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CORRESPONDENCE: All communications relating to news and edi-torial matter should be addressed to the EDI-FOR OF THE BES.

BUSINESS LETTERS: All business letters and remittances should be addressed to THE BES PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMANA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company,

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

THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska,
County of Douglas.
Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee
Publishing company, does solemnly swear
that the actual circulation of the Dally Bee
for the week ending April 23, 1887, was as
follows: follows:
Saturday, April 16. 14,570
Sunday, April 17. 18,950
Monday, April 18 14,740
Tuesday, April 19. 14,000 Tuesday, April 19 14,000
Wednesday, April 20 14,150
Thursday, April 21 14,100
Friday, April 22 14,500

25th 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, 12,191 copies; for May, 1886, 12,439 copies; for June, 1886, 12,238 copies; for June, 1886, 12,386 copies; for June, 1886, 12,395 copies; for August, 1886, 12,464 copies; for September, 1886, 13,030 copies; for October, 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.

MR. GARNEAU is a pushing fellow but he is trying to push himself to the front a little too fast.

Under the new law the man who attempts the last year's custom of voting early and often will have an opportunity for unmolested meditation.

THE news comes from Hot Springs to the effect that Church Howe is seriously ill. Other advices state that the Nemaha statesman is working up a sympathetic

BEN BUTLER still carries his right arm in a sling as a result of his fall in Philadelphia. This is as near as the cock-eyed goddess of reform can come to carrying anything.

THE most important piece of international news cabled from London, is that Gladstone and Red Shirt, of Buffalo Bill's Wild West troupe, have shaken hands and held a conference.

If the city election could only be postponed until Tom Potter has taken the helm of the Union Pacific the democrats would have some show of electing their man for mayor.

ALTHOUGH hundreds of dead-heads and dead-beats have surrendered their free passes in Nebraska, the passenger were crowded with successful pass

How much money is the sporting fraternity raising to make Garneau mayor of Omaha? We remember that over five thousand dollars were contributed to buy up the boodlers of the judiciary committee last winter.

THE postoffice at Nobesville has been changed to Hyersville and Mrs. Hyers succeeds Mrs. Nobes as postmistress. And thus does the glory of Warden Nobes fade away. However, he con-tanues to own those houses at York.

THE Illinois Bureau of Labor has decided that the best solution of the contract-prison labor question lies in the banishment of all machinery. A better solution of the problem would be in the banishment of lobbyists at the state cap-

THE legislative investigating committee has closed its sessions in Brooklyn after showing almost conclusively that the electric light business in that city was heavy with jobbery. It is, indeed, a bold man who would attempt corruption in front of an electric light.

THERE are just an even fifty drug stores in Des Moines. And yet prohibition prohibits there, according to Governor Larrabee. It is said upon unquestioned authority that half of Des Moines' male population is squint-eyed, caused by a peculiar move of the optic in the sight of drug clerks.

"THE sickliest and most sickening word in modern parlance is the word boom.' Let us boycott it," dreamly says the Burlington Hawkeye. This voice from the grave—this wail of a lost town's soul-should be respected. However, Worchester adopted the word "boom" in 1881, when Omaha commenced her never-ending magic strides.

THE east seems to appreciate the intent of Arbor Day. Colonel James Young, of Middletown, Pa., planted 1283 trees-86 fruit trees, 276 willows and 920 locusts. This, we dare say, is a greater number of trees than was planted by any one man in Nebraska on that day. It was a stormy day in Nebraska, yet Pennsylvania experienced a snow storm at the

For the first time in her history Omaha has a straight out and out prohibition ticket in the field for every municipal office from mayor to ward councilman. The candidates on this ticket are emimently respectable and the public will give them credit for moral courage even if they lack discretion and political common sense.

THE inter-state commission is in the south, having visited Atlanta and Mobile. It is flooded with petitions. The boards of trade from cities in Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina presented etitions asking for suspension of the surth section, while water companies protest strongly against it. The further investigation proceeds the more perplexMaudlin Sympathy.

Lieutenant James H. G. Wilcox, of the Seventh cavalry, is now undergoing trial at Fort Snelling for repeatedly drawing pay to which he was not entitled and this on his own false certificate made upon his "honor" as an officer.

Lieutenant Wilcox is from Kentucky and is said to be of highly reputable family and is a graduate from the military academy. From his place of birth, and professional education and training, he ought to have a thorough knowledge of the importance and binding character of his "certificate of honor."

