cutting off the parts that long ago ceased to be necessary, and are a source of endless trouble as well as injustice.

The Bonnet Question.

A good deal has been written, both seriously and by way of ridicule, of the annoyance and inconvenience of the towering bonnet at places of amusement but imperturbable and unyielding ens to continue to occupy it. There can be no question that the tail bonnet has its merits. It is a boon to the short woman, and it adds to the imposing presence of justice or stupidity of condemning the | the wearer whose altitude is above that of the average of her sex. On the street not in justice or in reason be private | it may be a thing of beauty. But in the property in land, in the seuse in which | theater, or in any other place where those Mr. George opposes it, than she could | who are so unfortunate as to get behind now venture to support the doctrine of | it must find their entertainment in what

is going on in front of them, it ceases to be either beautiful or interesting, and becomes an aggravating obstruction, an incentive to sinful reflections, an evesore and an irritating nuisance. In the east pressed like Dr. McGlynn, instead of the bonnet question has become so seriollind adherents of kings and too faithful ous that theatrical managers have been earnestly studying how to deal with it so as to at once serve those who do not wear bonnets and not offend those who do, and it need not be said that it is a puzzling problem. The manager of the Lyceum theater in York has recently tried the expedient of providing facilities for the removal of ladies' bonnets, of course leaving the matter of doing so optional with the wearers. We have no information at hand as to how this plan has worked, but we shall not be surprised to learn that it is a failure, or only partially successful. It is rather too much to expect that a majority of women will make so great a concession as to sacrifice their bonnets at the theater. This is the one thing in which a woman takes chief delight, and is most desirous to have seen by the envious eyes of other women. To a woman there is a power and glory in a well regulated bonnet that no man can understand. It is her crown, the emblem of her taste, and the embodiment of her vanity. In its construction she has concentrated all the energy of her judgment and all the resources of her fancy. It is the highest attainment of her intellectual possibilities in the matter of personal adornment. She feasts upon it in happy admiration at home, and walks forth with it into the world conscious of the attention that it will attract to her. There fore an invitation to women to voluntarily lay aside their bonnets at the theater is not likely to be very generally accepted. A few may make the concession but the majority will adhere to the bonnet. Hence we have little faith in the Lyceum manager's plan. Atter that, what? Absolute proscription of the high bonnet is of course out of the question. No manager would dare venture upon such a course. There is really nothing that can be regarded as certain to bring the desired relief until the towering structure shall have run its course and the fiat of fashion replaces it with some other less objectionable form.

> Ever Confident De Lessens. The ever sanguine De Lesseps has written a magazine article in a French periodical with the Panama canal as the subject. The article is being extensively copied in this country and is exciting a good deal of unfavorable comment. The great engineer of course sees few obstacles to the success of his enterprise. He estimates the tonnage passing through the canal at between ten and twelve million, or about 40 per cent. more business than the Suez canal is doing at present. This point is clearly debatable, even by men not versed in the science of digging canals. The Panama company is now carrying about \$15,000,000 annual interest on its obligations, and if it could do the business of the Suez canal it would be able to pull along. This heavy interest burden due is to the ruinous discounts at which the five great loans have been secured. The liabilities of the company are now about \$287,000,000, but the amount actually received is \$180,000,000. If the money in hand would meet the cost of its completion, Count de Lessep's figures would not east so black a shadow, for the interest on the actual amount invested in this enterprise would come much nearer the earning capacity after the trade has been developed. But how can any man figure so confidently upon profits when the greatest engineering obstacle to the canal has not yet been met? De Lesseps himself has said within a year that there would be no need of a dam at Gamboa to regulate the waters of the Charges river, which crosses the course of the canal, and yet in his magazine article he says this

