

THE DAILY BEE. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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BUSINESS LETTERS: All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company.

THE DAILY BEE.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation. Rows include Saturday, Mar. 5, Sunday, Mar. 6, Monday, Mar. 7, Tuesday, Mar. 8, Wednesday, Mar. 9, Thursday, Mar. 10, Friday, Mar. 11.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, ss. County of Douglas, ss.

Geo. B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Mar. 11th 1887, was as follows:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of March A. D., 1887. N. P. FELT, Notary Public.

Geo. B. Tschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company...

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PRESIDENT CLEVELAND was fifty-one years old yesterday. There was no jubilee.

MR. RUSSELL'S picture has been printed. Wood cut pictures fail to establish a character.

WHEN the Chicago Times refuses to endorse Carter Harrison, the conclusion is a safe one that Mr. Harrison is a very bad man.

THE twin towns of Boone and Boonesboro, Iowa, by a vote of the people have decided to consolidate. Here is a beautiful suggestion to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

AN Italian miner at Diamond, Ills., transferred his wife to another gentleman from the land of beautiful sunsets and macaroni soup, for \$50. This proves that love passes all understanding.

IN ALL our claims as a city of metropolitan greatness, we wish to remark again, that the railroad crossings are not figured on. It is only a matter of time until a fearful accident will occur on Tenth street.

THE Leavenworth Times may have had its optics turned toward Omaha when it wrote, "The fight at the coming city election is to be between decency and indecency; between honor and dishonor; between law and lawlessness."

THE SUNDAY BEE, as usual, will tomorrow be a model newspaper. All its departments will be complete. The person who attempts to pass the Sabbath day without a copy of the SUNDAY BEE loses one of the most interesting chapters in his book of life.

As a nation, to classically express it, we are losing our grip on art. The Cardiff Giant recently sold for \$23,000. What would make Mr. Agee, viewed from an artistic standpoint, worth only 33 cents. As a monumental fraud, however, Mr. Agee would sell for \$33,000.

THE Grand Army boys constitute an organization of which the country they saved may well feel proud. It is to be regretted that this division of that noble order made the fatal error of electing such a man as Russell to be its commander.

AFTER Mr. Barnum's great circus parade in New York the other day, the reporter showed said, as he always does say regularly at this time of year, "That's the best, circus parade New York ever saw." And in like manner the plundered farmer will say, as he can always say truthfully about this time every two years, "This legislature has been the biggest fraud Nebraska ever saw."

Just before the senate adjourned this week the railroad crowd attempted to take snap judgment, and in the absence of four members, who would have been adverse to their scheme, kill house roll No. 192. The honest representatives, however, heard a whisper of the intended move, and remained over. Thus the plan was frustrated. It is said that Senator Colby was very indignant, and remarked that he would not have had the senate adjourn just when it did for \$500. The question at once presents itself: Whose money is it that Colby holds so tightly, and why, as a representative of the people, should he take such a lively interest in defeating railway legislation? The farmers of Gage county have given Colby a black eye so many times it is probable that never again will he represent, or rather claim to represent, the people.

THE Baltimore & Ohio deal becomes more complicated and tangled from day to day. Every twenty-four hours bring the report of some new combination formed to purchase the road, only to be denied the next day. At first Jay Gould was made a party to the project, but that financier promptly gave out that he had nothing whatever to do with it and was not bothering himself with new investments. Then the name of Mackey was connected with it, and now comes the assurance from him that he knows nothing of the matter except what he has read in the newspapers. It may transpire that the reported scheme is simply a stock jobbing arrangement, although it is a little difficult to believe that Garrett would be a party with Sully and Corbin in any such plan. The probable fact is that the demands of the president of the Baltimore & Ohio are deemed too extravagant.

It has often been wondered by the people of Nebraska, why the imaginary lines called the boundary "lines" of this state, idly marked, have placed us outside of coal fields, Dakota, on the north has found fuel in paying quantities; Iowa and Missouri are rich in inexhaustible veins of superior coal, while Kansas on the south and Colorado and Wyoming on the west, export thousands of cars of fuel each year. But Nebraska's prairies have refused to show that beds of coal are awaiting the miner. We are practically without fuel. It is obtained, of course, but the extortionate tolls of railroad companies make a positive necessity an expensive luxury. Only the well-to-do can burn "hard coal," while the poorer classes are made much poorer by burning the very cheapest grades. Nebraska will of course increase in population and wealth. Yet the question of cheap fuel will always be an unsolved problem, unless active steps are taken in the direction of coal discoveries. Geologists undertake to say that Nebraska is "barren" of coal, gas and oil. While we do not attempt to deny the science of geology, we will cite just one instance relevant to the question. A government geologist, sent to explore Colorado, pitched his tent in a canon, and remained in one place two weeks. After a careful and what was pleased to form a "scientific research" and "investigation," he wrote among his other notes that the "greatest drawback to Colorado would be the scarcity of fuel." With the stakes of his tent yet remaining in the ground, the surveyors of a railroad came along, passed through the canon, drove their stakes, one of them by the side of the stake which had held the old tent. When the graders commenced work they found two feet underground a vein of coal which afterwards proved to be twenty-seven feet in thickness.

