THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION : Morniag Edition) including Sunday

E. One Year

Six Months

Chree Months

Combia Sweday Bee, mailed to any

ONABIA OPPICE, NO. 914 AND 916 FARNAM STREET. FEW YORK OPPICE, ROOM SE, TRIBUNE BUILDING WASHINGTON OPPICE, NO. 518 FOURTEENTR STREET

All communications relating to news and edi-torial matter should be addressed to the Edi-TOR OF THE BEE. BUSINESS LETTERS! All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The BER PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company,

CORRESPONDENCE:

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. Bate of Nebraska. S. S. County of Dourlas. S. S. Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending August 5, 1887, was as follows:

 Saturday, July 30.
 14,900

 Sunday, July 31.
 14,200

 Monday, August 1.
 14,500

 Tuesday, August 2.
 13,89a

 Wednesday, August 3.
 13,89a

 Thursday, August 4.
 13,885

 Friday, August 5.
 14,000

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of August, A. D. 1887.

[SEAL.] Notary Public.

[SEAL.] Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, | Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, | Sounds | So

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st SEAL N. P. FEIL Notary Public.

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Advertisements.

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Honey for the Ladies—Religious—Educational—Some Matrimonial Stories—Conmubialities—Advertisements,

THE Kansas City base ball club, it is true, can play a little ball. They could do better were they not so possessed of the Kansas City spirit of hog.

Some of our able local contemporaries are very much wrought up regarding the question of "associate editor." From a careful review of the columns of the able journals discussing this very important subject, it would appear that both the editor and the associate perform their duties with a scond shovel.

FARMER HALLOWAY, the owner and captain of the craft Manawa, which by courtesy was termed a steam boat, admitted yesterday before the coroner's jury that he knew nothing about steam navigation, but had a fair knowledge of the science of baling hay. Mr. Halloway should apply for a captaincy in the American navy.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN has published the first of a series of letters called "Canadian Rights." in the United Ireland. In these he will detail his experiences in his recent crusade against the governor general of the dominion. Mr. O'Brien first won fame as a racy correspondent, and he will no doubt pen an entertaining chapter in the story of the contest for home rule.

THE sugar industry of Louisana is declining. A New Orleans paper, reviewing the business of sugar-raising for the past five years, admits that it has been steadily diminishing, and that the sugar crop is barely half what it was at the highest point. As Louisiana sugar is protected against foreign competition by a duty of 75 per cent, the facts reported by the New Orleans paper conclusively show that in this case tariff protection has not proved to be a stimulant to de-

San Francisco takes the first rank as a divorce centre. According to the Call of that city, it is doubtful if so large a proportion of marriages prove failures in any other part of the world. That fournal says that in San Francisco in 1886-87, there were 430 judgments rendered granting divorces, which is 49 above the average for the past five years. As there were 2,977 licenses issued it may be said roughly that there was one marriage dissolved for every seven that were contracted. This is about the average for the past five years.

WASHINGTON will have next month the most important gathering of medical men ever brought together on this continent. This will be the international medical congress, composed of the most eminent surgeons and physicians of all nations, of which the session in Washington will be the ninth. These gatherings, which have year by year increased in importance until now they have enlisted the active co-operation of leading medical scientists the world over, are usually held in the capital city of the selected country. It is expected that the attendance at the coming congress will number five hundred, and among those who will be sent as the representatives of European governments are a number who enjoy world-wide fame. A considerable part of the proceedings will be in the French language, and the congress will sit in sections, so to speak, there being of course no hall large enough to accommodate the entire body. The sesnon will last a week.

Give the Boys a Chance. the character of the crime for which the What shall be done with the boys is an boodlers were tried. This is the sort of extremely important question alike to treatment usually accorded to juries that parents, society and the boys themselves, come short of public expectation, and it and becomes graver and more urgent will doubtless not be omitted in this

every year. Nearly half of the last au-

nual report of the bureau of statistics of

labor of the state of New York is devoted

to boy and girl labor. The apparent ob-

ject of the commissioner was to show

that the widesproad employment of this

kind of labor is an obstruction and a

bindrance to the material progress of the

country, and in a measure at least to

justify the anti-apprentice policy

quite general among workingmen. He explains that he was led to

examine this subject by the fact

that mechanics and artisans are moved

to put restrictions on apprentices by the

fear that if they do not limit the number

of boys at trades they will soon be com-

pelled to work at lower wages or per-

haps be thrown out of work altogether.

