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THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

State of Nebraska, S. S. County of Douglas, Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the setual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending April 15, 1887, was as follows:

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 Monday, April 11
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 Tuesday, April 12
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 Westnesday, April 13
 14.095

 Thursday, April 14
 18.995

 Friday, April 15
 14.185

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of April, 1887.

16th day of April, 1887.

[SEAL.]

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 April, 1886, 12,591 copies; for May, 1886, 12,492 copies; for June, 1886, 12,398 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies; for August, 1886, 12,444 copies; for September, 1896, 13,030 copies; for October, 1886, 12,989 copies; for November, 1886, 13,348 copies; for December, 1886, 13,237 copies; for January, 1887, 16,266 copies; for February, 1887, 14,198 copies; for March, 1887, 14,400 copies.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of April, A. D., 1887, [SEAL.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Contents of the Sunday Bee. Page I. New York Herald Cablegrams-pecials to the BEE.—General Telegraphic Specials to the Bee.—General Telegraphic News.—Page 2. Telegraphic News.—City News.—

Miscellany.
Page 3. Special Advertisements.
Page 4. Editorials.—Political Points.—
In the Lighter Vein—Passing Events.—Sunday Gossip.
Page 5. Lincoln News.—Miscellany.—
Advertisements.

dvertisementa. l'age 6. Council Bluffs News.—Miscellany. Page 7. General and Local Markets, -Ad-Page 8. City News.—Advertisements.

Page 9. Humorists' Happy Hits.—My Sen-orita, by Wallace P. Reed.—Foretold Her Own Death.—Advertisements. Page 10. Bonnie Annie Laurie—Honey For the Ladies.—Connubialities.—Advertise-Page 11. Mine. Patti's Inconsistency, by Clara Belle.—Citizen John Sherman, by "Con."—Musical and Dramatic.—Educa-tional.—Religious.—Dakota's Misfortune.—

Advertisements.
Page 12. Omaha Society Events.—Omaha
Maidens Who Work.—Advertisements. Our state tish commission has sent for

25,000,000 more eggs of wall-eyed pike.

Our prairies will be alive with 'em by next fall. SANATOR REAGAN, not satisfied with his

e as an inter-state railway regulator. to now stumping the state of Texas for prohibition. A man who would labor to le away with railroad passes and cocktails is certainly a public benefactor.

THE Dominion of Canada is in debt \$333,000,000. Extravagance is assigned as the cause of the rapidly increasing in debtedness. And this, too, in the face of the fact that the United States sends large numbers of its best financiers there every

THE Salvation army parades the street of Peoria, Itl., and defies the chief of lice. A town with thirteen distilleries Funning night and day and a Salvation army running at large should repose in the arms of happiness and be oblivious to all the struggles of the outside bustling world.

MR. RUBY, of Illinois, has succeeded in weing a "gallon law," which prohibits he selling of liquor in country districts a quantities less than five gallons. There are many Illinois statesmen who would scorn to purchase less than five gallons of liquor at one time.

WE are much pleased to learn that "the express companies have no complaint to make against the operation of the inter-state commerce law.' Presumably not. They never charge more for a short than for a longer hanl. People who have been robbed by express companies will testify

WOMAN is working wonders in Kansas. A judge, who no doubt was captivated by the sirenical blandishments of a woman suffragist, recently decided that 'a woman does not change her name by marrying, but that she retains what is generally known as her 'maiden' name

DESMOTNES has a base ball club, and If the papers are to be believed, her citisons feel proud of it. And by the way the spring of the year is the proper time to feel proud of a newly organized base ball club. When the boys come home. later on in the summer, with a nest of "goose eggs" marked after each contest, somehow or other it is hard to feel proud

Ar a recent meeting of prominent teachers in Illinois, Dr Hewitt, of Chicago, in the course of the evening, told how, when he began to teach forty years ago, he was fortunately able to get about \$15 a month and the privilege of "boarding round" and he presumed that no one else could tell a similar story. It was finally recailed however that a large number of the most eminent professors in America commenced their life by teaching on a small salary and "boardtag round" in the district.

A LARGE hill in Georgia has been discovered which sends out electricity with ich fervor. Excavators are cured of houmatism, and people not privileged to have that sportive disease are cheered but not inebriated by the electric curconts. "It is thought that electricity will shally solve the prohibition question," exclaims an enthusiastic temperance worker who has watched the effects of the currents of this wenderful hill. He ts to remember that the "patients" Preciving the "new life" may have a jug or two hid just over the brow of the hill, from where this obserfulness comes.