A company now operating in the western part of this state has been informed by a geologist that indications are not good for securing natural gas. The recent wonderful discoveries of gas and oil in Northwestern Ohio prove conclusively that scientists and geologists are liable to be mistaken. Dr. Moses, one of the best read geologists in that state, and a gentleman of large experience, was satisfied that natural gas could be found in certain localities. Three unsuccessful attempts have been made in one city with no developments to show that it underlies that particular locality. Theories have failed. What was considered a "good indication" at one place has been regarded as positive proof that it did not exist at another. At Findlay, O., three unsuccessful attempts were made before success was met with. The largest flow ever discovered in this country was from the fourth well at that place. The discovery caused other towns to bore wells. The depth required in Ohio is from 1,400 to 2,300 feet. The cost is from two to three thousand dollars for each well. Petroleum has also been found in Ohio. The lands which for years and years had lain idle and been considered worthless have proven most valuable. This spring is witnessing a wonderful boom in Northwestern Ohio. The discoveries of oil and gas have placed the towns in a perfect ferment. There are to-day two thousand houses in course of construction at Findlay, and property there has advanced from 50 to 500 per cent. Lima, Cary, Fostoria, Wapak and other towns are pushing rapidly ahead. The daily production of oil at Lima is 8,000 and at Findlay 6,000 barrels. It looks as if there will be an excitement and increase in population and accumulation of wealth in the Ohio oil fields the next five years, the like of which was never known. The gas wells at Fostoria are running 75,000,000 cubic feet per day.

Nature, in her sometimes lavish mood certainly cannot have left Nebraska in the lurch, to furnish other states with fuel of all kinds. We have a belief that natural gas underlies this country. If it can be found a boom such as the wildest dreamer never imagined, will be a reality. Had our legislature met, appropriated \$100,000 to be placed in competent hands for the purpose of prospecting for gas, coal and oil, and then adjourned, it would have accomplished more good than will come from the entire sixty days' session. It costs money to prospect. Yet individual companies might reap a golden harvest if they would organize and commence operations.

Omaha as a Reserve City. The general act passed by congress creating reserve cities has become a law. Under this act any city of 200,000 population can become a central reserve city like New York, in which 25 per cent of its deposit liabilities are required to be kept on hand in actual lawful money. Other cities of 50,000 population or more can become reserve cities in the same manner, one-half the 25 per cent being kept with the central reserve.

The Omaha banks are fully alive to the importance of this act. At a recent meeting, at which all the banks were represented, it was decided by a vote of seven to one to petition comptroller for the designation of Omaha as a reserve city, provided Chicago become a central reserve. Information has been received that the Chicago banks are taking action in the matter, and steps will be taken as soon as the definite result becomes known to make Omaha a full fledged reserve city, in which 9 per cent of the 15 per cent required of all other national banks as a reserve may be kept in Omaha.

This is a very important law and of great public interest. Our banks deserve a great deal of credit for their prompt resolution to conform to its provisions, as such action will require much stronger banking than heretofore. Under the old law the banks were required to keep only 15 per cent reserve, 9 per cent of which could be kept with the reserve agent in any other city.

High Offices With Low Salaries. The Michigan legislature made an attempt to raise the salary of the governor of that state at its present session, but failed. The cry of economy voted to a hundred idle clerks a largess of money, and left the governor's salary at \$1,000 a year. The same niggardly salary is paid the governors of New Hampshire and Rhode Island. These states should attempt to increase salaries at once. There might have been a time when governor's could live upon the dignity of such an office, but in these days of ward politicians and heeled, it is necessary that dignity should "shift for itself" and the man holding the office should be paid a salary. Maine and Nebraska pay their

governors \$2,500, while Delaware pays but \$2,000. In speaking of the low salaries paid public officials, in so many instances, an eastern paper very sensibly says: "The proper principle is to fix salaries by the scale of earnings which reasonably prosperous men receive in those pursuits from which public officials can most heartily be taken. A more general recognition of the fairness and away of the false idea of official dignity on the one hand and of opportunities for profitable political manipulation on the other." Many other states pay three and five thousand dollars per year to their governors.