dam is to be built. A RESOLUTION was introduced in the senate on Friday and laid over providing for the appointment of a select committee of five senators to visit, during the recess of congress, the frontier and capital of Mexico and investigate and report upon any disturbances that may have occurred between the citizens of the two countries. Hasn't there been quite enough special inquiry made in this direction to satisfy any urgency that may be assumed to exist? Isn't the Sedgwick experience, supplemented by the fall of Manning, about all that the people ought to be expected to stand in a single year? Why expose five senators to a danger which has blasted two reputations and humiliated the country? Seriously, why cannot the proposed inquiry, if it is deemed necessary, be devolved upon the accredited diplomatic representatives of the government in Mexico, whose duties cannot be so onerous as to occupy all their time? It would seem to be a most proper and essential part of their business, and they could do the work with very little additional expenditure to the regular cost of the service. It looks like a reflection upon the ability and trustworthiness of these officials to appoint a special commission. Possibly this is justified, but if so the remedy should be found in putting men in the positions who are competent and can be trusted. Commissions are a device which a properly represented country can rarely re-

THE BEE likes enterprise and is always glad to commend it wherever found. Mr. Chase's Christmas Excelsior is most cred itable to the taste of its proprietor and to the city to which it devotes so much of its space. The illustrations of buildings erected and to be erected are notably excellent, and the large amount of, interesting original matter is set off in a broad frame of advertising which bespeaks the intelligence of the Excelsior's advertising patrons. Mr. Chase is to be congratulated upon the success of his Christ mas edition. It is an excellent number of an excellent publication.

OUR New York correspondent notes that Jay Gould has rented a pew in the Presbyterian church. Having invested in everything else, Mr. Gould is now 'taking stock" in religion. But why did he select the Presbyterian denomination? Mr. Gould's natural melination should have led him to turn towards the Ban tists. There is more water in the doc trines of that excellent church organiza-

FROM the repeated calls to the council artillerymen to "fire" Cummings it looks as if the marshal must be primed and

POLITICAL POINTS.

The election of Senator Hearst of California, is considered reasonably certain. Pennsylvania is the only state which continues to elect a congressman at large.

Thurman and Hill is the legend for 1888 at he editorial head of the St. Jeseph (Mo.) Charles S. Wolfe, of Pennsylvania, is in

the field for the prohibition nomination for president. John C. New says the Indiana senatorial contest will result in a deadlock unless flarrison is elected.

Senator Sabin says Blaine is the only presi dential candidate mentioned among Min

nesota republicans. Cassius M. Clay is so confident that Kenucky is going over to the republicans that he wants the nomination for governor. Senator Blair of New Hampshire calls

himself the champlon crank of his party, and some people think he is about right. Governor Alger, of Michigan, declares that he has absolutely prohibited the use of his name as a candidate for Senator Conger's sent.

The late Congressman Price was elected by 18,000 plurality, so that his death will probably not change the complexion of the Wi consin delegation.

Thuothy Tarseny, who is to succeed Bo well G. Horr, of Michigan, in congress, is a native of America, but has both the brogue and wit of his Irish ancestry.

Senator flearst, of California, is proprieto: of the San Francisco Examiner, but is said to have nothing to do with the paper except to draw his check each month to make good its losses.

Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, is said to have the vice-presidential bee buzzing in his bonnet. He thinks that a ticket bearing the names of Logan and Blair would be exceptionably strong.

John Conness, who represented the state of California for six years in the United States senate, was recently unsuccessful in his efforts to become an "Alderman of his native village" of Boston.

Kate Field must have some scheme upon which she wishes to secure favorable congressional action. It is mentioned that her ecasional dinner parties at the Arlington hotel in Washington are the delight of the exclusive circle whom that brilliant woman honors with invitations.

Welborn Bray is a member of the Georgia legislature, and recently made a speech before a committee, of which one member said "If this speech continues it will convert the world," Another member afterward said "It simply paralyzed the committee," M: Bray appears to have been rightly named.