The inquiries and investigations of the

commissioner resulted in bringing to-

gether a large array of statistics which

show that boy labor is always in large

supply and that there is also much of the

time a good demand for it. The natural

conclusion is that in many branches of

employment this labor is brought into

competition with adult labor to the dis-

advantage of the latter, and this ap-

pears to be borne out by the great

number of advertisements for situations

regularly appearing in the newspapers,

in which nearly all departments of in-

dustry are represented. While the New

York commissioner makes plain his hos-

tility to the promiseuous employment of

boy and girl labor and his partial sym-

pathy at least with the restrictive policy

regarding apprentices, he is still forced

to make the following admission: "We

may as well look the fact square in the

face that there is a rising generation, and

that it cannot be allowed to grow up

without industry and self-sustaining

This pointedly presents the situation so

that the least intelligent can comprehend

a duty to maintain them as boys, but to

permit them to acquire the practical

knowledge and ability necessary to their

self-maintenance when they grow to be

men, and to enable them to provide for the

boys who will fall to their care. We

should not act upon the selfish and nar-

row principle that each generation must

take care of itself, for we can only repay

what we ourselves owe to the past

by making just and generous pro-

visions for enabling those who suc-

ceed us to secure whatever advantages

their ability and labor shall entitle them

to. It is the unfortunate tendency of

the youth of this generation to

avoid mechanical occupations, so

that instead of putting obstructions in

though the service be more exacting in

other respects and less profitable. The

professions are full to overflowing, with

thousands engaged in them who can

never hope to rise above mediocrity, and

scores of schools and colleges are adding

to the number every year. The American

youth has learned to regard manual

labor as unworthy of him, view

for which the folly and pride of parents

are largely and perhaps primarily re-

sponsible, and it is getting to be more

and more the fact that this country must

depend for its skilled labor upon foreign-

ers. If the prevailing tendency is per-

mitted to go on unchecked it must inev-

itably happen in time that the great ma-

jornty of native-born Americans will be

lawyers, doctors, clerks and salesmen,

while the vast mechanical industries will

be operated by artisans from other lands.

Such a prospect is not one to be looked

upou with complacency, whether re-

garded from the material or patriotic

standpoint, or both, for the skill

and muscle that manage the in-

dustrial power of the nation will most

surely control it financially and politi-

A movement has recently been started

by two organizations, the master

plumbers and master painters. Which

have held conventions in Chicago and

New York, with the object of restoring

the apprentice system to what they re-

gard as a fair and just basis. The view

of the matter taken by the master paint-

ers was expressed in a resolution, unani-

mously adopted, asserting it to be the

duty of each master painter to have as

many apprentices as the state of his

business would warrant. The reso-

lution contained a further provision

that an apprentice who served his full

term and proved himself proficient should

be given a certificate setting forth his

capabilities. There was manifested a

unanimous determination on the part of

the members to return to the old system.

A similar spirit was shown in the con-

vention of master plumbers. The results

of the movement will be regarded with a

great deal of interest. That it will en-

counter a vigorous opposition is to be ex-

pected, but if pursued judiciously, with a

just regard for all interests and not

solely with reference to advantages to

be derived by the employers, it is

more than likely to be successful. A

restoration of the old system in its en-

tirety is probably out of the question, and

is perhaps not to be desired. But it is

possible to establish a fair basis on which

all parties in interest can meet without

disadvantage to either, but rather to the

benefit of all. The selfishness of one

party or the other will be the chief obsta-

cle to reaching such a basis. It is clear,

however, that something must be done

The Fate of the Boodlers.