The Republican City Ticket. The ticket nominated by the republican convention commends itself to the cordial and united support of the party. W. J. Broatch, who heads the ticket as candidate for mayor, enjoys the respect and confidence of all classes. He has for years been identified with enterprises that have contributed to the growth and prosperity of Omaha, and is eminently titted for the responsible position of chief executor of a metropolitan city. John Rush will bring to the position of

city treasurer the experience of two full terms as treasurer of Douglas county. Louis Berka is admirably qualified for the duties of police judge.

E. K. Long, the present city auditor, receives merited recognition by his nomination for comptroller. The candidates for the city council are for the most part well known citizens in whose hands the interests of the tax payers of Omaha will be safe. Our limited space does not admit of extended reference to individual candidates. We shall endeavor to do them all justice during the remaining ten days' campaign.

Palliating Murderous Assaults.

The dastardly assault made upon my person by O. H. Rothacker would require no comment on my part were it not for the concerted attempt of local contemporaries to gloss over the outrage by malicious distortion of the facts and circumstances.

I deem it both due to myself and the patrons of the BEE who are in sympathy with the cause which it has for 'years championed, that the misstatements published with regard to my controversy with Rothacker be refuted.

When that person took charge of the Omana Republican with loud professions of devotion to high moral principles as a guide for the future conduct of that sheet he received a cordial greeting at my hands, with sincere wishes for the prosperity of the paper, under his editorial charge. He had not been at its helm three months before its columns were teeming with personal abuse of myself and a desperate effort in combination with notorious jobbers and boodle politicians to thwart every measure and defeat every enterprise which the BEE adyocated. The warefare upon the charter by this "combine" and its criminal efforts to defeat honest legislation at Lincoln are still fresh in the memory of everybody. When I had taken the measure of this man by his dissolute and disreputable associates, I served personal notice on him that henceforth there could be no friendly intercourse between us and my duty would be to acquaint the public with his dangerous methods and infamous ways. From that time until Friday not a word passed between us.

In the midst of the conflict with the obbers and public plunderers at Lincoln, Rothacker through the Republican sought to befog the people by the most vicious personal assaults on me.

In one of these tirades he assumed the role of fire-eating swashbuckler, and issued a bombastic challenge to mortal combat, which the BEE treated with derisive contempt, as entirely out of place in this latitude.

With evident intent to provoke a personal encounter in which he should enjoy the privilege of murdering an adversary under the plea of self-defense, this genteel dosperado renewed his slander-

ous and filthy assaults-On the 2d of March, the following editorial from his pen appeared in the Republican under the caption of

"SPEAKING OF BUGS." "When a man has been in a community for twenty years, and is generally regarded with loathing and contempt, there is some reason for it. There must be something excessively indecent in his make-up which calls for such a general judgment. We

drop this as a general proposition. Mr. Edward Rosewater answers this general description. A person cannot assault him, because he is without courage and will not resent an assault. Nothing offensive can be said about his character, because anything which might be said has been said time and again, and would be regarded as a chestnut. He is a moral impertinence and has never had a character.

Men who have been here only a few months have a better social position than the editor of the BEE. Men who have been ere a short time have no record of stringing up one side of a street while a constable was on deck on the other. Men who have but easually dropped in may get a slight and incidental reputation for courage and manliness. This little scoundrel, whose physical smallness fits his moral abbreviation, is without a single instinct that be longs to a decent man with self-respect, moral assertion and personal courage. He is a concentration of everything that a reputable person should not be. To spit in

his face would be flattery." Now I submit whether any man with a spark of manhood in his composition would tamely allow anybody to use such language without resenting it at any hazard. The language used bore on its very face the design of the author to violate the public peace. A few minutes after I read this article at Lincoln I met Mr. Cadet Taylor, one of the owners of the Republican, and I did not hesitate to say then and there, while laboring under the temporary excitement, that I should have killed Rothacker at sight or taken the chances of being silled had he come in my way at the mement of reading the article. I added further that were it not for the fact that I had a wife and family, one of us would have to die or he would have to apologize. This expression, somewhat distorted, was telegraphed to the Omaha papers to show how badly Rothacker had "done me up." It is a matter of notoriety that during the excitng contests at Lincoln with the legislative lobby, threats of violence were made against me by the contractors' gang, the cappers of the gamblers and strikers who were hanging around the egislature. On the advice of friends, I had armed myself with a revoler, which was laid away when I came home two weeks before adjournment, where it has remained ever since.

And now, after more than so weeks have elapsed since the exciting talk with Cadet Taylor at Lincoln, Rothacker's cowardly and murderous attempt upon my life is sought to be justified by the flimsy pretext that I had threatened to kill him.

