THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas. | 5. 3. 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, 1833, was as

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 Monday, Dec. 15.
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 Tuesday, Dec. 14.
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 Wednesday, Dec. 15.
 12,053

 Thursday, Dec. 16.
 13,060

Average......13.230
Ggo. B. Tzschuck. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of December, A.D., 1886, N. P. Fett., ISEAL. 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 average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of January, 1886, was 10.378 copies, for February, 1886, 10,595 copies, for March, 1886, 11,597 copies; for April, 1886, 12,191 copies; for May, 1886, 12,432 copies; for June, 1886, 12,298 copies; for July, 1886, 12,434 copies; for August, 1886, 12,434 copies; for September, 1886, 13,030 copies; for October, 1886, 12,989 copies; for November, 1886, 13,548 copies.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of November, A. D. 1886.

day of November, A. D. 1886, [SEAL.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

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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Now that the senate has repealed the absurd tenure of office act the house should promptly follow suit.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, 18 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 at all.

Mr. Newcomer is as fresh as his name would imply. He pronounces himself strongly opposed to Van Wyck and expects 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 numher 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 almost 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, which is extremely doubtful. Certainly there will be no chance of such a result so long as the Canadian officials maintain the independent and somewhat defight 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

The troubles of the National Opera company in Chicago are well worth comment. From her arrival in that city Mcs. Thurber, the projector and patroness of the company, has been beset by all the petty devices and subjected to malicious assaults which the ingenuity of jealous rivals, incompetent discharged employes, and a venal press could devise. The pretext for this scurvy treatment was furnished in a claim of McVicker for alleged breach of contract on the part of the American Opera company last season. Manager McVicker literally attempted to disgrace Mrs. Thurber and to drive her and her company out of Chicago because they dared to play m a larger house. Her funds in bank were attached, and nearly every night an attempt was made to prevent the performance by the sheriff, in spite of ample bonds given by the leading citizens of Chicago in more than treble the amount that McVicker claimed. The columns of the Chicago papers with one or two honorable exceptions which McVicker's patronage did not affect, teemed with reports of the financial failure and complete disruption of the company. Of course as soon as Mrs. Thurber could reach her eastern bankers, money matters were promptly straightened out. The artistic and complete carrying out of the operatic programme gave the lie to the charge that the company was dismantled. But much damage was doubtless done through the press, which re-

tailed fictitious troubles and false reports

throughout the country, with no other

object than to injure the organization.

The National Opera Company.

The National Opera is an enterprise which had its origin in the brain of a cultured, inteligent and wealthy lady, anxjous to toster 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 carrying out her far-reaching plans for American opera. She has spent \$100,000 of her large private fortune in organizing her company, has ransacked Europe for materials to make the stage settings, costumes and scenery of the operas historically 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 year immense progress has been made in reptacing foreign singers with American vocalists until now more than a third of the entire company is native born. In addition, the work of or ganizing auxiliary societies has gone on until nearly every leading city in the country has joined in the movement of making the National Opera a permanent educational institution. It is due to the brave and generous woman who is sacrificing so much for the public that the public should know the origin of the recent malicious attacks. Chicago has only been made the eat's-paw of cowardly rivals and jealous professionals in New York who look with envious eyes upon the success of the National Opera under Mrs. Thurber's patronage.

The Boom is Here. Omaha still grows Last year's has been outgrown. The city has stretched itself out of its clothes far into the suburbs and is vigorously calling for more room. Even winter's snows cannot check the advance. Buildings are going up in every direction and the architeets are perhaps the busiest of professional men. As for the real estate dealers, it is only necessary to say that the legion find new recruits daily, while bank clearings and wholesale houses report a steadily increasing business. Property is still rising. Its advance is due to the inexorable law of competition among buyers based upon demands for business and residence locations. A 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 statistics of this city's growth, its progress in building, its advance in business, its developments as a financial and commer cul 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 foundation upon which prosperity is based. They wil readily understand why merchants are cheerful, labor contented, manufacturers 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 population, and the push and business are coming as a matter of course. The boom But the boom of 1887 is to be a surprise to all hands.