Senator E varts confesses to a friend his weariness of public distinction. It might be mentioned in this connection that, when he gets upon his feet to make a speech there is no man in the country who has greater capacity to make his hearers tired than the junior senator from New York,

Congressman Singleton, of Mississippi chairman of the house committee on the library, has appointed Miss Mary Johnston as clerk of his committee. Miss Johnston is the first woman to receive an appointment to any office under congress, and is happy in knowing that she will be paid at the rate of \$6 per day.

District Attorney Benton, who has recently one so much to aggravate the president's rheumatism, is a grand nephew of Thomas H. Benton. He is thirty-five, good-looking, and a machine politician of the most pro nounced type. He entertains a very exalted opinion of himself, and thinks his great uncle's overcoat would not contain sufficient material to make him a vest.

PROMINENT PERSONS.

Miss Winnie Davis will visit friends in Mrs. Elizabeth Custer, widow of General Custer, is about to write another book.

Lady Randolph Churchill is a clever pianist, and often plays at charity concerts. Joe Howard, the voluminous newspape

writer, is lecturing in the east on "Cranks." Henry Stanley wears an old brown Derby hat and an old fashioned linen collar, and i generally careless in his dress. Miss Rose Cleveland's so-called "poem

has tended to widen the grief at her failure in the work which would have kept her employed in the field of prose.

Joseph Wiener has presented to New York city a bust of Washington Irving modeled by the sculptor Beer. Wiener and Beer ought to be able to get up an eminently satisfactory bust. Miss Catharine Wolfe, noted for her enor

mous fortune and boundless charities, is very ill at her residence in New York, and all hopes of her recovery are abandoned. She is sixty years old and has been an invalid two years. Roscoe Conkling generally rides on the

ear platform of a street car because he is fond of conversing with the conductor. He has lately developed a great liking for Buf falo Bill, and the two are seen together nearly every night.

Emma Abbott says she once met Ouida, the famous novelist, and describes her as "a big. bold, voluptuous looking woman, with the blackest eyes and hair and a very high color, just such a person as might be supposed to be inspired with the sentiment embodied in her novels.

Archer, the jockey, died worth \$500,000. He might have married the Duchess of Montrose if he was content with tough years with the title. He was the chum of noble lords. and commoners of high degree sought the recognition of the prince of the pigskin, and looked round them in pardonable pride when he gave them a nod.

It must be a very delightful thing to be a really famous man. One morning recently wm. F. Cody, better known perhaps a "Buffalo Bill," was entertained at breakfast by David Yuengling, of New York. Among the guests were the Marquis de Mores, the Baron de Selliere, Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, Admiral Herberan of the French navy, Roscoe Conkling, Colonel Tom Ochiltree Amos Cummings, Lawrence Jerome, John Russell Young and Steele Mackaye.

Motto for Kris Kringle. Motto for Santa Claus: "Know all men by these presents.'

A Mississippi Library. Philadelphia Press. The average Mississippl library consists of stone jug, two packs of cards and a volume of Hoyle.

The Presidential Gout.

Philadelphia North American

The goat in the president's legs is not the

only indication that he will never make an-A Long Time Between Drinks.

It is indeed a long time between drinks in the prohibition south, and the stern enforce ment of temperance laws of unheard of severity lends a mournful pathos to that cheery observation once made by the genial governor of South Carolina to the no less genial governor of North Carolina.

Asa Detective. St. Louis Giolic-Democrat.

The president's civil service reform policy obtinues to serve a good purpose in the detection of criminals. A man who absconded from Racine, Wis., five years ago under a charge of theft, has just been found by reason of his appointment as postmaster | tinned Mr. Rosewater, "Stanley seemed to

Better Mail Boxes Wanted.

forget his resentment towards Omaha, and in-

ulred with much interest about the town, its

attizens, and his former associates, alle was

particularly anxious to know about Charley

Brown, before whom as mayor and polled

judge the case of Little Mac against Stanley

was tried. He also asked about Little Mac

himself, and was quite surprised to learn

that McDonagh was dead. 'How about Annie

Ward? inquired Stanley. I replied that she,

too, was dead, and this also surprised bim.

