## THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. Daily (Morning Edition) including Sunday
BEE, One Year. \$10 00
For Six Months \$2 50
For Three Months 2 50
The Omaha Swiday Bee, mailed to any
address, One Year. 200 the rising generation of voters and citizens as the ideal young politician. OMARA OFFICE, NO. 918 AND 918 FARNAM STREET, NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOM 68. TRIBICNE BUILDING WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 513 FOURTEENTH STREET

CORRESPONDENCE: All communications relating to news and edi-torial matter should be addressed to the Edi-TOS OF THE BEE. BUSINESS LETTERS:

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E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

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

Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bed Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending April 15th, 1887, was as

follows: GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.
Subscribed and sworn to be fore me this 16th
day of April A. D., 1887.

[SEAL] Notary Public.

| Saturday | April 9 | 14.550 | Sunday | April 10 | 14.650 | Monday | April 11 | 14.650 | Tuesday | April 12 | 14.120 | Wednesday | April 13 | 14.005 | Thursday | April 14 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 Thursday, April 14 13,095

Friday, April 15 14,185

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of April, A. D. 1887.
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Belle.—Twenty-two Years' Talk, by Adam
Badeau.—Connubialities.—Advertisements. In Montana the legislature this winter passed a law licensing gambling houses.

Montana will now become the Gamblers

Paradise.

AMERICA will be well represented in the jubilee railroads' exhibition to be held at Paris this summer. Omaha could exhibit many railroads on paper.

Boston has had a successful dog show, and she now proposes to have a show of cats. Culture covers a multitude of sins, as well as cats. Pious old Boston!

It is a singular fact that since the editors have given up their passes, not a voice has been raised for three whole weeks in defense of the fraudulent rail-

road commission. Aubor day comes the latter part of this month. It is estimated that 605,000, 900 of trees are now thriving where but a lew years since none were to be seen. and all as a result of Arbor day. With this fact before us we can forgive J. Sterling Morton for opposing Church

A DRUGGIST in Brattleboro, Vt., has connected every bottle containing poison with the prescription desk by electricity. so that whenever one is touched a bell gives warning and wakes the compounder up to see, by a second look, whether he has the bottle he wants or not. This would be a tell-tale apparatus in a Kan-

sas drug store.

THE German government has purchased for \$250,000 an invention for steering balloons. It is said that this valuable invention will solve the problem of air ships. When lines of air ships are Introduced in this country the inter-state commission can ride around adjusting railroad rates without in any way placing themselves under obligations to the terra firma cormorants.

Stoux Crry is wrestling with the prob lem of a union depot. One of the papers of that town lashes itself into maddening misery and says upon the subject: "There has been more lying in Sioux City about this depot matter than there has been in court over the Haddock case, and this will sufficiently illustrate to the outside reader the extent of pervarication that has been indulged in," Omaha has a union depot constructed on similar plans.

THE society of the Army of the Cumberland have determined to rearrange the official programme in such a way that there will be no room or time for a memorial address at the unveiling of the Garfield statue. This is a direct and personal thrust at J. Warren Kieffer. Yet the general of speakership fame will explain to his Ohio friends that "his law practice at Springfield" makes it impossible for him to be present upon this great occasion.

No WONDER President Cleveland signed the inter-state commerce law. Notwithstanding the fact that it was just such a law as the people have long needed, his motive no doubt was a selfish one. An officer of the interior department recently said: "The withdrawal of railway passes has pretty effectually stopped the coming of delegates and of individuals to urge appointments and press claims ere. Before the inter-state law went into effect there wasn't a day passed that we did not have delegations and individuals here for one purpose or another. They would come from the Paoilic coast and the far northwest. But now, since free passes have been cansoled, we don't have many such callers."

Young Blood in Politics. Among the toasts drank at the now historic postmasters' banquet was "Young Blood in Politics." The response to this toast is commended by contemporary editors as a masterly and brilliant effort and the respondent, W. F. Gurley, is held up to the admiration of

The theme of this toast was within it self appropriate, in view of the disparity between the ages of the incoming and outgoing postmasters. For aught we know, the oratory of Mr. Gurley may have surpassed in finish and pathos the polished efforts of Roscoe Conkling or Robert G. Ingersoll. But patriotic citizens of all parties and factions who keenly feel the pernicious influences that have degraded American politics, more especially the politics of Nebraska, have reason to resent this attempt to make Mr. Gurley a model for young votors to pattern after. The idea is too revolting to any man who hopes to see the standard of our politics elevated and purified through the young blood that is not yet contaminated by the fatal contagion of corrupt and dissolute lobbics.