A Conference of Catholic Dignitaries Announcement was made a few days ago that Cardinal Gibbons had summoned Archoishop Eider, 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 that it will be found so in Ireland. In a 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 archbishops of Cashel and Dublin have scored there already English intrigue and misrepresentation. He said further Rome can no more be guilty of the injustice or stapidity of condemning the advocates of the doctrine that there cannot in justice or in reason be private property in land, in the sense in which | theater, or in any other place where those

Mr. George opposes it, than she could

private property in human beings." Mr. Davitt concluded by saying that if France and Italy had had fearless priests of the of the poor and champions of the oppressed like Dr. McGlynn, instead of blind adherents of kings and too faithful defenders of aristocracy, the Catholic enurch would not be in the sad position she now occupies on the continent of Europe It is evident that this issue is one of already serious, and mercasing embar-

rassment to the Catholic church, and it is not unlikely that the church diguitaries see in it the danger of an alarming crisis. It is comparatively a new difficulty, having its origin in Ireland, but it has given the church a good deat of trouble. Thus far the prelates in Ireland who have espoused the popular side on the land question, in opposition to the policy of the church, have maintained their position. While the church has not acknowledged the propriety of their course it has withheld any repressive or disciplinary measures. Without surrendering any part of its policy it has simply not enforced it. This it could do in the case of Ireland without perhaps seriously endangering its policy, since Ireland pre- of her taste, and the embodiment of her sents a wholly anomalous and exceptional ease. But the situation becomes very much more aggravated and the danger is greatly increased when this policy is openly antagonizd in the vast Catholic field of America. Here the Catholic church is not only a great and growing force, both in material and moral power, but whatever prevails and is tolerated here in connection with it has far-reaching influence. It is probably the fact that the United | ily lay aside their bounds at the theater States is the greatest stronghold of Cath- is not likely to be very generally acolicism, not certainly in numerical strength, but nearly if not quite so in but the majority will adhere to the 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 the question. No manager would dare traditional principles and methods are constantly threatening and most likely to occur. Hence the supreme impor tance which the authorities of the church 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 Catholics all the conditions which may be enforced in certam 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 considcrations which they suggest show that the Catholic church has presented to it an exceedingly knotty problem, its solution of which will be awaited with great interest by the entire religious world.

Administrative Evils of the Tariff. In his supplementary report on the colection of duties, sent to congress a few days ago, the secretary of the treasury points out clearly the defects and evils of the present administrative system, and indicates strongly the urgent necessity there is for its radical change. Making due allowance for the fact that specific duties is a hobby with Mr. Manning, it certainly must be granted that he makes very convincing argument, chiefly in the presentation of facts showing the 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 natrowest limit. In the matter of invoices the complaints of the inability, or professed inability, of foreign manufacturers 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 carefully read the text of the law, and beheves the plea of confusion is made in 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 crowded with suits brought by importers, which is another source of great annoyance and expense to the government. It is the duty of consular officers to appraise 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 circumstances require. Most of them are incorporated 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.

now venture to support the doctrine of | it must find their entertainment in what

The Bonnet Question A good deal has been written, both seriously and by way of ridicule, of the annovance and inconvenience of the towering bonnet at places of amusement, but imperturbable and unvielding fashion has kept its ground and threatens 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 the wearer whose altitude is above that of the average of her sex. On the street it may be a thing of beauty. But in the

who are so unfortunate as to get behind

is going on in front of them, it ceases to be either beautiful or interesting, and becomes an aggravating obstruction, an inpeople as Ireland has to-day, and lovers | centive to sinful reflections, an eyesore and an irrusting nulsance. In the east the bonnet question has become so serious 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 Lyceum theater in has recently tried the York 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 dolight, 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 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 voluntarcepted. A few may make the concession bonnet. Hence we have little faith in the Lyceum manager's plan-After that, what? Absolute proscription of the high bonnet is of course out of 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

Ever Confident De Lesseps.

with some other less objectionable form.