We had passed each other on the streets and almost jostled at elbows several times within the last two weeks. But after he had published another aggarvating and fifthy tissue of libels Friday norning he comes along the street behind my back with the weapon of the crook and burglar and strikes a blow at my temple which would have been facts, that it is too acrious for merely idle

fatal had he not missed his sim. This dastardly outrage is treated with levity by the editor of Congressman Meshane's paper, who tries to mislead its patrons by representing Rothacker using the slung-shot in self-defense against a revolver. A few extracts from the Herald must convince any impartial mind that Omaha journalism, in the hands of reckless men, has fallen to a very low level: [Extracts from the Omaha Herald April 23.] BOTE LOADED FOR BEAR.

Mr. Rosewater sarried a revolver, and Mr. Rothacker carries a slungshot. In the first and only round she slungshot in the hand was mightler than the revolver in the pocket.

NOT EXTIRELY OUT OF LUCK. Perhaps it is no time for levity, but the suggestion is irresistible, that Mr. Rosewater's luck has not entirely deserted him. The "combine" was dissolved before the slugging commenced.

The Herald cannot see that the matter is one with which public sentiment need concern itself. The matter should simply be relegated to the police court. The talk about 'penitentiary offense' is bosh, and if the friends of the two editors are really anxious for the welfare of both they better, quash all further proceedings. To endeavor to make a public scandal out of a street brawl is idiotic and will not be tolerated in this community.

The reporter of the Herald had cour. teously been given all the facts by myself. He was positively informed that I was unarmed when assaulted, and that I sought to defend myself by trying to wrench a cane from the hands of a bystander. The statement that there was an encounter between a revolver and a slung-shot is as infamous as was the attack itself. The same deliberate malice is shown in the reprinting of Rothacker's grossly libelous editorial of Friday morning, for which I could, if disposed, prosecute the publishers, criminally and E. ROSEWATER. civilly.

The Result of Investigations. An investigation now and then into the affairs of insurance companies and other institutions of like nature sustained by the public, as well as into the books and accounts of public officials, results in no harm, and often accomplishes great good. The special joint committee appointed by the Michigan legislature to investigate the mutual insurance companies of that state, report that nearly every assessment company operating in Michigan is rotten to the core. The investigation revealed the most villainous cunning and infamous practices resorted to by officials in high financial and social standing.

Superistendents of the poor have insured for their own benefit the lives of numerous paupers, and it was supposed that when one of them died or was starved to death, a "division" was made between the insurance officials and the superintendent. Another novel feature of the testimony taken by the committee was that doctors have been taking out graveyard policies on the lives of their own patients. Such shocking revelations make humanity shudder. The reorganized Beatrice concern, in its palmiest days, never equalled the Michigan frauds. The disclosures are yet being made, and it is thought that many leading citizens of different towns in that state will be implicated in trafficking in

The big shaking-up, happening in Chicago, where an investigation was ordered in the affairs of officials holding positions of trust and honor resulted gloriously. When the charges were first made by the newspapers, a wail of woe rent the air, saying that such persecution was shameful and cowardly. Already some twenty-five or thirty of the officers and their pals are in the Cook county jail awaiting trial with several indictments against each man. Among other things several alleged paupers were found who are able-bodied men and women, able to buy \$700 pianos for their daughters and give them every educational advantage. Some of the beggars were doing a profitable mercantile business, all at the expense of the tax-payers. An investigation if conducted by honorable men is a good thing. f there are any grounds to justify it. The further an investigation proceeds, as a general rule, the more startling the revelations.

There is pending in the legislature of Massachusetts, a compulsory education bill designated to correct the widely extended evil of illiteracy among minors in that state. It will surprise those who have regarded Massachusetts as the foremost exemplar in all matters of popular education, to know that only now is the first serious attempt being made there, with a promise of success, to rescue thousands of children from the darkness of complete illiteracy by compelling them to acquire at least the rudiments of an education. Yet such appears to be the fact. A Boston journal, commenting approvingly on the proposed measure, remarked that "the policy of the state in education, while most progressive, has nevertheless been a studied one, and at all times tempered with conservative judgment. The acts which make up the school code have been passed after appeals and arguments founded upon unquestioned authority-facts unimpeachable and unimpeached." It would seem that this extreme conservatism has been all these years discovering the imperative duty that rests upon the commonwealth to not only provide a way for the education of its children, but to insist upon its acceptance, removing all obstructions to such acceptance. Yet so far as unimpeachable facts were concerned they were amply provided by the records of illiter acy, state and national. A conservatism that for half a century has been proof against the appeal of such facts can have no admiration in this age, with which it is wholly out of sympathy.