One of the sad lest and most lamentable sights at the late legislature was this young man, endowed with natural gifts that would have made him an ornament to his profession, circling in the deadly whirlpool of debaucheries and orgies which destroy soul and body, and make drunken beasts and conscienceless rogues of the participants.

With a brain steeped in rum and conscience dulled by constant communion with the depraved, who make seduction of legislators from the path of honor and integrity a profitable calling, this brilliant and eloquent young man rounded up his career at Lincoln by becoming one of the paid agents of the Omaha gamblers. And yet there are men and papers who want him to personify our young blood in politics. How could this young lawyer who, less than three years ago held a confidential position at Washington, get stranded on the rocks of dissipation and corruption in such a short time? He had fallen into bad hands and taken as his exemplar men who had achieved prominence at the expense of honor and reputation. The young man had chosen as his standard of political morals, silver-tongued and brazen-cheeked railroad lawyers who figure prominently but not reputably at our state conventions and legislatures. With these men he took his les sons in gilded infamy, and through them he imbibed the poison which has made our body politic rotten to the core. These whitened sepulchers are to-day as dangerous to the virtue and good name of our young men as the other whitened sepulchers have been to young women. Such dreadful wrecks should furnish food for serious reflection for young men ambitious to gain eminence and fame in our politics.

It is to the young blood that America looks hopefully, although dispairingly, for reforms. Nebraska, of all other states, needs self-purification in her politics. She has suffered ineffable disgrace and degradation through vicious and venal politicians who had no higher aim than success at any cost and through any agency however immoral, criminal and destructive of social order and good government.

Look to the West,

Very few people realize the magnitude of material growth of the section directly west of Nebraska. Wyoming is destined to become the Pennsylvania of the west. She has been for twenty years a colony of one corporation, and for years was known as Jay Gould's province. The Union Pacific has kept closed to the world the coal, the iron and the oil which Nebraska's next neighbor is more than rich in.

But a new day has dawned. The giant corporation that for years throttled every individual enterprise in Wyoming, is no longer autocrat. The Fremont. Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad already reaches to Douglas, the center of the cattle and coal region. In two years it will tap the oil fields. The B. & M. has incorporated under the laws of the territory, and will be there in 1888. The Rock Island has a survey. The Milwaukee is pointing that way.

There is no pretense in these projects. They are practical. They mean development. Where now are less people than live in Omaha there will be a half million long before the end of this century. These railroads are not speculating on something they believe to exist. They know it is there.

The tales of men who explored the "great American desert" in Nebraska, are no longer called chimerical. Nor are they in Wyoming. These railroads are to prove them to all to be realities. From the Silver Crown mining district, in which Colorado miners are putting a half million, and from the mountain of hematite iron, which stands within thirty miles of Cheyenne, northward to the river platte, over 100 miles, the Black Hills range of the Rockeys is rich in ore. Along the Platte are vast beds of coal and immense ledges of granite and marble; coal as good as sells for \$7 a ton in this city; granite as enduring as is brought from Maine; and marble as fine as is found in Kentucky or Tennessee. Follow up the Platte, westward less than 100 miles, and the great oil basins are found. Oil bubbles up like spring water in the Catskills. It flows fifty barrels a day from two wells, side by side and less than 200 feet deep. There are 1,000 square miles of it. At Laramie City and in northern Carbon county are whole lakes - more than twenty-five square miles-of pure soda. A million cattle can always graze on the plains. In Johnson and Crook counties and on streams which flow into the Platte, Laramie, Green and Bear rivers slight irrigation raises as good wheat as grows in Colorado and vegetables which rival Cali-

fornia. There is a kingdom of coal in Wyoming; an imperiality of iron. Its fields of oil are vast and inexhaustible. There will be the Birmingham and the Pittsburg of

the west. No city can be built in Wyoming which can supply the wants of the great mining and mechanical industrial population sure to gather there. No railroad will make any place there a terminus. While they will develop the territory by passing through it, they will not center. roads lead to Rome" was a bit of bancombe. But if it had been literally true there was not much brilliance in it. If many roads had not led to Rome, there would have been no Rome worthy to be

Omaha may maintain its marvelous commercial progress by recognizing its chances. Let it keep pace with the development of this younger sister of Nebrasks. For the iron and coal, the oil, the soda, and the cattle, Omaha needs steel works, refineries, baking powder factories, and beef packing houses. In return for her pig tron, her crude oil, her native soda, her granite, and her beeves. send back to Wyoming flour, clothing, provisions, dressed beef, pork, and canned meat, together with other neces-

sities of civilized life. With the four great rellroad systems as they do at Chicago, Wyoming is at Omaha's door. Her people should be led to regard this city as their mart. The capital which is daily coming here for investment should be shown what a market for Omaha is growing up just west. No pent up Utica should confine this city's commerce. Arms of steel are reaching into an undeveloped part of our natural territory. Omaha should prepare to extend to the people who are there and who will go there an invitation to bring their products here for exchange.