Evading the Issue. Mr. G. M. Hitchcock, instead of meeting our three propositions as to circulation, evades the issue by making another bluff. He makes an entirely new proposition which relates to only one of the Bee's claims. The Bee's claims, as previously published, are as follows: First—That its general circulation is nearly double the combined circulation of the Herald, Republican, World and Lincoln Journal.

Second—That the Bee's city circulation is four times that of the World, and about double that of the Herald, Republican and World put together.

Third—That the gain made by the Bee during the year ending March 1, 1887, is greater than the total bona-fide circulation of any other Omaha paper.

The sum of \$1,500 has been deposited by the Bee publishing company in the First National bank in acceptance of Mr. Hitchcock's challenge on the above claims. The comparison of relative circulations must be made under the following conditions: General circulation shall be computed on the basis of aggregate bona fide subscriptions and sales during the period covering three months ending March 15, 1887, certified to in detail under oath by each publisher and verified by the publisher's books. City circulation shall be restricted to actual paying subscribers and sales to news stands within the city. Computation to be made on the aggregate circulation for the period of three months ending March 15, 1887, sworn to by publishers and verified by the subscription books and receipts placed in the hands of the umpires. If we fail to sustain our claim the amount deposited shall be donated to the charity hospital and the money of the other party refunded. If we make good our claim the money deposited by the challenging party shall be paid over to the hospital and ours refunded.

An Extra Session of Congress. The opinion prevails in some very respectable quarters that the president should call an extra session of congress perhaps as early as April, but not later than October next, to provide legislation for reducing the surplus and stopping further accumulation in the treasury. The conviction that such legislation is necessary is practically universal with the people. Regardless of party affiliations intelligent men agree that the revenues of the government should be reduced to the needs of the government. This is clearly seen to be due to the people, to be in the interest of the general welfare, and to be necessary to a judicious and prudent expenditure of the public money. The locking up of large sums in the vaults of the national treasury is a detriment to the trade and prosperity of the country. The certainty that this must occur before the next congress in regular session could prevent the legislation necessary to prevent such an accumulation has induced apprehension of a money stringency in the fall that might prove serious. We have already shown that there is no good reason for fearing anything like a panic, but nevertheless the business of the country is very likely to feel the withdrawal of perhaps thirty millions of dollars by the treasury, in excess of its disbursements, during the last six months of the year.

The disagreement in this matter is upon the method of reducing the revenue, and in proposing an extra session the question arises whether the new congress would be more likely than its predecessor to adjust the differences that divided the majority in the last house, and agree upon a plan of revenue reduction. It must be remembered that the democratic majority in the next house will not be so large as in the last, and while the element dominated by Mr. Randall will be numerically reduced, its relative strength will be as great as in the Forty-ninth congress, and therefore sufficient to initiate with or have the approval of its leader. There has been a good deal said since the adjournment of congress about plans to destroy Randall, but those who propose such schemes will find their accomplishment by no means a simple or easy task. Mr. Carlisle may be obtained votes for the speakership agree to de-throne the Pennsylvania congressman from his place of power at the head of the appropriation committee and reduce him to the ranks, as it is understood he has been appealed to do, but it is by no means certain that the adroit Randall would not turn such a proceeding to his advantage. It would almost certainly cement his following more closely to him, and might arouse a sympathy in his behalf that would bring him reinforcements. At all events he would remain the leader of his faction, and having his hostility intensified by proscription would be less likely than ever to make concessions to the opposition element of the party. And without concessions and compromises on this question there can be no legislation.

From this point of view there is very little reason to believe that an extra session would accomplish the desired result. It is more probable that its time would be consumed in a contest over the speakership and in the formation of committees, preliminaries to organization which promise to take up a good deal of the time. The outlook for the fiftieth congress doing anything to reform the tariff and reduce the revenues is by no means flattering, and perhaps the best that can be hoped for from it is that it will make more generous provision than the last congress did for returning revenues of the government to the people.

REPORTS from our correspondents say the farmers are in the fields, spring work is going on, and the most favorable season is predicted. Nebraska beats the world.

Tax legislation reconvened. The barnacles remained in Luconia. Drive them away.