Official and undisputed statistics show that in the mills and manufactories of Massachusetts there is a great body of children unable to write their name; that many of these children are under the present school age, whose baptismal records are in other countries, and hence beyond the control of the school officials; that most of them are in the state to stay. and in a few years will have passed their minority. In Fall River alone their are 9,393 persons ten years of age and over unable to read and write, and the number of such persons in the commonwealth is given at the alarming total of 191,579.

speculation as to how this illiteracy exists or from whence it comes, "The startling fact is, these illiterate persons are here, and so far as can be ascertained they have come to stay. The fact that this illiteracy is of foreign origin is no reason for exempting children from school attendance, but on the contrary, it is the best reason why they should be brought within and under school influence and instruction." It will be a disparaging commentary on the character of Massachusetts conservatism if it shall be found still invalnerable to the grave

facts of the situation and their obvious and unanswerable logic. But Massachusetts is not the only one of the eastern states which has been derilect in this very vital matter. In fact none of them has exercised the care and vigilance it should have done. The census of 1880 showed that in Connecticut there were 20,000 persons of 10 years and over who could not read, and 28,000 who could not write; in Maine, respectively, 18,000 and 22,000; in New Hampshire, 11,000 and 14,000; in New Jersey, 39,000 and 53,000; in Rhode Island, 17,000 and 24,000, and in Vermont, 13,000 and 15,000. It is not questionable that in all of these states the number of illiterates is quite as large as in 1880, and doubtless n some there has been an increase. Yet so far as we are informed there has been no adequate effort made in any of them to remedy this evil and check its progress, probably because of some such blind and narrow conservatism as that which has prevailed in Massachusetts. it may be hoped that the legislators of Massachusetts will show the wisdom to set an example in this matter that will be followed by the other states of New England whose laxity in this respect is so disparingly evidenced by their records of illiteracy.

A Bright Outlook for Iowa. The most encouraging reports of prosperity come from Iowa. The outlook for a large crop was never better at this time of year. The farmers, generally speaking, have ample means, and merchants are reported as doing a good business. The workings of the inter-state commerce law, it is claimed by the newspapers, are against the larger cities, but reports from the smaller towns and villages indicate that by the change they are benefitted. The jobbing trade and manufacturing interests are entering a vigorous protest against the enactment. They claim if the local rates were not so high, they could get along with the new law, but as it is, competition is impossible. Chicago manufacturers and jobbers get the long haul as cheap as Iowans get a shorter haul. The Sioux City Journal, in a spasm of virtue, denounces the railroads in terms too emphatic to be misunderstood. If the tone of Iowa's papers is any evidence, the next legislature of that state will be elected on the railroad issue, and it is probable that long needed regulation will be the result. The Journal

sensibly says: There are several obvious ways in which the state can attack the rebellion of the railroad corporations, and there are certainly inuumerable other modes of attack which will open up, now that the people have entered practically upon war against railroad exarism. It is always so, when a people is resolute for the maintenance of its independence of a tyrant. Now. as to one of these re-Iowa, Iowa lie tween two great navigable rivers, the Mississippi and the Missouri. The Iowa railroad lines, with but very few exceptions, run laterally across the state, cutting at its boundaries, these two great natural and free highways, which communicate with the seaboard. The regulation of state commerce is, confessedly and by the adjudication of the highest court of the land, wit hin the power o the people of a state, acting through its legis-

With a bountiful crop, railroad rates offering a living rate to the farmers and making it possible for manufacturers to compete with eastern houses, manufacturing enterprises consequently developing on every hand, a more hopeful pie ture for increased prosperity was never before our sister state.

Just after the passes had expired, Sir George Pullman originated a new device to make traveling by rail more enjoyable. It is now possible to get a bath or a shave on wheels. A newspaper reporter who stood on a side track and watched the train pass, thus describes it: "The first coach was a combined baggage room, buffet smoker, bath and barber shop. Next came a dining car, followed by three sleepers. Between each pair of coaches, on the edge of the steps, a wooden wall or partition was erected-These partitions were joined by rubber bagging which yielded to every motion of the train, but, with the partitions, formed a perfect vestibute between each ccuple of coaches."