Fifty Years of School Work. Massachusetts is the fountain from which the public school system of the United States has derived a very large part of its most healthful and stimulating influences. Other states now have systems of public education quite as thorough and excellent, but they all owe more or less to the wisdom, devotion and experience of the educators of Massachusetts. In this view there is a measure of general interest in the report recently issued by the secretary of the Massachusetts board of education, which reviews the progress the state has made in training its children during the last lifty years. In some of the instructive facts the experience of Massachusetts has been repeated

in other states. Fifty years ago public education even in Massachusetts was on a very low grade. There was a paucity of competent teachers, and the small salaries paid kept capable men out of this work, for at that time it was largely in the hands of men. The methods, also, were crude, there was a lack of books, and there was no careful and ade. quate supervision of schools. The pressure for education with the masses was far less urgent than now, so that while about six months then sufficed for the average school year, over eight are now demanded. A particularly interesting fact is the decline in the number of male teachers and the increase in the number of women instructors. White fifty years ago the number of women teachers exceeded the men by only about one-third, at this time the proportion is eight to one in favor of the women. Surely the gentler sex can lay strong claim to honor in this field of labor and point with pride to the educational progress of Massachusetts as evidence of the capacity of women at least in teaching "the young idea how to shoot." The estimate of the money value of teaching has also experienced a very decided advance. The pedagogues of fifty years ago had to be sparing of the luxuries of life. Then the average monthly wages of men were \$25.44, and of women \$11.38, including board, the latter doubtless being sufficiently plain not to interfere with sedentery and studious habits. Now the corresponding tigures are \$111.23 for men and \$43.97 for women, and Massachusetts is still more economical with her teachers than most other states no better able to pay liberally for teaching. The fact is, however, that at present the supply is in excess of the demand,

as indeed it is getting to be quite generally. The qualifications of teachers have of course greatly increased in the half century. Fifty years ago there were no Normal schools, and as the report says the work of the teachers consisted mainly in keeping order, and in having parrot-like recitations of lessons which had been memorized with a more or less dim regard for their meaning. All this has been changed, and the average teacher of today occupies a place far above his or her predecessor half a century ago, not alone in intellectual attainments, but in a knowledge of methods and all the minor requirements of successful teaching. As evidence of the growth in popular regard of the public school system, it is stated that a larger proportion of the schoolchildren of the state are in the public schools now than in 1837, but it is suggested that future reports may show a change in recording a larger number of children who attend schools at institutions not supported by the state. On the whole, the exhibit made of the half century's progress in the school work of Massachusetts is entirely gratifying, but the secretary of the state board submits that there is still room for further advance ment. The problem of education is continually presenting new phases and demands, and no system anywhere is yet

in sight of perfection.

Progress at the Vatican. In the swiftly running current of mod ern events, nothing is more interesting as showing the drift of the tide than the evidences of progress at the Vatican. After having been for half a generation, or since, in 1870, Pope Pius seeluded himself a voluntary prisoner, in the background of moral and political activity the Vatican has emerged from the cloud that enveloped it and become again a recognized and potent force in the affairs of the world. The wisdom that elevated Leo XIII to the pontificate, in recognition of qualities in which his predecessor was sadly deficient, has been most fully justified by results. He entered upon his reign encumbered with many difficulties and embarrassments. Pius, after pursuing for a time a policy of humanity and good will with respect to the struggling and oppressed peoples of Europe that caused him to be hailed as a deliverer finally receded from this wise position and thereafter maintained a course distinctly reactionary. He remained to the end hostile to united Italy, and was in open conflict with most of the other powers. He denounced the Austrians, visited indignities upon the envoys of Russia, and exasperated Germany. The people of Italy rose against him and he was forced to find retreat from the popular hostility in exile and voluntary Imprisonment. In this situation his antagonism to all sceintific and political progress became intensified, and in every way that was left to him he

sought to create discussion and strife.

styled the imperial mistress of the world. The effect was seriously damaging to both the license in cities of the first, second the moral and temperal influence of the church.