Other Lands Than Ours. The sensational event in Europe during the past week was the discovery of what appears to have been a carefully planned conspiracy to assassinate the czar. Some bungling on the part of those charged with the deadly work aroused suspicion which led to the frustration of the design and the arrest of those immediately concerned in carrying it out. A vigilant search made by the authorities resulted in many other arrests of suspicious persons, and doubtless St. Petersburg is at this time under a more strict police surveillance than it has been before for a long period. The father of the present czar, Alexander II, was killed by an Orsini bomb on the 13th of March, 1881, and the fact that the late attempt was made on the anniversary of that event is regarded as indicating that it was the result of nihilist conspiracy. This is said to be the conviction of the czar, who does not accept the singular view that the plot was organized by a party which desires war instead of a peaceable division of Bulgaria with Austria. The occurrence is reported to have rendered the czar adverse to war, and there is reason to believe that he puts considerations of personal safety before all others. If the plot was of nihilist origin it disproves the idea that the sternly repressive measures of the Russian government had destroyed the germ of nihilism, and there is very little reason to doubt that such was its origin. Meanwhile there have been no new developments regarding Russian policy, a fact which the world is disposed to regard as rather portentous. An English diplomat recently expressed the prevailing opinion in the remark that "when the Cossack ceases blustering the time for action has arrived." There is no doubt that Russia is making steady though quiet progress in the direction of her designs.

There is no longer any talk of a probable war between France and Germany, and all doubt as to the pacific intentions of the latter ought to be removed by the reported expressions of the emperor to Count DeLoeufs and Marquis d'Albanc. The language attributed to the emperor by the former of these French representatives was that he is opposed to war and will not fight unless attacked. He should oppose war from a conviction that neither Germany nor France desire it, and he stated that his son shared his views. To the marquis the emperor is reported to have been even more emphatic in assurances that there is no danger of war, and that as long as he lives he shall use his influence to maintain peace. In France these expressions appear to have been received with great gratification.

Russia and Italy have within a few days celebrated the birthdays of their rulers. On next Tuesday Germany will celebrate the nineteenth birthday of the Emperor, and it all the preparations for the event are carried out it will be a most remarkable occasion in the social history of the Emperor. Over one hundred royal representatives have announced their intention to be present. There will be no less than five crown princes on hand, and many sovereigns of minor states. Authentic history does not make record of any ruler who lived to a greater age than Emperor William, though other monarchs have reigned longer than he. William became king of Prussia in 1861, and emperor of Germany in 1871, receiving the imperial dignity at Versailles. His life has been a most eventful one, and though now physically somewhat feeble he retains, as he has recently shown, excellent command of his mental faculties, and is in fact a ruler. But physically he is still a remarkable man for a monogermanian. An English paper recently said of him: "The energy and activity of the German emperor would be remarkable were he twenty years younger than he is. In a man who hopes this month to celebrate his nineteenth birthday, they are little short of miraculous. Here, for example, is a record, taken from the court chronicle in the Berlin Tageblatt, of the occupations of his majesty on two consecutive days. On the first day he began, as usual, by receiving and criticizing the reports of Count Perponcher. Having heard them, he inspected specimens of the new field equipment of the German infantry, and then retired to do two hours' hard work in his study with General von Albedyll. Later on he received two other officers, went for a drive, dined, and attended a concert. On the following morning he again gave audience to Count Perponcher, and then reviewed the Berlin fire brigade, afterwards working in his study with Count Stolberg-Wernigerode. He next received two ambassadors, and, having dismissed them, went for a sharp walk with one of his aide-de-camp. After dinner he was so little fatigued that he remained not only to appear, but to remain for more than an hour at the theatre."

Political affairs in England have not taken on any new phase within the week, and so far as the Irish question is concerned the situation is apparently unchanged. The home ruler of Mr. Gladstone, which shows the liberal leader to be still firm in his position, has created something of a sensation. He insists that other questions of great public interest must wait until the Irish question is disposed of. He admits that both in Scotland and in Wales there are matters requiring the attention of parliament, but says that however desirable their adjustment may be the Irish issue demands prior attention because it is a social question that cannot be put aside. As to whether such ought to be the case, he declines to commit himself, but about the fact that it is the case his conviction is fixed. The fact that Mr. Gladstone adheres so firmly to his original measure is the best omen for a happy conclusion of the agitation of Irish affairs. The unionists cannot support Salisbury's coercion measures, and the result will be an appeal to the country again. This can hardly result otherwise than in the return of a home rule majority.