Recent telegrams from Fort Snelling, reporting this case, indicate that an effort is being made to manufacture sympathy for this man. Two points are given upon which such maudlin sympathy is based-one bad associates, the other the severe treatment he has been subjected to since his crime was detected-in being actually looked up in the post guard house; the only instance, it is alleged, within the memory of the oldest officers in the service.

This is clearly a mistake, as Lieutenant Maxwell, Twentieth infantry, for a similar but less aggravated crime—he did not duplicate his pay accounts quite so oftenwas locked up in the post guard house and shackled as well. He ultimately graduated, after a two years' course at shoe making at the Kansas state penitentiary.

Why an army officer, guilty of a felony, should be treated differently from any other swindler or thief, would be hard to explain, particularly when such officer has been favored, as has been Lieutenant Wiicox, by being educated at public expense-given at once, on granduation, honorable employment at good pay. His wrong doing, under all the circumstances, present all the features of crime of the lowest thief, and added to this the basest treachery, ingratitude and dishonor. If he should receive his deserts, he will be sent to some penitentiary for a sufficiently long term to learn a useful trade before his enlargement. While this is what Lieutenant Wilcox's crime should give him, we have none but the kindest feelings of sympathy for his honest relatives in the disgrace his criminal acts have brought them.

The Root of All Evil.

The Chicago Herald claims that if the word "boodle" gains a much wider currency it will have to go into the dictionary. The Herald thinks it might be treated by the lexicographers in this way: Boodie, (noun). 1. The stuff which corrupt politicians seek, accept, or use as a circulating medium, 2. Anything of value which may be employed for the bribery of public officers or for other questionable purposes. 3, The divvy.

Boodler, (noun). 1. Any person who gives or receives boodle. 2. A criminal, Boodling, (verb). 1. The act of offering or ccepting boodle. 2. Conspiracy against pubic interests in behalf of private persons.

There is no particular use for lexicographers to use this word so late in the season. Yet if they do, and should need further knowledge on the subject, several members of the late legislative judiciary committee could impart information that would cause the father of boodlers, Henry B. Payne, to admit that his disciples were wiser than he. Further search would no doubt reveal the fact that conductors of Lincoln oil rooms were adepts in the science of disbursing boodle before the Standard Oil company conceived the idea of lavishing its gold to corrupt and | the next council, is reputed to be a man debauch the representatives of the people. of integrity and first class business ca-Boodle may go in the dictionary, but the boodler should go to the penitentiary.

The Indians in 1887.

The Indian problem is of perennial interest. It still awaits solution. Professor W. G. Sumner makes a contribution to that end in the current number of The Forum, submitting some very practical suggestions and deductions which are worthy of attention. These, it may be premised, are not in line with the theories of those who take only the philanthropic or the sentimental view of the question. Professor Sumner's habit of thought is to regard the practical side of things. From this point of view he is able only to see that the Indians, in order to be made useful to themselves and not to be a trouble and annoyance to others. must be brought under the influences and requirements of civilization, and not set apart from them in a position of dependence and irresponsibility which keeps alive and active the meanest instincts of their nature, and has its consequences in ignorance, indolence and degradation.

The reservation system is characterized as "anomalous and irrational to an extraordinary degree." It gives the land to Indians who cannot use it, and white men who could use it are not allowed to do so. The Indians will not cultivate the land. A few widely scattered examples may be found of men who have improved a highly productive state of cultivation, but such are cited to prove the rule of negiect. The reports present a weary story of shiftlessness and pauperization. The renting system has conduced to the improvement of the reservations, but in becoming landlords the effects produced by the rations and supplies furnished by the government have been enlarged and intensified. "The Indian," says Protessor Sumner, "is so much like a white man that he will let some one else do the work, if he can get his own living in that way as well as by working himself. A small living which comes in that way is better to him than any living which he could get by working. The reservation system tends, therefore, to make the Indian a landsord of the worst

kind, both in his individual capacity and as a member of his tribe." The endeavor to educate the Indianthat is, to give him some instruction in reading and writing-has not been productive of encouraging results. While he does not condemn the effort, he evidently does not regard it as having the importance that its supporters would claim for it. The policy of inducing Indians to become farmers be thinks may be a mistake. "There is a whole stage of civilization between hunting and agriculture. It seems reasonable that the Indians should be led through this stage, and not lifted over it." The tendency of the indian to take up herding on his own behalf and to engage in freighting are developments which Professor Sumner regards as offering a distinct hope for the Indian, and suggests that "it seems worthy of consideration whether there might not be more wisdom in following these