The difficult task of sestoring this in-fluence was imposed on 'ope Leo, and he has shown himself in every way equal to it. The most conspicuous example of his wise moderation and diplomatic tact was shown in the complete re-establish-ment of friendly relations between Ger-many and the Vational When Leo as-cended the papal clair the Catholic church in Germany was subjected to innumerable restraints. Bishops were forced to go into exile, priests forbidden to teach in any public school, and orders which practically terminate here as much | driven from the country. All this is now practically at an end, and only recently Bismarck has borne public testimony in the warmest and most culogiste terms to the services rendered by the pope to peace and to the German empire. Russia no longer holds enmity toward the vatican, and the friendship of Austria has been fully regained. England tas learned to regard Leo as a friend to hw and order and to government who can be trusted. France is most favorably disposed toward him. Spain and Portugal are his devoted friends, though for many years the latter country was very cold toward the Vatican. While all this has been accomplished, the work of the church has not been neglected. In China, Japan, Australia, the Indes, and Persia new fields have been opened to missionaries, and so rapidly has the church grewn in America that the necessity of a third American cardinal is said to have been already discussed.

In the work of education, also, the wisdom and liberality of this broad-minded pontiff are also strikingly exhibited. New colleges have been opened for the educaion of priests, among the best of which s the America college. The schools of Rome have been greatly improved, and orders have gone out to the bishops and clergy everywhere for the good and efficient education of the young people under their charges. The pope has taken an active interest, also, in the consideration of social and labor questions, and has exhibited an enlightened and liberal tendency with regard to all of them. While he is certainly not in sympathy with any disorganizing elements, there is no reason to doubt his friendliness to all proper and legitimate efforts which men may make, through organization, for the improvement of their social and material welfare. His acceptance of the views of Cardinal Gibbons regarding the Knights of Labor is substantial evidence of this. All Americans have been gratified by the recognition recently given an eminent prelate of this country, who boldly maintains that the church must deal with Americans as such, and must regard American laws and institutions, and while American Protestants must respect the pope for the enlightened liberality which enables him to acquiesce in such views, American Roman Catholics must specially rejoice at it as assuring for church accelerated progress in this country. An alliance of the church of Rome and modern progress, which it is the evident purpose of Pope Leo to effect, and which in fact he has measureably effected already, would be a consummation that all men should heartily welcome.

AUSTRALIA, according to the report of the American consul at New South Wales, having become affected with tariff ideas, has quite naturally directed them most sharply against the fountain of the protection doctrine-the United States. Heavy duties have been imposed on nearly all American wares. Those formerly on the free list have been subjected to a duty, and on others the rate of duty has been largely increased. In order to protect the home manufacturers of kerosene, which is inferior to the American product, the people are required to pay a tax of 12 cents a gallon. This is a single interesting example of what the protection idea may produce. The people continue to buy American oil as freely as ever, but the home manufacturer gets 12 cents a gallon more for so much of his product as he sells. As vet American locomotives and machinery hold their own, despite tariff discrimination, against all competition, and it is believed will in time supersede those of all other countries. There is a sharp con test for the growing trade of Australia, of which the share of the United States in 1886 was to the value of nearly \$11,000,000.

It is gratifying to know that the appearance of the Easter bonnet proclaimed to all the world that flowers, instead of birds, will, for this season at least, orna ment the head-piece of America's women The reckless slaughter of the tens of thousands of innocent birds, made necessary the past few seasons to gratify fashion's fancy, will be stopped, and imitation flowers from artistic hands, will adorn and beautify the much-talked-of bonnet. The bonnet of this spring, be it said with alarm, is higher than last, both in price and altitude. From the demure shaker of a few years ago, to the rich and gaudy, long-drawn out flowercrowned and richly ornamented new fangled contrivance of these later years, no comparison is admissible. Yet notwithstanding the demands of unfeeling fashion plates, woman is always beauti-

THE New York Herald's cables, appearing each morning as specials to the BEE, are an attractive and instructive feature of this paper. This Sunday morning we can point with pride to the well-filled columns of foreign news. The verbatim report of the proceedings of the house of commons, yesterday morning, appearing in full within twenty-four hours, is a bit of enterprise to be appreciated by the 15,000 subscribers of the SUNDAY BEE. All the principal cities and important news centers of the old world are represented in our special New York Herald cablegrams, and trom each point comes a complete news summary.