THOMAS J. POTTER, first vice president of the C. B. & Q., has tendered his resignation, which was reluctantly accepted by that company. His reason for this was to accept the position as first vice president of the allied lines of the Union Pacific, with headquarters at Omaha. The change takes affect May 15. As managing director of the consolidated Union Pacific system, Mr. Potter cannot fail to prove a valuable acquisition to that corporation. Mr. Potter is well and favorably known to our citizens, and he will receive a very hearty welcome when he comes to make his home in Omaha.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Congressman Butterworth is for Sherman first and Allison next. Steve Elkins has been a registered voter in West Virginia for two years, and claims a residence there. Ex-Con ressman John D. White is trying

o have a prohibitory plank inserted in the Kentucky state platform. Senator Reagan's declaration on the problbition question arouses the Texas democrats to a teeling that their troubles are yet to

It is stated that as many as forty demogratic congressmen still dinger in Washington to keep the mugwumps from walking off with the spoils. Ex-Senator Davis of West Virginia says

the legislature of that state, when called in special session, will undoubtedly try to elect successor to Senator Camden. John G. Carlisle, in the estimation of the St. Louis Republican, is "the democrat who stands next in the presidential succession to Grover Cleveland." "Nomination" is evi-

lently the word the Republican was after. The New York Voice, prohibition organ, mils especial attention to the fact that not a single prominent republican newspaper or leader championed the prohibitory amendntion to the fact that not a nent in Michigan.

Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania will

much obscure political history of the war period.

The Democratic Hot Blast of Anniston. Ala., thinks that Judge Reagan of Texas showed a good deal of cunning in keeping his conversion to prohibition a secret until after he had secured his election to the senate.

George Jones, of the New York Times, told San Francisco reporter that he thought. from the present indications, that Cleveland and Blaine would be the standard bearers of the democratic and republican parties in the next campaign, and, in that event, his paper would support Cleveland, as it had done in 1834.

Secretary Whitney, if an observing politician, of Washington, is to be believed, is liable to be up for a presidential nomination, next year. He and Hill are said to have an understanding, and Whitney is in a position o command all the factions of the democratic party in New York.

Getting On First-Rate.

Dr. Lyman Beecher once replied to an inquiry of Dr. Hawes, "How are you getting "First-rate! first-rate! first-rate! ever o n?" since I stopped trying to run this world." An Abanra Idea.

Chicago Tribune. The idea of England sending her heavy

war vessels over to fight the United States navy seems absurd. Nothing could be more preposterous than shooting at a forty-dollar mud-scow with a \$500,000 cannon, A Great Success. New York World.

Listen to this for a line of poetry: "Make

their neighborhood healthfulier." And yet

Tennyson received \$10 for those words-

\$2.50 a word. From a tinancial standpoint the Laureate's Jubilee Ode was a great suc-

cess.

In Trouble in Indiana Alta California. Indiana democrats are reported to be great dmirers of a speech with "the old-time ring Such speeches are good, but let us suggest that what ails Indiana is the old-time ring in her two state prisons and other state institutions.

No Pass.

Washington Critic. They were playing a quiet game of euchre in the smoker and did not notice the conductor as he came through. "Tickets I" said he. Just at that juncture one of the players murmured, "I pass." "Not much you don't," said the conductor impatiently. "Not since the inter-state commerce bill."

Written for The Sunday Bee by Lu B. Cake. The restless star that wandering goes, Through boundless realms of space, May look on many a blissful scene. Be viewed by many an eye, I ween, And be admired-forgotten e'en As fast as it changes place.

The roving heart that traveling far, Still seeks and finds no rest. May wander many a hearthstone by. And throb with many a song and sigh, Admire, and be admired-and die Unknown, unloved, unblessed.

IN THE LIGHTER VEIN.

THE BURNING ISSUE. The silver question grows weary and stale, Extra sessions of congress don't amount to a straw.

And all public topics most certainly fait To equal the comment on the inter-state Our "Fisheries Dispute" is a flash in the pan,

And the world loses interest in the game of base ball The war cloud of Europe doesn't amount to a

Compared to the question of the "long and short haul." ABDUL HAMED, suitan of Turkey, has 484

wifes. And yet Abdul is hopefully looking KRASZJEWSKI, the late Polish poet, hastened his death in trying to remember some

word that would rhyme with his name. THE London News apologizes for printing Tennyson's jubilee ode. There are times

when an apology fails to give satisfaction. An agricultural paper prints a half column article, "How to Grow Strawberries," The question of the hour is, How to buy a strawberry.

ACCORDING to a city ordinance it costs 40 cents to swear in Oxford, Pa. Well, no doubt there are times in a man's life when he would consider this a bargain. According to our dispatches yesterday

out the gas and smothered. The man who turns off the gas is no goslin. THE Boston Globe writes a column on the Bright Side of Theater Going." We presume it refers to the part where the man goes

morning a man in Iowa, named Goslin, blew

out to get a clove on the side. UNDER the provisions of the inter-state law some men can't pass a saloon without going in to take a drink. So it would seem that the pass system is entirely abolished.