leadings than in insisting that the Indians

must follow lines of civilisation laid down for them." The test which every other man has to meet whether he is worth having in this world, and whether he can take the responsibility for himself-he thinks the Indian cannot long avoid. To prepare him for that test requires that the way into civilization shall be opened to him and that he shall be encouraged to enter therein. In other words, that the Indian shall be made an individual and worked upon as such.

The Horse Railway and Cable Fran-

chise. In response to the popular demand, as expressed through the BEE, for a definite assurance that the franchise for a cable line sought by the Horse railway company would insure the building of the road within reasonable time, Mr. Guy C. Barton, president of that company, makes a formal statement over his name to which public attention is called. Mr. Barton, on behalf of the company, makes the pledge that active construction of the cable railway will begin within ninety days after the franchise has been granted, and declares it to be the intention of the company to complete at least six miles of cable railway within two years. Mr. Barton calls attention to the fact that the company is obligated by the terms of the ordinance to commence the construction of its cable road this summer. The only open question is the extent of such construction this year or thereafter. While Mr. Barton's official pledge does not constitute a guaranty of the construction of the and, the fact that no person or corporation can have exclusive right of way for street railroad purposes would in itself prevent the holders of the franchise from keeping out competing roads unless they make use of it by building the proposed lines. In other words, if Mr. Barton's company fails to build the cable railway, for which they ask a franchise, within a reasonable time, there is nothing to prevent Omaha granting the same privilege to another company. If, on the other hand, they construct lines through certain streets, there is nothing to hinder the city from voting a franceise to another corporation for the streets which Mr. Barton's company fails to occupy with its tracks. The only danger to be apprehended is that the powerful influence of the corporations which are about to acquire cable road, horse railway and motor railway franchises, will pool and defeat any effort in the future to confer a right of way through any part of the city to any other company.

The Three Ward Councilmen. The citizens of the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth wards are to vote for one ward councilman from their respective wards next Tuesday in addition to the nine councilmen to be elected at large by the voters of the entire city. The BEE can heartily commend each of the republican candidates for ward council-

W. H. Alexander, the candidate in the Seventh ward, is a citizen who enjoys the esteem and confidence of reputable people of all classes. He is the choice of the ward irrespective of party or faction and will, we may confidently predict, make an efficient and faithful municipal legislator.

Albert M. Kitchen, who has been nominated to represent the Eighth ward in pacity. No better man could have been chosen to represent the interests of the property owners of the Eighth ward.

William Kiersted, the republican nominee of the Ninth ward, is one of the most popular young men in Omaha. He bright, active and enterprising. He will not only labor for the best interests of the ward, but of the whole city. While there is nothing certain in this world except death and taxes, Billy Kiersted's election is, we confidently believe, an assured fact.

Other Lands Than Ours.

The Schnaebeles incident continues to be the most interesting and important topic in European affairs. The facts are still in dispute, and the reports coming from Paris and Bertin respecting the views entertained at those capitols are for the most part in conflict. The reassuring statements said to have been received by the French government from its ambassador at Berlin, regarding admissions of Bismarck favorable to the French claims in the case, which amounted to a practical surrender on the part of the German government, are not at all in accord with the semi-official statements of the government organ at Berlin, which announced that it had been fully proved that Schnaebele was arrested on German soil, and also that he was implicated with others in conveying treasonable intelligence to the French. considerable areas and brought them to There has been a very earnest effort made to keep French temper below the boiling point, and thus far with success, but it may not be able to much longer withstand the somewhat irritating effect of the cool and deliberate course of the German government. It is the opinion in some quarters that it is the policy of Bismarck, in connection with this matter, to fret France into doing something that will put her in the position of an aggressor and thus make an excuse for war. The repressive policy of Germany in Alsace-Loraine toward everything French certainly seems to be growing in severity, and there are some other indications that the relations of the two countries are becoming more strained. A well-informed correspondent writing from Paris says he finds it quite impossible to doubt that war will come, and that before very long. He quotes as authority for this opinion Lord Wolseley and Sir Charles Dilke, General Boulanger and M. Clemenceau. Leaving Russian imperial policy and Austrian domestic affairs on one side, as practically incomprehensi-ble, the simplest and most matural way in which war can come will be that France and Germany will steadily increase their armaments until the strain becomes too great for one of them to bear. This one will undoubtedly be first Germany, and if at that time Prince Bismarck is in power, the probability seems to be that he would cut the knot by making some demand for explanation of the diplomatic action of France, which the latter would reject, and the recriminations which would follow would crystalize into a casus belli. If not in this way, then, just as in one of the continental cathedrais, a circle of armed knights