A Washington correspondent says Commissioner Bragg, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has made himself known to Washingtonians by wearing a hat the like of which is only possessed by three other prominent citizens in that city. At any distance the owners of these hats can be identified. The correspondent assumes that these hats alone have made their wearers great. It has been noticed, however, that that which is in the hat has more to do with greatness than anything else.

THE Pennsylvania legislature has passed what is known in the east as a a "high license" law. It provides that

and third class shall be \$500; in all other cities \$300; in boroughs \$150 and in townships \$75. This would be considered a very low liceuse law in this state.

EX SENATOR VAN WYCK is by no means entirely indifferent as to what is going on in the world. His recent ringing speech in behalt of the oppressed of Ireland showed that as a private citizen he still sympathizes with the down-trodden of all nations.

## POLITICAL POINTS.

The Boston Herald suspects John Sherman of trying to capture the mugwump vote. Prohibitionists oppose high license laws because they tend to render prohibition un-

There is nothing in the returns of the recent election to show that Michigan will not be a close state next year.

Congressman Springer agrees with ex-Governor Palmer that there is no doubt that Cleveland will be for the second time the democratic nominee.

William T. Coleman of California, who is trying to cultivate a presidential boom, is baldheaded. All his hair has gone into his moustache, which is prodigious. Jesse Grant, son of the general, takes a

lively interest in politics. He is for Blaine, though he says he found it hard to vote for the Maine statesman in 1884. The New York republican club admits no member who did not vote for the Blaine electors in 1884. This prevents any mug-

wamp interference. It is the policy of re-

It is understood that Colonel Georga Bliss. of New York, and ex-Senator T. C. Platt. who have been at swords' points in politics for some years, have buried the hatchet, handle and all. Senator Reagan of Texas, having sur-

prised the world by taking a bath and declaring for prohibition, is now nourishing a very large and captivating vice-presidential bee in his bonnet. John W. Davis, who has been elected

democratic governor of Rhode Island, is between sixty and sixty-live years of age. He is in good health, possesses an erect and commanding figure, and a genial and intellectual face. His utterances are always forceful and original.

Senator Hearst's paper, the San Francisco Examiner, recently devoted an entire page to the vigorous booming of William T. Coleman, the San Francisco twenty-millionaire, who has erected a golden-tipped lightning. rod in the vain hope that it may be struck by the presidential lightning.

Ex-Secretary Lincoln, speaking of presi dential chances, says: "Judge Gresham would be very strong, especially in the west. He is an able, upright, fearless, experienced public man. I think it is his preference, however, to stay on the bench. He has so expressed himself to his friends, but, of course, that would not weigh against the pressure of a presidential nomination if it should be offered to him."

> Rather Changeable. Fall River Herald.

The weather is as changeable as a cheap politician, and as unreliable as a sevendollar watch.

Too Many Colleges. Washington Critic.

It is remarked that there are twelve colleges in Pennsylvania which admit both selxes to equal standing. It might also be remarked that twelve "colleges" in one state, are at least ten more than there ought to be for either sex.

The Poor Man's Crown. Hanna More Kohaus. No embers burned upon the ashen hearth The room was wrapped in chilling, gloomy

Within its center stood a sable bier, And plain, ungarnished casket, sadly drear; The wintry sun shone sickly as it gleamed Through frost-barred window panes, but brightly seemed To stretch across the barren floor and lay

A thwart the casket with effulgent ray,
And rested on the still, white, marble form
That death had chiseled in the early morn,
With one swift blow from his relentless That hand whose keen, cold blade none can

But yesierday he was so poor—alas!— One of the many whom we doubtless pass Each day, nor question, are they amply fed-His great and tender heart so sorely bled For wife and offspring, he himself denied,

That they with nourishment could be sup-plied: And so, without a murmured, word or sign, That any could his sacrince divine, He weaker grew and weaker, till the clay Dropped from the noble soul and far away It soared unfettered, whore sweet rest is

And where by angels hands his head was crowned. Soon learned men, with bared heads, gath ered near, And gazed with reverent awe upon the bler.

White in an undertone they softly caid:
"This man from slow starvation here lies Upon the coffin lay the wife and bitter It was for us-for us-himself he robbed. That we might feel no loss nor hunger's pain; O God! reward the deed with heaven's rich 'Twas then, through pitying tears, I noted

The radiant sunlight rested on his brow With such ethereal, supernatural rays, No mortal eye could long endure to gaze; No wonder! 'twas' not strange; he had gon whence He'd enter into an inheritance!

for was not he in very truth the son of heaven's majestic King? co heir with Whose footsteps he unfalteringly trod. long the sacrificial road to God? light not the light that dazzled mortal eyes teflect from his starred crown in paradise. Mattie's Wants and Wishes.