A society has been organized among the Japanese women to cultivate a taste for foreign cooking. It is supposed that the dusky, almond-eyed creatures have no taste for their

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL has gone to Europe. Since his recent visit to Chicago, he has prepared a lecture which he will deliver in London, the subject being, "The Ham As She Is Made."

It is said that three or four couples of indiana lovers are wanting to go up in a baloon to get married. They will probably want to go up in a baloon much worse after they have been married a year or two. But they

SARAH BERNHARDT'S rising son, Maurice. exhibits the talents of a true artist. Not satisned with losing \$3,000 in a game of poker, he now indulges his fancy in a prize night. He undoubtedly has inherited his mother's tastes, to say nothing of his father. THE New York World says: "There

seems to be something unlucky about the preux 'pan.' Pan-Electric and Pan-Handle have both produced gigantic defrauding conspiracies." And it could have said that Pan. the Greek god of old, was held up by a Chicago spook. ACCORDING to a Chicago paper an "At

anta, Ga., hack driver gate \$5 in change for a \$10 confederate bill to one of his patrons a few days ago." It was Mr. Shakespeare, we believe, who remarked, "And thus the whirligig of time brings his re-

Ture Lick monument to Francis Scott Key s the finest ever erected in America. Mr. poem, "The Star Spangled Banner." Here is a very fine suggestion to be remembered by all who contemplate courting the poetic muse. Write one poem and die.

Charlottetown, Nova Scotia, last week, by soon have his memoirs ready for print thrusting a red-hot poker down her throat, Unionel Frank Burr is to edit them. It is This no doubt was done to illustrate her in-

tense degree of burning bitterness. Some women would not have gone to the trouble of heating the poker, but swallowed it cold.

Our of the thirteen samples of "Toilet Cream," warranted to beautify the complexion, analyzed by a Washington chemist, every one contained stuff certain to ruin the face after a year's use, and some of them were highly poisonous. And out of every thirteen women who know this to be a fact, twelve of them will continue daubing their faces with the polsonous compounds. As Mr. Solomon one time remarked, the ways of a woman pass all understanding.

MRS. CLEVELAND has become a member ot the Women's Indian association, of Albany, whose purpose it is to promote the domestication of the red man. The beautiful and accomplished little lady of the white house is no doubt sympathetic in her nature, Her life is unquestionably one,long day of con tinued and cloudless sunshine. She believes no doubt, in her sweetness of disposition and goodness of heart, that the Indian is an abused and persecuted human who roams the wild, wild west dressed alternately in an army blanket and hectic flush and sunshine. We venture the opinion, however, that if the goed woman could see one of the misguided dusky-faced sons of Lo on his native heath, indulging his appetite in raw dog and watch him at his best in the giddy maze of a Terpsichorean whirl, she would think that "domestication of the red man" was impossible, and would with the poet say:

There ain't no trustin' an Injin. He's a cater-wumpus cuss, And when he's a-doin' o' suthin' bad He's a wishin' 'twas suthin' wuss." PASSING EVENTS.

THE wildest successful sally Cupid has recently, made, is told in the announcement vesterday morning of the marriage of Andrew Carnegie, the millionaire iron manufacturer of New York, to Miss Whiteheld. also of that city. The longer account goes on to say that Mr. Carnegle and Miss White field have known each other over sixteen years, and often used to go riding together in the park. Indeed Miss Whitefield's first attempt at horseback riding in the park was made under Mr. Carnegie's watchful eye. They have long been devoted to each other. and Mr. Carnegie never made any secret of his profound admiration for the young lady. Sixteen years of perpetual courtship by a man a millionaire several times over, should have succeeded in bringing this little matter to an end long ago. There is something pecultarly pathetic about young love's dream something to which gray hair and faded cheeks fall to add that tinge of romance which should be associated with the "ties that bind."

THE Canadian government's expedition to the Yukon country left Ottawa Wednesday. It consisted of Dr. Dawson, assistant director of the Canadian geological survey, two subordinate members of the survey staff and the Dominion land surveyor, Ogilvie. The chief object of the expedition is to locate and make a preliminary survey of the gold fields in northern British Columbia. The expedition will traverse a part of Alaska to reach the base of operations, and a safe conduct permit was obtained from the United States authorities. From the fact that there have been no recent "finds" in the gold fields, and the further fact that forty years ago the famous Fraizer river mines were discovered, makes the result of this exploration interesting.