a certain hour of a certain day in the year draw their swords, step down from their marble pedestals and, as tradition has it, solemnly march three times around it. So sword will be drawn on Europe by living hands at a certain hour of a certain day, without any reason that contemporary men can see, and likely enough without any cause that the student of the future will be able to seize. When war does come it can hardly help throwing the whole of Europe into a conflagration, and Englishmen may well be uneasy, as the most thoughtful of them undoubtedly

The discussion of the crimes bill in the British house of commons during the past week has not been characterized by any such startling episodes as those which marked the proceedings of the previous week. The controversy, however, has been by no means dull or without features of interest, and it is quite certain that the opponents of the measure have not lost ground. On the other hand, the coalition supporting the bill is still safely strong enough to defeat obstructive motions. One made on Thursday was rejected, and a motion that the house go into committee on the bill was adopted. In this position the measure will encounter a mass of amendments. Already nearly three hundred have been noticed, and it is impossible to say how far this sort of warfare against the measure way, or will be permitted to extend. It is more than likely that upon some of these amendments divisions will take place in the coalition ranks, and the liberals are basing a good deal of hope upon the possible breach. It is not at all improbable that some of these who are in the coalition and pledged to remain while the bill is in its present stage, will very gladly accept a plausible opportunity to throw off their allegiance, and when disintegration begins there is no telling where it would stop. Mr. Gladstone is still bearing the brunt of the great battle, and in this, as in the exposure of the financial fallacies of Mr. Goschen, still maintains his position as the greatest among English leaders and the first among contemporary British statesmen.

The cities of Strasburg and Metz, which the Schnaebeles incident has brought more largely than usual into public attention, represent the extremes of German and French feeling in Alsace-Lorraine. Metz is practically a French city, in spite of its enormous German garrison. Strausburg, on the other hand, in spite of its French population, is as thoroughly German. The French and the Germans there have a few more dealings than had the Jews and the Samaritans; they have their separate newspapers, their separate pleasure resorts, even their separate cafes, and it is a rare thing to hear a conversation in French in a German cafe, or in German in a French cafe. And there are no signs that this feeling is abatingrather the contrary. Strasburg has its regular German student life, with its corps, its gaudy little caps and its students' haunts. Most of its places of amusement, like the famous Rheinlust, are absolutely German and are crammed with soldiers. The war feeling is universal there, and all talk, says a correspondent, about the cession by Prince Bismarck to France of certain parts of Alsace and Lorraine, seems absurd when one thinks of Strasburg life.

It appears that a woman is at the bottom of the British quarrel with the republic of Hayti. It seems that in 1870 an English widow named Maunders got a concession from the Haytian government, permitting her to exploit the valuable forests of a small Island called Tortoise island in return for a fixed rent, She exploited the forests successfully enough, but she never paid her rent, and was accordingly sued for it before the Haytian courts, and her concession withdrawn. She thereupon fled to Jamaica, and claimed damages through her own government to the amount of \$710,000, and the British minister backed up her claim, and, it is said has even threatened to seize the island as security. The Haytiens produced a provision of the Maunders contract that in case of dispute recourse should be had to arbitration, and on this proposed to refer the matter to the French Court of Cassation. On this offer being declined they offered to leave it to President Grevy. but Mrs. Maunders rejected this also. The negotiations have thus far been in the hands of the minister, Mr. Clement Hill, but it is not believed that the home government will support his pretentions to the full extent. It would be a monstrous violation of international usage to give Widow Maunders the use of the British navy to enable her to resist the decree of the courts of a friendly, even if msignifi-