> I wants a piece of talito l'o make my doll a dress; doesn't want a big piece, Yard'll do, I guess I wish you'd fred my needle, And find my fimble, too. I has such heaps o' sewing I don't know what to do. My Hensy tored her apron A tum'lin' down the stair, And Cresar lost his pantaloons And needs anozzer pair. wants my Maud a bonnet. he hash's none at all: And Fred must have a jacket, His uzzer one's too small. I wants to go to grandma's You promised me I might; I know shelike to see me— I'll wants to go to-night. She lets me wash the dishes. And see in grandpa's watch Wish I'd free, four pennies To buy some butter-scotch. I wants some newer mittens;
> I wish you'd knit me some,
> 'Cause most my fingers freezes,
> They leak so in the thumb. I wored it out last summer A pullin' George's sled; I wish you wouldn't laugh se-It herts me in my head. I wish I had a cooky, I'm hungry's I can be:

Applies as Well to Nebraska as to Colorado.

You'd better bring me free.

If you hasn't pretty large ones.

Now that the editors of the state press have severed their relations with the railroads, by the return of their annual passes, they will be able to discuss the railroad probem from an independent standpoint, free to tell the truth and to more fully educate the people of Colorado on this question. Let them begin by showing that the legislature

which adjourned last week was controlled body, soul and breeches by the railroads.

> Must Be a Mistake. Washington Critic.

It is reported that somebody has been de tected robbing a railroad. This must be a mistake. The Associated press will probably make the correction to-day that it was a railroad which was trying to rob somebody.

> A Beautiful Opportunity. New York Sun.

Queen Victoria has a beautiful opportunity of making her jubilee year forever memorable by knighting Buffalo Bill. If she wants a knight of the staiwart kind, she cannot find a better man. And Mr. Cody can throw the lasso better than Launcelot of the Lake could in his best days.

Catholics for High License.

Whatever else we may say about the Cath olic church, it must be admitted that it is des perately sensible on the subject of temperance. Seeing that prohibition, however de sirable, is practically impossible, it has thrown itself earnestly in favor of the high license bill. Bishop Ireland said in Buffalo: 'A free government, depending upon uni versal suffrage, is not safe unless the deepest reverence for law permeates the public mind By its defiance of law the liquor traffic is effectually undermining the found ations of so ciety and working toward the disruption of the republic. The traffic is to-day the most dangerous enemy the country knows, and it amazes me beyond my power to tell, that the American people, proud of their republican institutions, and conscious of their high mission to maintain bright and strong, for the teaching of the entire world the light of liberty, can stand idly by, as they do, and permit, almost without a protest, the liquor traffic to mock the enactment of the state and to proclaim its power to be a mere phan-

STRIKING EVENTS OF THE WEEK

The Kissane sensation, since the disclosure by the Sacramento Bee, is attracting universal attention on the Pacific coast. The full particulars from New York and Cleveland, as telegraphed by the Associated Press three weeks ago, were suppressed at that time by all California newspapers. Kisssne is a millionaire, living in California, moving in the highest and most refined circles of society. His wife is of a prominent and influential southern family, and all of his relatives are "among the upper crust." The fact developing that Kissane is an ex-convict, a murderer, a forger, and guilty of all the crimes in the catalogue, has fairly paralyzed the city of San Francisco. The BEE's correspondent to-day gives a full and complete history of the man and his crimes of thirty-five years ago. The life of Kissane, if the stories pertaining to his adventures are true, and they seem verliied, would make a book, stranger than the strangest action. The climax is yet to come. After throwing away all vices, reforming and attempting to live a life of uprightness, to have the curtain of thirty-live years ago drawn aside, and reveal a man steeped to the very lips in crime and sin, shows the caprices of fortune, and teaches a lesson for all men to heed. Do nothing to-day of which you will be ashamed to-morrow.