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-

quire. THE BEE likes enterprise and is always glad to commend it wherever found. Mr. Chase's Christmas Excelsion 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 con gratulated 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 inclination should have led him to turn towards the Baptists. There is more water in the doc trines of that excellent church organization.

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

POLITICAL POINTS.

The election of Senator Hearst of Callfornia, is considered reasonably certain. Pennsylvania is the only state which con-

tinues to elect a congressman at large. Thurman and Hill is the legend for 1889 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 Har-

rison is elected. Senator Sabin says Blaine is the only presidential candidate mentioned among Min-

nesota republicans. Cassius M. Clay is so confident that Kenacky is going over to the republicans that

e wants the nomination for governor. Senator Blair of New Hampshire calls ilmself the champion 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 seat. The late Congressman Price was elected by 18,000 plurality, so that his death will prob-

ably not change the complexion of the Wis consin delegation. Timothy Tarseny, who is to succeed Res well G. Horr, of Michigan. In congress, is a

native of America, but has both the brogue and wit of his Irish ancestry. Senator Hearst, of California, is proprietor 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 ex-

ceptionably 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 occasional 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," Mr. Bray appears to have been rightly named.

weariness of public distinction. It might be mentioned in this connection that, when he gets upon his feet to make a speech there is noman in the country who has greater capacity to make his hearers tired than the iunior senator from New York. Congressman Singleton, of Mississippi, chairman of the house committee on the li-

brary, has appointed Miss Mary Johnston as clerk of his committee,o 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 done 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 prononneed 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 newspaper writer, is lecturing in the east on "Cranks." Henry Stanley wears an old brown Derby

hat and an old fashioned linen collar, and is 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 em-

ployed 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 enormous 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 rear 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 as 'Buffalo Bill," was entertained at breakfast by David Yuengling, of New York. Among the guests were the Marquis de Mores, the Baron de Selhere, 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 Kringte. Motto for Santa Claus: "Know all men by

these presents. A Mississippi Library. Philadelphia Press.
The average Mississippi library consists of

of Hoyle. The Presidential Gout. Philadelphia North American. The gout in the president's legs is not the

a stone jug, two packs of cards and a volume

A Long Time Between Drinks.

only indication that he will never make an-

other great run.

It is indeed a long time between drinks in the prohibition south, and the stern enforcement 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 Globe-Democrat. The president's civil service reform policy continues to serve a good purpass in the de tection of criminals. A man who absconded from Racine, Wis., five years ago under a charge of theft, has just been found

in Dakota,

Better Mail Boxes Wanted.

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

"Is" and "Are."

Scattle Post.
Mr. Cleveland says "the United States are." 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 "bee line" in the Jay tiould system.

May Go In the Opposite Direction. Chicago Tribune.

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

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

The Influence of an Alderman. New Orleans Picapins,
There is nothing quite so cheap as the in

luence 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. Atmost everything is discovery in Kentucky except dvil service reform. Earns His Salary. Prorio Transcript, Senator Jones, of Florida, keeps away from

the national capitol, and thereby comes

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

companies are about to abolish free passes

The report that the Pennsylvania railroad

makes it doubtful whether there will be any session of the legislature this winter. An Order for a Bath. 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

Senator E varts confesses to a friend his Ignoring the Territories. If the western territories had been a for eign state, or owned by a foreign country they would have gained some recognition by the president in his message. As it was be

ignored them entirely, except to condemn the hoodlums who mobbed the Chinese, 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.

Minicipolis Tribine.

It was the "buzzing of the presidential bee," was it, Mr. Gould? From the way you jumped there were those who thought it might be the buzzing of a circular saw mov-ing at the rate of 18,000 revolutions a minute.

The Old School Books.

R. W. McAlpine, What pleasant memories cluster round these volumes old and worn, ith covers smirehed, 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 ov 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 angry frown, I feared the awful nod That doomed me, trembling, to advance and humbly kiss the rod.