caut, power. Missionary work in Africa does not receive much encouragement from the report recently made by Dr. Oscar Lenz, who made a prolonged tour of that land in behalf of the king of Belgium. Dr. Lenz renders full justice to the good intentions of the missionaries and to the motives which impel the Scottish and London societies to send them out, but he asserts that they waste large sums of money for very small results. Negroes who are taught by them to read and write mostly become unfit for any manual occupation. They comider themselves as good as the white man, think it undigni-fied to toil, and when not engaged in holding large and notsy prayer-meetings, at which every man wants to take his turn at preaching, they roam about begging and take it very ill if they cannot live altogether on doles from their white fellow christians. The European facto-ries have learned to beware of these men and will not give them employment. So most of them end of relapsing into barbarism and vagabondage, their last state being worse than their first, as the renegade native convert almost always becomes a criminal.

The obstinate course of Lord Lans-downe with his Irish tenants who are represented to be men above the average in ability and intelligence, is thought to be in no small part due to the influence of his family connections. His brother-in-law, Lord Joseph Hamilton, is a member of the tory cabinet. Another brotherin-law, the Duke of Abercorn, is the the head of the Irish Landlord union. These facts explain much. It is curious, however, that Landowne's brother, Lord guards the tomb of the dead hero, and at | Edmund Fitz Maurice, is an enthusiastic

Gladstonian, and is just now writing a book on Ireland which is intended to justify home rule and to vindicate the course of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. There are 120 school teachers in Brown

county. Chadron citizens are fishing for a great mill to put by a dam site near by.

A large fund has been raised for the erection of a Catholic church in Long Pine.

Two saloons and two drug stores have been licensed to sprinkle the dust in Ewing. The platform of the new depot in Columbus has been appropriately named "Firtation Walk."

Nighteap socials successfully brought quarters and dimes from the pockets of the penurious in Ponca.

The Enterprise is doing sentinel duty at Battle Creek, Madison county. D. W. Bryan supplies the ammunition. Fairbury proposes to extract \$500 a year from every saloon as an occupation tax, in addition to a license of \$500.

Ex-Senator Dolan, of Indianola, is temporarily afoot, thieves having robbed him of a phæton and sorrel-mounted har-

A company has been formed to improve and develop the seven springs near Long Pine and boost the town as a health re-Nebraska pays out \$450,000 a year to foreign insurance companies. Less than one-fifth of this sum comes back in

Sheridan county is waking up in a flutter of excitement again over the near approach of the Akin damage suit against the mobbers, the trial of which occurs in

the district court next month. Tens of thousands of trees are being planted this year in Sheridan county to break the dull monotony of the rolling prairie and furnish grateful shade and valuable fuel to the sturdy homesteader.

The St. Paul & Omaha shops in Sioux City are fitting up a train of cars to be used in the filling of the company's yards at Omaha. Instead of the usual middle rail for steam shovel unloading there is a side guide, and the dirt is all to be unloaded on the side of the car.

Plattsmouth has perfected a programme for the formal celebration of the completion of the city waterworks, next Thursday. Speeches, songs and a parade will open the ceremonies, followed by a hose team race for a purse of \$50, a test of the waterworks, and a firemen's ball at the opera house.

Iowa Items. Cedar Falls shipped 800 carloads of manufactures and other products last

The veterinary experts at Des Moines are trying to stamp out glanders among the horses of that city.

The unfortunate lows tramp is uniformally running against a chain gang these fine sanıtary work days. The oldest federal judge, in point of service, in this country is J. M. Love, of Keokuk, who was appointed by Pierce in

James Kelly and Ester Welsh, aged respectively seventy and sixty years, were granted a marriage license to wed at

Des Moines. The philosopher of the Sioux City Tribune endeavors to prove, by a combi-nation of words, that dust is one of nature's greatest curatives and that rheumatism and indigestion vanish at the sight of it. The town is generous to a fault, however, and is willing to share its jewels with cramped and crippled humanity. It is in the air at all hours and seasons and can be taken in chunks or clouds as the unfortunate may elect. Governor Larrabee recently declared that prohibition had worked a wonderful improvement in the moral and material condition of the people. The official compilation of criminal returns for 886-7, made to the secretary of state, tell a different story. In the entire state last year the number of convictions all told

was 1,339-this year it is 1,645. Last year the number sent to county jails was 139, this year it is 188. The total amount of fines imposed by the district court last year was \$75,581.43,—this year it is \$117,-624.40. Total expenses on account of criminal prosecutions (including district attorney's fees) last year \$439,582.09; this year \$452,673.18.