He also made inquiry about General Esta

brook, for whom he had retained a warm

spot in his heart, and Dr. Miller, Major

Balconibe, Ben DeBar, Jean Clara Walters,

Colonel Litchfield and others who were

"Torning to the discussion of Central

Africa, its climate, and its possibilities for

trade, Stanley appeared less enthusiastic

than some of the reporters who interviewed

him would have the people believe. Central

Africa, Stanley says, is an excellent country

for barter, and has great possibilities for

traders, but as to its being capable of perma-

nent settlement by Europeans he has his

doubts. He states, however, that there are

three zones in the higher portions of the in-

terior, with climates corresponding to the al-

titude, where residence is not only possible

but practicable. Along the great lakes and

marshes of the interior and along the low-

lands of the mighty Congo, whose source he

discovered, the malaria is so all-pervading

that a permanent European population there

"Stanley is under contract to Major Pond

to deliver lifty lectures in this country, and

Major Pend agreed to bring him to Omaha.

assured Stanley that he would receive a royal

reception, and that any doubts entertained

of his discovery of Livingstone by our people

who simply knew him two decades ago as a

reporter, had long since been dispelled by his

"The appearance of the Abbott opera

troupe in Omaha during the past week," re-

marked an old newspaper man, "brings to

mind the death of Ned Seguin in 1879, in

Rochester, where I was then at work. Seguin,

who was a fine looking fellow, and very pop-

ular, was a member of the troupe. Upon ar-

riving in Rochester he complained of feeling

Ill and the consequence was that he did not

sing that night. At two o'clock in the morn-

ing his wite heard him groan, and upon in-

vestigation found that he was dying beside

her in bed. In a few moments he was dead.

Mrs. Seguin aroused the hotel folks and the

members of the troupe, who assembled in the

room to render to Mrs. Seguin all the assist-

ance and comfort in their power. The city

physician was called and he pronounced the

Mrs. Seguin continued with the Abbott

troupe for some time. She married again

her second husband being a young man from

Indianapolis, who induced her to leave the

troupe, notwithstanding her unexpired con-

tract. She did this in hopes of getting better

terms from some other company. In this,

however, she was prevented. She attempted

to sing for a charitable entertainment in In-

dianapolis, and the management of the

Abbott troupe notified her that she could not

legally sing. Her reply was that as she

charged nothing for her services she certainly

could sing. But there was an admission

charged at the door, and thereupon Wetherell

& Pratt, proprietors of the Abbott troupe,

got out an injunction restraining her from

singing until the expiration of her contract

with them. Thus did a singing bird have

her mouth closed for eighteen months. As

she did not offer to return to the Abbott

An attempt was recently made by a rival

manager to get Pruette away from the Abbott

company by the offer of a larger salary, but

when Pruette was given to understand that

he would be served in the same way as Mrs.

Seguin had been, he concluded to let weil

enough alone and remain with Aboott. "You

can't make a singer sing, but if he doesn't

sing you don't have to pay him," said Mr.

Wetherell, "but, under certain circum-

It is said that Eugene Wetherell, husband

nected with the American stage. That he is

a shrewd business man is a fact conceded by

every one who knows anything about him.

He has made a great deal of money in real

estate in Kansas City. St. Paul and Minne.

apolis, and he has made some big strikes in

stocks, especially Lackawanna. He is a

close observer of the markets and studies the

reports each day. It is said that he is actually

of Emma Abbott, is the richest man con-

stances, you can prevent him from singing."

troupe and sing she lost all this valuable

cause of the death as heart disease,"

would be out of the question,

plucky achievements."

prominent in Omalia in those days.

Some day when Uncle Sam isn't rushed we ope he will melt over his old mail boxes and east some new ones big enough to stick a paper into.

"Is" and "Are."