The murdered girl at Rahway, N. J., has been temporarily consigned to the tomb. Her identity remained unestablished, notwithstanding the untiring energy of New York officials and reporters to unravel the mystery. All attempts to reveal the desired information proved fruitless. This tragedy. from the time the body was found on the river's bank, until it was placed to rest, bas each day developed some frightful fact. It seemed strange at first, to the casual newspaper reader, that a young woman could be lost for many days and not be missed. It seemed stranger, too, that she could leave New York, go to the village of Rahway, be assaulted and murdered, and yet not be seen thorough search instituted by the New York papers, the rewards offered by them for information concerning the sad affair, naturally directed the public's attention to the mysterious happening. The announcement that the body of an unknown girl had been found, developed the fact that over one hundred girls are missing from their homes in the great city of New York, and that their parents are in total ignorance of their daughters' whereabouts. There was something suggestive and solemn in the fact that nearly two hundred heart-broken mothers, one at a time visited Rahway, gazed upon the corpse of the unknown woman, and each turned away disappointed to find that it was not the body of her own wayward girl. It is indeed startling information to know that almost two hundred girls have either een enticed away from their homes for immoral purposes or that they have been foully dealt with. It will certainly cause parents in large cities increased anxiety and justified

mAll over the country the base ball season has opened. The first game in New York was witnessed by over Those who figure 3,000 persons. on the propriety of sports in America, have expressed it as their opinion that base ball will finally absorb all other out-door games, and receive the lion's share of public patronage. That it is a healthful, innocent and exciting game, none will deny. Croquet, lawn tennis, crickett, and similar games have almost had their run, while base ball playing has become a profession-backed by money and influence of large cities.

Reports from Ozark, Mo., say that the most exciting happening ever occuring in that part of the state is the arrest and trial of the Bald-Knobbers. The original intention of this organization was to suppress crime. Being a secret society, some of its members grew bold and lawless. The murder of an nnocent man finally aroused public attention, and it was discovered that members of the society had done the killing. The fact was disclosed that many good citizens had taken the oath of initiation, and once within the fold feared to betray the murderous gang. These men certainly reasoned wildly before they could have consented to join such a band. Whatever was the original intention of the outlaws, it is safe to say that not one sacred thought or utterance was ever given in the secret councils of the Bald Knobber raiders. A prominent Baptist minister of Ozark has expressed it as his belief that there were fully 100 members of his church in Christian county under oath of allegiance to the Bald Knob organization. This same statement the preacher had made last fall, and in reiterating the rather sensational declaration he said the observation of several months furnished no grounds for a modification of the former remark. Parson Simmons, who now languishes in the Springfield jail, is not the only Christian county preacher suspected of having attended the nightly gatherings of the masked brotherhood. Other ministers of the same faith, far more prominent in pulpit reputation than this unhappy divine, are openly charged with active participation in the nocturnal deliberations of the Bald Knobbers. Last Sunday some new converts refused baptism at the hands of an old and well known minister because the latter accused of being a Bald Knobber. n Christian county a strong feeling exists against the organization, and it is predicted that many ties of neighborly friendship must be forever sundered by the memories of the black masks and its kindred grips, signs and pass-words.

Among the events of this year, none equals the reported dishonesty of the freight em-

ployes of the Pan Handle railroad. It is sai that of eighty "crews" running freight trains on that road, seventy-five of them were crooked, and leagued together to steal merchandise from the trains. They cut holes in the freight cars, robbed them of packages of more or less value and reported the cars as damaged by accident. Outside parties allied with them stood ready to purchase the plunder. Their stealings extended over a period of two or three years, and the amount stolen reaches a half million of dollars. It was a thorough and complete organization, banded together to rob their employers, and the statement that the result shows what Knights of Labor will do, is entirely false. That society had nothing whatever to do with it. Upon this subject the Chicago Herald sensibly says: "They were not Knights of Labor, they were Chevallers d'Industrie of a different sort. To the modern knighthood that breaks into freight trains in its charge, robs them of their valuable contents, and does not shrink from the use of murderous weapons when occasion serves, labor is only the secondary means for the accomplishment of crime. If there were any Knights of Labor in that Infamous gang they will get no countenance from that organization; on the contrary, it will lend its vigorous aid in their prosecution and punishment. it is gratifying to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers that not one of its members belonged to this criminal conspiracy.' The most remarkable thing of the entire plot is the fact that there was not one honest man in the seventy-live "crews." A crew consists of four men. Had there been one Judas among them, the entire system could have been broken up long ago. The old and homely saying that there is "honor among thieves" proves itself true in this instance.