Dakota.

Last season's polatoes have gone up to 10 cents a pound in the retail market of Deadwood.

An honest farmer was parading the streets of Deadwood last Monday asking \$140 for a load of hay. In Brule county wheat is generally all

sown and nicely up. Oats are nearly all sown, and some fields show very green. Moody county farmers say that no more favorable auspices for an abundant crop have occurred for years. Nearly if not all the seeding of small grain has been done.

In the vicinity of Blount are three gas wells, two of which are used by their owners for heating and lighting pur-poses. Natural gas in Hughes and Sully counties is reported in bountiful quanti-

Building operations at the Jamestown insane asylum will begin early in May The plans include two full ward build ings, which will make four when completed, a large engine room and coal house, a kitchen and an amusement hall and chapel to cost \$8. Construction to the amount of \$153,000 will engage the attention of the trustees this season.

Black Hills farmers have sown ex-tensively this spring. It is thought by some that the area under cultivation will be three times that of last year. The farmers who last year did barely enough work to prove up on have this year plowed and planted with the intention of raising a crop on which to make a profit. A more favorable spring could scarcely have been made to order, the abundant fall of water has replenished the earth with moisture exhausted by last year's drouth, springs are renewed, creeks full, and all indications point to the largest crop ever harvested in this country, a sure sign of prosperity for all.

The Irish League. The Irish National Land League will meet in Cunningham hall Sunday next, May 1,at 3 p. m. Now is the time for all lovers of liberty to come forward and show by their presence that they sympathize with the liberty-loying Irish, who are bat-

Captured a Daylight Robber. Sitas Robinson effected a bold robbery at noon yesterday. He smashed in a show case of a restaurant on Capitol avenue near Twelfth street, and grabbed the money inside—\$5.85. He then ran toward the river and escaped for the time. Officer Ormsby, however, obtained his description and cleverly captured him at the depot as he was about to get on a train for Council Bluffs.

tling for independence against the most relentless tyranny suffered by any people.

STEPHEN J. BRODERICK, Sec.

Painting the Viaduct. Yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, Mr. House, chairman of the board of public works, opened the bid of Stephens & Rogner for the painting of the viaduct on Sixteenth street, the amount being \$3,493.60.
This being the only bid presented, the board, Messrs. Scholl and Voss being present, postponed action on it until this

"KIRMESS OF ALL NATIONS,"

Boston's New and Novel Form of Public Entertainment.

SARAH HOWE IN YANKEEDOM.

Cutting Tunnels Under The Common-Boston Shocked by Rid-Idle - Fawcett Criticism-Woman's Good Work.

Boston, April 19 .- [Correspondence of the BEE.]-Of the many interesting affairs that have taken place in Mechanics hall this season, none have attracted more general attention among all classes of people than the "Kirmess of All Nations," which was held there on Thursday and Friday of last week in the interest of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. "Have you been to the Kirmess?" is asked by everybody, and the answer is universally in the affirmative. The word "kirmess" or "kirchmesse"

is of German origin and meant originally church-ale. Later fit scame to mean a church festival or country fair, and it is now Americanized into meaning almost any sort of public entertainment for charitable or religious purposes. The Boston Kirmess was a kind of

miniature world's fair. It consisted mainly of dances, which exhibited the different costumes of various nations, and of market places, well supplied with the products of the countries which they represented. Adding greatly to the interest of these novel scenes were the pretty maids and comely youths, and Boston is full of both, who took part.

One of the most interesting features of the affair was that the ladies and gentlemen in charge of the various departments were the dress, spoke the lan-guage, and exemplified the CUSTOMS OF THE PEOPLE

which they represented.

The first thing that attracted my attention on entering the hall was the farm yard scene, the central figure of which was a fine looking specimen of the genus cow. This animal seemed to be perfectly at peace with the world and thoroughly contented with her lot. I don't blame her. Who wouldn't be contented to be surrounded by such a happy scene, to be looked at and admired by thousands, and to be fed and tondled by three such blooming young dairy maids as had charge of the cheese, butter and egg department in the interior of the barn? "Bossy" was evidently the pet of the family, for a crumpled bow of blue ribbon, on on each horn, and several other little things which I won't take time to mention, gave ample evidence of a "spoiled" cow. The other inhabitants of the barnyard were two families of fine poultry, an English mastiff and a young St. Bernard dog. The last two were probably the remains of the dog show of the week before.