NORDENSJOLD again assures the people that he shall make the voyage to discover the south pole. Just what he intends to do with it, should be accidentally run against it, has not been stated. The recent foolhardy attempts of Gilder and McArthur in attempting to find the north pole are enough to disgust all explorers. It is a good thing for the country that there are no more poles lost.

THERE was something almost ballowed in the renewal of their old acquaintance by George Bancroft and Mrs. James K. Polk. Mr. Bancroft arrived at Nashville, Tenn. Saturday night. A committee of the State Historical society met him at the depot and escorted him to his hotel. The aged historian entertained the society until 9 o'clock. He had informed Mrs. Polk, the wife of our president of forty years ago, that he would not call until Sunday. But he did. At 9:80 he stood before the Polk mansion. He mounted the steps and announced himself. The story goes that he had to wait but a moment in the parlor before the venerable Mrs. Polk entered. "Dear Mrs. Polk." said the venerable historian, advancing, "I am so glad to see you and to find you are looking so well." There was a moment of hesitation. a recognition and a smile, as the distinguishe widow said: "Is this Mr. Bancroft? I am so grateful that you have come so'far to see us.' The hospitalities of the mansion were extended to the visitor, who in turn treated the hostess with the most graceful deference. It is even said that he spoke of the time when she was "slender and graceful," and that she could never forget that he was so "continually thoughtful" of her when a member

of the Polk cabinet. It was a scene worthy

of a painter.

Charles Walker Morse, who died last week. at his home' in Saybrook, Conn., was the eldest son of Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse. In his early life he shared his father's labors in the struggles of the electric telegraph, and also rendered experimental assistance to Colonel Colt, of revolver fame, who was a frequent visitor of Prof. Morse during the telegraphic experiments. In 1857 he rendered valuable services to the government in the protection of its property on the Upper Minnesota river during the trouble with the Sloux Indians at the Spirit lake Massacre, and was to have led the government expedition under "Little Crow" against Intrapuduta's band, but as the expedition was entirely composed of Indians the government withdrew him after complimenting him upon his bravery and willinguess to go. Mr. Morse was a man of many accomplishments, being a fine penman, an excellent draughtsman, an artist and the patentee of several inventions. In 1853 he had the decoration of the "Bust of the Liberstor" conferred upon him by the Venezuelan government in recognition of valuable services and suggestions in the establishment of the Morse system of telegraphy in that country. He leaves a wife and three children.

THE immortal speech of Dennis Kearney, the sand lot orator, will slways live. made a happy hit, and accidentally told the truth when he said the Chinese must go. At least they are going one by one. The report comes in that a Chinaman killed a white woman at St. John's. Cala., a few days ago and then fled. A mob started in pursuit. Two other Chinamen in different localities were met and strung up by the necks and nearly killed in order to make them tell what they knew about the murder er. The sequel proved that they knew nothing about him. A third Chinaman, who was wealthy and well known in the locality where he lived. was mistaken for the murderer by the frantic mob and shot dead. A coroner's jury fully

man's have nothing to conceal. They don't say anything they are ashamed of, and when they make a mistake they acknowledge the

THE fallure of Mrs. Howe's Boston bank, and her subsequent journey to Canada, while it gave staid old Boston a slight sensation, all has again settled down, and the women who have given Mrs. Howe some \$30,000 of their earnings are hopelessly waiting for the shrewd woman to settle up. The fact that Mrs. Howe, in 1878 ran a bank in Boston, suddenly disappeared with a larger bundle of "boodle" as it is now termed, and for her crime remained 3 years in jail, was caution enough to the late depositors. But Mrs. Howe claimed that she had reformed, and opened up another woman's bank. Its wowed principle being the reception of de positfunds from poor females and the women of Boston who have been taken in, will probably be more cautious when she returns from Canada, to embark again.