The wife of the czar is the daughter of the king and queen of Denmark, and the latter is said to be continually concerned for the safety of her daughter. A correspondent says the queen's not naturally angelic temper has been rendered gloomy by the danger in which the czarina is of being brought with the czar into eternity on a nihilist's petard. Marie Feodorovna is a woman of a frivolous disposition, but she has as often as circumstances will allow her the heroism to share her husband's danger. The deaf old queen of Denmark never sees any one come into the room where she is with an anxious face without fearing that she is going to hear of the assassination of Alexander III. and his wife. On learning she is mistaken she devoutly thanks God. She often says it would be happier were the czarina married to some princelinet whose life was safe until its natural course would be run.

The Danish king next year will have been twenty-five years on the throne, and great efforts are being made by the court and tradespeople at Copenhagen to celebrate his "silver wedding" with his people. The "wedding" shall also be the general jubilee about his majesty is thus stated: "A wicked king would be more satisfactory, because he could be hated him without reserve. Christian is provokingly well-intentioned and has every private virtue. He has no expensive tastes, although so fond of horses and so particular about his stables and his kennels. If small-minded he has an excellent heart, and though he has a little pipe-cliff stiffness he is not at all freezing. What is really surprising is that a man who has generally shown a pliant disposition should be so unyieldingly obstinate on the defenses question. All the courtiers study to merit the good will of Russia."

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PROMINENT PERSONS.

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Lord Randolph Churchill is expected to visit this country about the first of May, and the New York and Londonanomics are already practicing their flatteries.

Cath Schurz still suffering considerably from the effects of his recent fall in New York. The physicians say, however, that on the whole his condition is encouraging.

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Miss Marie Van Zandt, the well-known singer, has so far recovered from her stroke of paralysis as to be able to walk about with the use of a cane. Her complete restoration is looked for.

Miss Catherine Wolfe, of New York, who is said to be worth \$10,000,000, is a hopeless invalid, and pays Dr. Helmut \$5,000 a year for his professional services. A good many physicians would be glad to have a Wolfe like that at their door.

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Senator Fair dislikes being called a mere figurehead and dinner-giver, and says he was a hard and successful worker. Before leaving Washington he presented the youngest daughter of Secretary Bayard with a thoroughbred riding horse and equipments valued at \$1,000.

A Hint. Philadelphia North American.

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Great Offenders Escape. "Reynard the Fox."

For since the lion hath the sway, And bears and wolves have won the day, 'Tis honor thought by them to steal, And prey upon the common weal. But if poor Reynard lifts a goose, Or the heads of jacks are let loose, And "hang the thief" and "crucify," For small thieves are hanged out of hand, While wholesale robbers rule the land.

Mr. Beecher's Love of Horses. The Turk, Field and Farm says of Mr. Beecher: "Previous to purchasing his farm at Peckskill, where he spent many happy days, he consulted with Mr. Bonner and Mr. Derby. After the three gentlemen had walked up and down the hills, Mr. Bonner, turned the driver to laugh heartily by remarking that there was but one objection to the farm, and that was the absence of level ground for a mile track."

Mr. Beecher admired the high bred horse, and one day he said to the owner of Dexter: "Robbott Bonner, you are a very mean man."

"Why?"

"Can you ask why, when you have never invited me up to your Tarrytown farm to see those fine horses you own?"

"But I have never asked my own pastor, Dr. John Hall, to go up."

"What of that? What does Dr. Hall know of the horse except what he has read in revelations about the red horse and white horse?"

Four years ago Mr. Beecher delivered the annual address before the graduating class of the American Veterinary college. Chickering hall was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, and the committee was on needles for the little while. The exercises were to commence at 8 o'clock, and it was 8:30 o'clock when the orator walked in, with bent shoulders and a weary expression on his face. He had written out his address in full, and as he had been late in setting down to the task he was behind time. When he got before his audience his face brightened and the early hour of his own life was spoken with animation. "Rank," he said, "is determined by the man who practices, not by the thing he practices on. The surfer, the oculist, rank with neurologist. A man need not be an ass because he cares for horses." He argued that there was a great future before the veterinarian in this country. "If ever an animal deserved for itself the title of 'little white,' it is the horse. Loving liberty, how kindly he submits to bondage. With ten times the strength, how docile he is to his driver. How willing to learn, how anxious to please, how ready to give up his own life to serve the wants of others. In speed like an eagle, in strength, a lion; in gentleness a lamb."