Miss Catharine Wolfe, who died in New York at the age of sixty years, was the wealthiest single woman in America. With her money two magnificient churches were erected and supported in New York. She was a thoroughly Christian women, and her death is a public calamity. In her will she showed the same high public spirit she had evinced through life. She bequeathed her entire art connection, which is one of the finest in the country, to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. It will be at the service of art students and lovers of the beautiful throughout all time. The Wolfe heirs will be a few hundred thousand dollars the poorer, but they seem to share the lofty sentiments of their relative, for it is reported of them that, when the will was read, they all expressed themselves thoroughly satisfied with the division of the property. The Metropolitan museum was rich in art treasures before. Now it will compare with famous European galleries. It may not contain as many paintings as the National gallery, or the Luxembourg, or the Degli Uffizi, but among the canvases that it does contain will be found masterpieces. Not the east conspicuous of these will be the "Herse Fair," by Rosa Bonheur, which Cornelius Vanderbilt bought at the Stewart sale to present the manufacture of the contact the sale to present the s sent to the museum.

How William Reached Ninety. New York Herald of Health: While at

home in the palace at Berlin he break-fasts at 7:30 o'clock every morning, invariably using coffee, with a large al-lowance of milk and bread without butter. Weather permitting, he takes walk ing exercises daily before luncheon, which is served at 1 o'clock. Boiled crabs s a favorite dish at this meal, and is partaken of with great relish. Between function and dinner, affairs of state are attended to for three hours and some times longer. Then he rests until it is time to dress for dinner. The hour fixed for this is 4. Every morning the chief cook submits the bill of fare for approval. It usually consists of five courses. The emperor has a decided preference for plan food. He is liberal in the use of fruit, and drinks mineral water procured from a natural spring. A cup of tea, without bread or cake, is the only refreshment he takes between dinner and bedtime. He by a single person, except, of course, the per-petrators of the atrocious crime. The after breakfast and luncheon, and an hour after dinner. When there are guests invited to dinner they meet him in an ante-chamber. A quarter of an hour s spent in chatting. He then leads the way to the dinner room. The invitations are always sent out at an early hour, and the seats discussed with the court marshal. When there are no guests the emperor dines with the empress, and the cook takes orders from her.

In summer, while at Gastein or some other watering place, the emperor goes to the bath room at 7:30 o'clock in the morning. He breakfasts at 8, walks at 10, accompanied by a personal adjutant and a special attendant. Luncheon is served at 11. Between the hours of 13 and 3 he confers with the officers of the civil and military cabinets who are in waiting. Dinner is served at 4. It consists of soup, fish, boiled beef, two entrees, dessert and fruit. All the members of the imperial suit attend. At 6 o'clock he takes a carriage ride, makes a social call and chats for an hour or onger. He is never out of bed later than

"Ah, These Americans." Rome letter in Chicago News: I have an old servant man who has been in my service several years; he can neither read nor write, was a common soldier, carter, cobbler, by turns in his young days, then a concierge or doorkeeper, and has gradually worked himself to his present com-tortable condition. Last night when be I relate was serving my cena, or supper, I to him a curious story I had just heard of an American and his wife who are among those who fled from Nice to Rome last week. The husband had been suffering for a long while from a spinal trouble, which made him helpless and bedridden. They came to Nice from Carlsbad this winter. During the earthquake last week the poor wife saw with terror the their room crumble away, her husband's bed in the centre of the tume bling stones, bricks and a thick cloud of dust. Of course, she expected the shock alone would kill him. Great was her surprise, however, to see the helpless man leap suddenly from the bed and begin to dress himself unaided. He is now walking about the streets of Rome. My old servant listened with great interest to the story. This morning when passing through an ante-camera at the foot of the kitchen stairs, I overheard him repeating the story to his wife with veritable dramatic passion. He stood where I could see him without his seeing me. When he came to the point where the husband leaped out of bed he set his teeth drew up his shoulders, and went through the scene with marvelous power, representing in action as well as in words how fear acted upon the bedridden man, and wound up in his dialect of the

marches thus: "It was either to be killed or cured. I think it would have killed an Italian, but you see he was an American! Americans! What energy they have!'

A Spaniel Rescues Kitty.

London Globe: A spaniel living on a farm in Flanders had for a companion a beautiful young cat, whom the ruthless farmer had doomed to extermination. Tying a stone round her neck, he threw her into the river. But the spaniel "pre-cipitated himself resolutely" into the stream, and brought her back in triumph to the house. Will it be believed that the heart of the farmer remained hardened? Again he threw poor puss into the Meuse; but again, like another Horatius, the spaniel—though without "his harness on spaniel—though without "his harness on his back," that had been reserved for next market day—"plunged headlong in the tide." Not only so, but again he drew her safe to shore. And—mark the point of the story—it was to the further shore of the Meuse; he would not trust his friend to the mercles of the home side agsin.