Smittle Post, Mr. Cleveland says "the United States tre." The American people sacrificed 300,000 gallant lives to prove that the United States is.

Isn't on the Payroll.

Whether Judge Gresham has a presidential bee in his bonnet or not he isn't on the payroll of any "bre line" in the Jay Gould system.

May Go In the Opposite Direction, Chicago Tvibus

Coal is to go up higher. The only consolation the consumer has is the reflection that some time the coal ring will be doomed to go in an opposite direction.

A Cutting Remark.

Chicago Times,
Mr. Catting says that he is backed in his Mexican scheme by Chicago capital amounting to \$18,000,000. Mexico, it will be remembered, threw Mr. Cutting into jail for lying,

The Influence of an Alderman. New Orleans Picayime

There is nothing quite so cheap as the infuence of an alderman excepting only the alderman's feelings after be has sold his in-Everything Except Civil Service.

Chicago Times. Another discovery of diamonds has been

made in Kentucky, near Paducah. Almost everything is discovery in Kentucky except ivil service reform. Earns His Salary.

Senator Jones, of Florida, keeps away from the national capitol, and thereby comes

nearer earning his salary than the average democratic senator. A Blow at the Legislature.

companies are about to abolish free passes makes it doubtful whether there will be any session of the legislature this winter. An Order for a Bath.

The report that the Pennsylvania railroad

Washington Post. The queen has bestowed the Order of the Bath on Prince Alexander, late of Bulgaria. She ought to give him two orders for a bath

if he is like most of his folks Ignoring the Territories. If the western territories had been a foreign state, or owned by a foreign country,

gnored them entirely, except to condemn he hoodiums who mobbed the Chinese.

hey would have gained some recognition by

he president in his message. As it was he

Well-Known People. Atlanta Constitution.
Under the head of "Well-Known People," a Pittsburg paper has a paragraph on General Stambouloff. The general may be a very wellknown person, but he is neither as well nor as favorably known as Colonel Standemoff, of the United States of America.

Monkeying With the Buzz Saw.

Minisopolis Tribme.
It was the "buzzing of the presidential ee," was it, Mr. Gould? From the way you jumped there were those who thought i might be the buzzing of a circular saw mov-ing at the rate of 95,000 revolutions a minute.

> The Old School Books. R. W. McAlpine,

What pleasant memories cluster round these volumes old and worn, covers smirched, and bindings creased, and pages thumbed and torn! These are the books we used to con, I and poor brother Will, When we were boys together in the school house on the hill. Well I recall the nights at home, when side by side we sat

Beside the fire, and o'er these books indulged in whispered chat, And how, when father chided us for idling time away Our eyes bent to the task as though they'd never been astray.

The old-time proverbs scribbled here, the caution to beware, ("Steal not this book, my honest friend"

scrawled roughly here and there.
The blurs, the blots, the luncheon spots, the the numberless dog's ears.
The faded names, the pictures, and, alas! the stains of tears. All take me back in mind to the days when cloudless was the sky.
When grief was so short-lived I smiled before my tears were dry When, next to father's augry frown, I feared the awful nod

That doomed me, trembling, to advance and humbly kiss the rod. bright those days! Our little cares, our How bright the momentary fears. momentary fears,
And e'en our pains, evanished with a burst
of sobs and tears,
And every joy seemed great enough to balance all our woe;
What pity that when griefs are real they
can't be balanced so!
The school house stands in ruins now the

The school house stands in rains now, the boys have scattered wide, A few are old and gray like me, but nearly all have died: And brother Will is one of these; his curly head was laid Down by the brook, at father's side, beneath the willow's shade.

These books, so quaint and queer to you, to me are living things; Each tells a story of the past, and each a Whene'er I sit, at eventide, and turn their pages o'er, They seemed to speak in tones that thrilled my heart in days of yore, schoolboy of to-day would laugh and

throw these old books by, But, think you, neighbor, could his heart

SUNDAY GOSSIP. "With E in New York the other day," said

Mr. E. Rosewater, "I called upon Henry M.