Mr. Beecher delighted in nature, and had he not entered the pulpit he probably would have become a horse student of the breeding problem. As it was, he had a better knowledge of the qualities of the road horse than any other man of his cloth.

T. L. Kimball, general traffic manager of the Union Pacific, has returned from the west. When questioned about the rumors of his resignation he replied emphatically that he knew nothing of it. "The first I had heard of it," he said, "I read in the newspapers."

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"What of that? What does Dr. Hall know of the horse except what he has read in revelations about the red horse and white horse?"

Four years ago Mr. Beecher delivered the annual address before the graduating class of the American Veterinary college. Chickering hall was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, and the committee was on needles for the little while. The exercises were to commence at 8 o'clock, and it was 8:30 o'clock when the orator walked in, with bent shoulders and a weary expression on his face. He had written out his address in full, and as he had been late in setting down to the task he was behind time. When he got before his audience his face brightened and the early hour of his own life was spoken with animation. "Rank," he said, "is determined by the man who practices, not by the thing he practices on. The surfer, the oculist, rank with neurologist. A man need not be an ass because he cares for horses." He argued that there was a great future before the veterinarian in this country. "If ever an animal deserved for itself the title of 'little white,' it is the horse. Loving liberty, how kindly he submits to bondage. With ten times the strength, how docile he is to his driver. How willing to learn, how anxious to please, how ready to give up his own life to serve the wants of others. In speed like an eagle, in strength, a lion; in gentleness a lamb."

Mr. Beecher delighted in nature, and had he not entered the pulpit he probably would have become a horse student of the breeding problem. As it was, he had a better knowledge of the qualities of the road horse than any other man of his cloth.

T. L. Kimball, general traffic manager of the Union Pacific, has returned from the west. When questioned about the rumors of his resignation he replied emphatically that he knew nothing of it. "The first I had heard of it," he said, "I read in the newspapers."

AN EYELESS CHILD.

Perfect in all other respects, but Wholly Without the Organ of Vision. Brazil (Ind.) Special in the Globe-Democrat. There was born to William and Anna Armstrong of Coal Grove, in the Clay county line of Owen county, on September 5, 1855, a daughter, perfect physically in all other respects, but eyeless. The external parts of the eye, the eyelids and cilia, are perfect, but the globe or eyeball, is entirely wanting. The eyelids are closed normally, never opening voluntarily, but they may be separated with a little effort. The shedding of tears, which is a normal action of the lacrimal glands. There is no defect in any other organ of sense, either structural or functional. At birth she weighed eight and four tenths pounds, being heavier than any of her brothers and sisters. She is now the sixth and youngest child. For six months following her birth she matured slowly, retaining the appearance of a new born babe. To add to the phenomenal character of the case, no deformity, defect or other functional derangement characterizes any other member of the family, either immediately or through remote ancestry.

Nellie, for this is the child's name, is developing well in strength, considering the degree of physical inactivity her blindness imposes upon her. When but a few days old she betrayed an aptitude for light by turning her face toward the window or open door. Her sense of touch is so acute that she is able to distinguish in this way the different members of the household. She eagerly grasps a hand that touches her, or person, and expressing it gives expression to affectionate recognition. She can not talk, but utters sounds belonging to children of a younger age. She is weak of teeth, sleeping only in the daytime. She scarcely ever cries, but on the contrary is cheerful and playful. She will sit for hours upon a little mat on the floor, contentedly engaged with her collection, of which she has quite a collection, showing marked appreciation of trifles, among which is a common rubber hairpin which she has treasured for quite a year. She will occupy her cradle at times, and when she is much better than most children of her age, takes pleasure in rocking herself. If, by chance or otherwise, the cradle comes in contact with the wall or forms a part of the wall, she will make an emphatic appeal to have things set right. Her appetite, digestion and health are good and exceptionally free from disease. She cannot walk, and is but little inclined to do so; yet she is able to stand alone and move about with the aid of a chair. Her parents do not encourage her in walking, humoring her inclination and recognizing danger from contact with surroundings and from accidents generally. No defect or abnormality manifests itself in her development.

A great many visitors from the immediate vicinity have called to see little Nellie, attracted by the phenomenon of a total lack of the organs of vision. The neighborhood is retired and but little publicity has been given the matter. The parents kindly answer all questions and manifest no disposition to withhold the facts. Mr. Armstrong is a millwright and has lived in Vigo county most of his life.

Odd Things in China. New York World.

Boats are drawn by horses, carriages moved by sails.

Old women, instead of young, are the belles of society.

The men play ball and fly kites, while children do their arms and look on.