Beyond the barn came the wonderful well, attended by two appropriately attired Rebeccas. This well was a marvel in that by some magic spell it gave forth VARIETY OF COOL DRINKS

(strictly temperance of course). Next to this was a Hungarian Gypsy tent, surrounded with green forest verdure, with a faggot fire and a steaming iron kettle beside it. After the huge creaking wind-mill was the the neat little Dutch house, with a tempting array of adiples and with a tempting array of edibles and charming Dutch girls.

The sweet strains of a rollicking fan-dango attracted me to the Spanish booth,

where tables were loaded with fine olives, guava jelly, cocoa and cigarettes. The costumes and mandolin playing of the Spanish gentlemen were both striking. "Thou shalt revere the Mikado and motto of the Japanese boots. Any one-thoroughly tired of the renowned prede-cessor of Ruddygore, would naturally walk half a mile to get away from a place with such a motto, so we deliber-ately walked around it. My companion suggested that for a motto, "Yum-Yum-half a motto, "Yum-Yummotto of the Japanese booth. Any one

suggested that for a motto, "Yum-Yum was sick and had to take Ko-Ko," would have been more to the point.

After the Flower booth came the French booth, alive with black bodiced "mesdamviselles" with white caps, who presented an extremely picturesque ap-pearance and spoke good French.

The Italian booth was attractive with

fruits, wines, macaroni, spaghetti, etc. The costumes of the veiled ladies and Turkish gentlemer in the oriental de-partment were costly, and beautiful al-most beyond description, and the apartment was fragrant with the rich perfum of ottar of roses.

The Swiss village was very attractive with its dairy products and genuine imported mosaics. The refreshment tables of the German

department were well patronized by German speaking people. THE KIRMESS POSTOFFICE

was quite a cosmopolitan affair, with mails addressed in many languages.

The entertainment of the evening, which was by all means the best feature of the Kirmess, began with a tableau and grand procession of all the dancers, who numbered over 300 young ladies and grantlemen. ladies and gentlemen. I cannot describe all the dances, but the

following list will give some idea of what they were: The minuet of the court of they were: The minuet of the court of Louis XIV., the Dutch dance, the tennis dance, composed expressly for the occa-sion, the Spanish and Swedish dances, the latter to the music of the "Swedish Wed-ding March," the Tyrolean mountaineers dance, the Russian dance and the Hunga-rian gypsy dance. All the difficult ma-nœuvers of these dances were correctly nœuvers of these dances were correctly and gracefully performed under the direction of Mr. Karl Marwig, of New York, who has been dtilling the dancers for the past six weeks. After this part of the entertainment there was "dancing on the green" which lasted until 1 o'clock. Among the notable at the Kirmess were Governor Ames and staff and Mayor and Mrs. O'Brien. The genial governor is said to have perpetrated the following which has been mistaken for a pun. "I am to be Kirmess-erated," he said on being driven up stairs to a prominent seat in the balcony.

It's the same old story. People are still fond of being swindled even in these days of daily press exposures. But its the women this time and I suppose they are to be excused on account of their inexperience and proverbial credulity and Boston is the scene of it. Old, Puritan Boston seat of woman's rights, woman's suffrage, woman's dress-reform, and the rage, woman's dress-teading, woman's educational union.

woman's educational union.

"I see through it all now," I heard a women say the other day, "and I'll never deposit my little all again, unless I know with whom I am dealing!" The speaker was one of the many women who had loaned money to the "Ladies Deposit Bank," run by the now famous Mrs. Sarah E. Howe of this city. The scheme was plausible enough. The Ladies Deposit was a woman, and no one but women could deposit. Mrs. Howe first started her bank about nine years ago, offering to pay the enormous amount of 8 per cent. per month on deposits, in-8 per cent. per month on deposits, erest being payable three months in ad-

On the strength of this she soon had deposits amounting to \$600,000. Her deceit was soon discovered and sine was sent to the house of correction for three

years. Even during her imprisonment she was laying plans for re-embarkation in the banking business at the expiration of her time. Sure enough, on getting out of prison she re-established her bank and issued circulars which read as fol-

REGULATION: Seven dollars interest on one hundred a month, three months in advance.

MRS. HOWE, Agent.