Stanley, at the Everett house, where the

was intimately acquainted with Stanley when he lived in Omaha about nineteen years ago, but had not met him since he had become famous. I expected to see a man matured in years, with a face bronzed by the tropical sun, and hair and moustache turned white, as he had been time and again pictured. I was much surprised find Stanley but very slightly changed in appearance as I remembered him back in 1867. He was somewhat stouter and his face more florid. On close inspection I found that he had dyed his hair and moustache jet black, which rejevenated him in appearance. At first Stanley did not recognize me and was disposed to be rather surly and ill-tempered. He seemed to retain a resentment against Omaha because the papers did not stand up for blin when his discovery of Livingstone was questioned. He thought Omaha ought to have stood up for an Omaha man who distinguished himself abroad. 'I reached Paris,' said Stanley, 'from my travels in Africa. with clothes worn and tattered, and I had hardly got a new suit before a telegram from London announced that my failure to at once communicate with the Geographical society brought Sir Henry Rawlinson out with a caustic declaration that Livingstone had found Stanley, instead of Stanley having found Livingstone. This was taken up by your American press, and I was branded as an imposter in spite of the fact that I had brought with me Livingstone's journals and other proofs of my discoveries.

"Warming up as he went along," con-

worth over two million dollars. Wetherell my pequalictance with

to his heart's core, Edwin Stanton an outburst which I would probably resent. One day after hearing a volley of profabity hurled at General Hitchcock, I walked over o the office of the secretary of state and said to Mr. Seward: 'I shall be glad to return to my old position. I know that if Mr. Stenon talks to me as he did to General Hitchcock I shall probably slap him in the face, and then I am likely to be shot before sundown, or sent off to command a regiment, which will be equally disagreeable, as I am entirely ignorant of military tactics. So sion was never made out, and I

Bulgarian Affairs.

PARTS, Dec. 18.—The Journal des Debats publishes a dispatch from Berlin stating that Germany, France, Russia and Turkey are in complete accord on the Buigaran question. The dispatch adds that Turkey is to continue having the initiative in advancing proposals respecting Buigaria, and that the other powrespecting Pancara, and that the other powers named are to accept the proposal as made, but does not say whether or not there is to the a provious understanding as to the nature of what will be proposed. In addition to the foregoing the Debats' telegram contains the statement that Germany advised Austria to join in supporting the Turkish proposals and refused to guarantee her against the consequences of a doubte dealing today.

was formerly a druggist in Ohio. "How did you get the title of 'colonel?" asked an army officer of his friend, Colonel E. D. Webster, as they were swapping reminiscences in the rotunda of the Millard hotel the other evening. "I got that title through William H. Seward," replied Colonel Webster. "I was appointed colonel during the war, and I must tell you about it. For some time previous to the acquisition of this title I had been private secretary for Mr. Seward. Feeling that the salary allowed by the government was hardly sufficient compensation for my services, I applied for an appointment as colonel in the regular army, together with an assignment for duty st the office of the secretary of war. It was believed that my knowledge of with officials at Washington would be valuable to Mr. Stanton, and while I had no knowledge of military affairs I thought I would be as well fitted for office work as many of the officers who were then wearing shoulder-straps on duty with the soft-service brigade in Washington. My nomination, however, never reached the senate, I remarned just two weeks in Stanton's office. It was a time of storm and stress at Washington. The union was in the threes of rebellion, and the secretary was probably the most hampered and most beset man outside African explorer make s his headquarters. I of the president at the national capital. Naturally arrogant and trascible, but honest as the day was long, and loyal Stanton became the autocrat of autocrats, When be raced the violence of his language was positively awful. Although I never happened to experience it myself during the short time I was with him, I became convinced that if I remained there would be

returned to Seward's office.

sequences of a double-dealing policy