SUNDAY GOSSIP. Seeing a statement from the Omaha Ben

going the rounds of the press as to the mean-

ing of the name "Omaha" and Its ori gin-

writes Clark Irvine, of the Holt County (Mo.) Press-allow me to contribute my share towards settling the question. Early in 1856 I was quite intimate with some of the tribe of Omahas. There were several halfbreeds, together with Henry Fontenelle, all very well educated men, and we often passed a day or two in company. Fontenelle's father was the chief of the Umaha tribe. One afternoon we were out at the town site of Fontenelle, lounging the hours away. I was making some inquiries as to the origin and meaning of some Indian words. It occurred to me that here was the opportunity to find out the meaning of Omaha, as already I had heard among whites several definitions. There were five young men of the tribe with me, and all were well educated and some very intelligent. I asked the origin and meaning of the name Omaha. Young Fontenelle, without any hesitation, said,"Omaha means, 'against the current.' " He continued, "A great many years ago a large tribe was located down the Missouri river. It became too large and it was agreed to divide. Those who went Nemaha, (or Gemaha,) or 'with the current' were one portion, and those who went Omaha were our part." turned around and asked the others if that was their understanding and they all agreed. The word "Nemaha" (or Gemaha) was said to be the opposite of Omaha. I remarked that I had heard old Iron Legs, a white man who had been raised among the Indians, and who got his name by reason of a race he ran from up the Platte down to the Missouri, and who lived at Fort Calhoun when it was occupied as a fort-the original Council Bluffs-say that the word meant 'earth workers," but they laughed at and repudiated the statement. Iron Legs settled down in Missouri, became a wealthy planter. and I happened, one day in '56, to be wandering around the old fort grounds, when a white man with a few negroes came driving through the high grass a lot of cattle. The white man accosted me, asking the name of the place. I told him it was Fort Calhoun. He sprang from his horse, yelling, screaming and i um ping up and down. "By G-, I thought I knew it, man! I was here, lived here years ago. I am Iron Legs, who ran from the Platte." I never saw anyone so delighted as he. "But where is the riverit used to run against the bluffs here?" I explained that it suddenly disappeared. We had quite a long talk. The blacks were his slaves and he was going with cattle up to some agency to supply it. We nearly got into a quarrel about his slaves. He belonged in Clay county, Mo., I believe he said and I think this name was Daugherty—Colonel Daugherty—or some such name.

In looking over his collection of souvenirs interesting New Year's calling card. It was triangular in shape and had written upon it the names of Wm. B. Strong, Chicago; H. C. Nutt, Council Bluffs; and S. H. H. Clark. Omaha. The date was Jan. 1st, 1874. At that time Mr. Strong held a subordinate position with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, at Council Bluffs; Mr. Nutt, who had been for many years connected with the ferry company, was still engaged to a limited extent in the steamboat business; and Mr. Clark was a division superintendent of the Union Pacific. These men have all prospered and have steadily advanced since those days. Mr. Strong is now the president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe rallway; Mr. Nutt is the president of the Atlantic & Pacific; and Mr. Clark, who was for several years general manager of the Union Pacific. sonce more Jay Gould's trusted lieutenant, his present position being vice president and general manager of the Missouri Pacific,

ALMOST from the very day that Lieuten ant Powell arrived in Omaha he talked and acted strangely, so much so that some close observers remarked that the man was mentally off his balance. He certainly said and did things which no really sane man would have said or done. His illness and death in Washington corroborated the belief in Omaha that he was insane. Lieutenant Powell was really a bright and talented young man, and had made a good record prior to his coming to Omaha. We say this much, advisedly, and in order to remove some wrong impressions concerning the unfortunate officer. General Greely recently wrote to the editor of the BEE regarding Lieutenant Powell, of whom he spoke in the highest terms. Among other things he said that the relatives of Lieutenant Powell proposed to pay every cent of his indebtedness. This will interest quite a number of Omaha creditors.

Lieutenant Powell, after reaching Washington, never regained consciousness. He was a native of the District of Columbia. In April, 1873, he entered the signal service, and was promoted to be second lieutenant on November 1, 1879. He was third on the list of second lieutenants, according to séniority, and had acquired an enviable reputation for the reliability of his weather indications, a work for which he evinced especial aptitude. His record in this branch of the service excelled that of any other officer. He accompanied Lieutenant Ray on the latter's expedition to Point Barron in 1882, and published a series of interesting letters from the arctic regions. When Greely's party returned from the north Lieutenant Powell accompanied General Hazen to Portsmouth, N. H., and had personal charge of the arrangements for the reception of the survivors.

THE proposed New York Life Insurance company's building will prove a big thing for Omaha. It will be a ten-story fire-proof structure, and will cost in the vicinity of \$500,000. The plans have been drawn and work will be commenced at once. The edit for securing this great improvement fo O maha belongs to Mr. C. T. Taylor, the company's general western agent. The compermitted to loan money, but is allowed to erect its own office buildings. It is therefore putting up handsome and substantial buildings in all large cities. In looking over the western cities the company pany, under the laws of New York, is not the western cities the company some months are concluded to invest in Kan-sas City, St. Paul and Minneapolis, and skip The report that the late General Logan's forthcoming book. "The Volunteer Soldier." will contain letters reflecting severely upon General Sherman has created considerable interest. The charge is that General Sherman broke his word, or otherwise acted dishonorably, in not making John A. Logan an army commander after McPharson's de ath As to the letters General Sherman in an interview recently, said: "There are certainly no letters we want to conceal: The Sh e