Even the expose of 1878 was not a sufficient warning, and many hard working women have been foolish enough to make deposits with the fair deceiver.

Mrs. Howe is nowhere to be found, and she is said to have taken \$50,000 with her. There will now probably be as much excitement in the United States colony in Canada, as there was in Mark Twain's mining camp when the miners flocked "in crowds to catch a glimpse of that rare and blessed spectacle—a woman!"

I wonder if you have heard of that spicy little bout between Messrs. Riddle and Fawcet and the Boston critics. Here it is: Mr. Fawcet writes a play, "The Earl." Mr. Riddle plays it. Boston critics say the whole thing is no good. Mr. Fawcet says "You're another." Mr. Riddle says

BOSTON HAS BIG FEET.
That's the whole story, and Boston being a little bigger than the Riddle-Fawcet combination, the latter will probably come out at the little end of the horn. At any rate it is a cold day when candidates for public favor shall dictate to a dis-criminating public how their efforts shall be received. Mr. Riddle declares that he will never appear in Boston again. Methinks I hear a rumbling sound in the direction of Beacon hill. Behold! The gilded dome heaves and trembles, and I ear a mighty groan within which says 'Amen!"

We are going to have some interesting times before Boston catches up with some of our new western cities in the matter of city passenger transportation: ern Boston wants to get around a little faster, and proposes to put tunnels under the common. Ancient Boston says "Don't! It will spoil those fine old trees." The question remains unsettled. FRANZ SEPEL.

JOE BLACKBURN SAID "RATS." Why the Courtly Senator and the Handsome Widow Laughed. Letter in Chicago Herald: One of the

handsomest women who haunt the capi-tol is a tall and magnificently formed widow, who is the agent of a prominent book concern. She has lustrous brown hair and splendid eyes, and many and many a member of congress has wilted under their expressive glances. She solicits subscriptions, and, it is understood, is the most successful of all the vast army of book agents who previously the comof book agents who prey upon the com-munity. If there is one thing above another that will interest gallant Senator Blackburn it is a handsome woman. The widow by some means ascertained that the courtly Kentuckian was somewhat susceptible, and so went up to the senate chamber and sent in her card. Several of the senator's associates learned that "General Joe" was about to receive a call, and they made up their minds to play a practical joke at his expense. They enlisted the services of a messenger, and substituted for the widow's card one bearing the name, "Mrs. Wratz." Blackburn came out into the ante-room, and when he country sight of the beautiful widow his caught sight of the beautiful widow face was wreathed in smiles and his breast swelled out like a pouter pigeon. Advancing in his most fascinating man-ner, he extended his hand and said with great cordiality: "I am very glad to meet you, Mrs. Wratz." The widow's eyes snapped as she replied sharp-ly: "Senator Blackburn, I am astounded. I came here to see you on a matter of business. You are the first member of congress who has ever said 'rats' to me." The senator looked confused for a moment, and then he drew out the card which the practical jokers had prepared, and said: sure there must be some mistake; the name reads W-r-a-t-z." The widow looked at the card and then they both laughed. A few moments later the widow put down the senator's name for two copies of her book. Then they shook hands and the widow went to look for a fresh victim.

A Growl From a Grumbler. OMAHA, April 26, 1887 .- To the Editor of the BEE: As the BEE is the only resource of the oppressed of this booming, boastful and carelessly governed city, I take the liberty of drawing its attention to a device placed by the telephone company for the evident purpose of gouging out the eye of any unhappy, belated traveler who should pass it in the dark. The device I speak of is in the shape of a spike projecting from one of the company's poles on Cuming near Saunders street. As I was passing the spot a few evenings ago, a citizen was trying to induce the intelligent (?) policeman on that beat to have it removed, but the policeman with the wisdom of a second Verges said: "No, the company, and the city also, for that matter, will be responsible, so I will let it be."

Such damage would be great consola-tion to the poor feilow who may happen to have his eyes destroyed, and equally so to the taxpayers of the city when they will be compelled to go down into their pockets and pay out, perhaps, thousands of dollars by way of such damages to suit gougee. Yours Trustfully, A GRUMBLER.

L O. O. F.

There will be a special meeting of Ruth Rebekah lodge Saturday evening, April 80. All members are earnestly requested to be present. Business of importance. By order of the noble grand. SADIE W. WRIGHT, Secretary.

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