How bright those days! Our little cares, our

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 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 message brings. 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.
The schoolboy of to-day would laugh and throw these old books by.
But, think you, neighbor, could his heart consent if he were 1?

SUNDAY GOSSIP.

"WHILE in New York the other day," said

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

Stanley, at the Everett house, where the African explorer make s his headquarters. I 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 as I remembered прреагалее him back in 1867. He was somewhat stonter and his face more florid. On close inspection I found that he had dyed his hair and moustache jet black, which rejuvenated 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 bim when discovery of Livingstone was questioned. He thought Omaha ought to have stood 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 the a provious understanding as to the nature was branded as an imposter in spite of the fact that I had brought with me Living-tone's fact that I had brought with me Living-tone's was branded as an imposter in spite of the journals and other proofs of my discoveries. "Warming up as he wont along," con-

by reason of his appointment as postmaster | tinued Mr. Rosewater, "Stanley seemed to forcet his resentment towards Omaha, and inquired with much interest about the town, its citizens, and his former associates, The was particularly anxious to know about Charley Brown, before whom as mayor and police judge the case of Little Mac against Stanley was tried. He also asked about Little Mac himself, and was unite surprised to learn that McDonagh was dead, 'How about Annie Ward?' inquired Stanley. I replied that she, too, was dead, and this also surprised him. He also made inquiry about General Esta brook, for whom he had retained a warm spot in his heart, and Dr. Miller, Major Balcombe, Ben DeBar, Jean Clara Walters, Colonel Litchfield and others who were prominent in Omaha in those days.

> "Turning 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 permanent settlement by Europeans he has his doubts. He states, however, that there are three zones in the higher portions of the interior, with climates corresponding to the altitude, where residence is not only possible but practicable. Along the great lakes and marshes of the interior and along the lowlands of the mighty Congo, whose source he discovered, the malaria is so all-pervading that a permanent European population there would be out of the question.

"Stanley is under contract to Major Pond to deliver fifty lectures in this country, and Major Pond agreed to bring him to Omaha. I 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 plucky achievements."

"The appearance of the Abbott opera troupe in Omaha during the past week," remarked 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 time looking fellow, and very popular, was a member of the troupe. Upon arriving in Rochester he complained of feeling ill and the consequence was that he did not sing that night. At two o'clock in the morning his wite heard him groan, and upon investigation found that he was dving 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 assistance and comfort in their power. The city physician was called and he pronounced the cause of the death as heart disease,'

Mrs. Segula 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 contract. 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 Indianapolis, 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 troupe and sing she lost all this valuable

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 Proette 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 Abbott, "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-

stances, you can prevent him from singing. It is said that Eugene Wetherell, husband of Emma Abbott, is the richest man connected 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 Minueapolis, 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 worth over two million dollars. Wethere! was formerly a druggist in Ohlo.

"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 at the office of the secretary of war. It was believed that my knowledge of men and my pequaletance with 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 remained just two weeks in Stanton's office. It was a time of storm and stress at Washington. The union was in the throes of rebellion, and the secretary was probably the most hampered and most beset man outside of the president at the national capital. Naturally arrogant and frascible, but honest as the day was long, and loyal to his heart's core, Edwin M Stanton became the autocrat of autocrats. When he raced the violence of Stanton 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 an outburst which I would probably resent, One day after hearing a volley of profaulty initied at General Hitchcock, I walked over to the office of the secretary of state and said to Mr. Seward: 'I shall be glad to retorn to my old position. I know that if Mr. Stanton 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 gnorant of military tactics. So my commission was never made out, and I returned to Seward's office."

Bulgarian Affairs. PARIS, Dec. 18.—The Journal des Debats

publishes a dispatch from Berlin stating that Germany, France, Russia and Turkey are in complete accord on the Bulgarian question. The dispatch adds that Turkey is to continue having the initiative in advancing proposals respecting Buigaria, and that the other pow-ers named are to agreet the proposal as made, but does not say whether or not there is to statement that Cermany advised Austria to join in supporting the Turkish proposits and refused to guarantee her against the consequences of a double-dealing policy.