The penalties awarded the Chicago

boodlers by the jury are said to have

greatly surprised and disappointed the

prosecution, as doubtless they also did a

very large majority of the public. It is

to be expected that the twelve citizens

who endured the hardships of the jury

box during the hottest weather Chicago

had known in a dozen years, patiently

listening to the wrangling of the law-

yers and unflinchingly taking the pelt-

ings of the closing arguments, with

other privations such as only a juryman

knows, all for a consideration not much

above the wages of a day laborer,

will now have to suffer the

ordeal ot being ruthlessly impaled on

numerous editorial pens and held up to

public scorn and ridicule as men un-

worthy to have been entrusted with the

sacred duty of administering justice, or

to give the boys a chance.

cally.

it. The boys are here, and it is not only

case. We are disposed to think, however, that the jury reached its conclusions conscientiously, and with careful and in the main just discrimination. Every one of the conspirators had the stain of guilt fixed upon him, but it ought not to be surprising to any one who followed the evidence that there should have been a difference made as to degrees of guilt in order to justly apportion the penalties. The law contemplates this and presumes that there are grades of conspiracy to defraud, the most aggravated form of which it makes punishable with imprisonment of only three years and a fine of \$1,000. Differences among jurymen are often adjusted by compromise where there is a chance of compromise, and this doubtless explains why no one of the boodlers received the full penalty. That the penalties are lighter than they should be is the fault of the law, which should have prescribed a three years' term of imprisonment as the minimum instead of the maximum punishment, with the addition of a much larger fine. The boodler can

hardly be dealt with too severely. The conviction of the Chicago conspirators ought to serve as a wholesome warning. There are men elsewhere whose official garments are as badly soiled as those of the Cook county boodlers who should wisely determine to at once mend their ways, lest at an unexpected moment the lightning bolt descend on them. The popular demand everywhere is that the boodlers shall be hunted down and punished, and those who persits in conspiring against the public for their personal gain are certain to be overtaken sooner or later and brought to an accounting. Varnell, Van Pelt, McCarthy, and the rest of the Chicago conspirators have their autitypes in nearly every considerable city in the country, and some of them are pretty certain to reach a similar fate.

The Value of College Education. The newly-fledged college graduate has now been fluttering about the country for about a month. The old question as to the value of a college education in the actual affairs of the world will begin to assume a personal interest for him. He has hitherto treated it lightly, called it an old "chestnut" with the complacency of youthful inexperience, and considered it too absurd for serious consideration. That anyone should doubt the efficacy of a college education, only showed to him that there is still much ignorance in the world which it will be his task, perhaps, to dispel.

the way of the boys of to-day learning But during the past months his eyes trades they need to be encouraged to do have begun to open in some astonishment. so. There is a great excess of young men He has run against snags that jarred his in all of the large cities who are willing brains into an unwonted train of to be clerks, salesmen, or anything else thought. that does not involve manual labor, even

The value of a college education to any man must depend almost altogether upon his character and the calling he means to pursue; upon the object he has in life. If this is mainly to make a living, to take a definite place in the business enterprises or the political evolutions that surround his daily life, the education he may have acquired in college will be of no material benefit to him. On the other hand, if he has the capacity to become a prominent figure in affairs either national or local, a college education, every kind of education will aid him. Many sneer at a college learning on general principles, but this is no wiser than to form unreasonable expectations or make unreasonable claims because of college training. Lincoln might perhaps have been stronger than he was in some respects had his earlier advantages been better. There was nothing to indicate that Clay was weakened because he was a college man.

The main thing is the character that dominates a man. It is well known that you cannot make a wise man of a tool by shooting him through a college institution from a financial catapult. The strong nature will force its way forward to recognition and a definite place in life be it through college or through the rude surroundings of a pioneer life. A college education will aid such a nature.

The instruction and experience a man gains at our educational institutions are not calculated in these times to aid him to an immediate hold upon the active affairs of life. The time seems even to have come when the possession of a college sheepskin is a detriment to him. It has been proved that the graduate must go through a course of special training to be fit for any special position, just as any one else must. Hence his expectation to step right into the prominent places at once is treated with contempt. It is a sign of the times when advertisements appear announcing that the college graduate need not apply.

The fact is that American coilege edu cation leaves a man, in most cases, half educated but wholly disqualified for trappling with the stern problems of existence. But perhaps our institutions of learning, and those who attend them, are not wholly to blame for this. The tendency of the times is to look upon life as an affair for which we are in no way responsible, which in reality is not worth the exertions required to maintain it, and which it is well to pass through as easily as possible. Our ancestors looked upon existence here on earth as a matter of supreme importance. Whatever exists seemed to them fixed by the decrees of heaven. A man born in the humbler ranks of life considered himself placed there by the ruler of the universe and he accepted the toil, the privations of his life, as an allotment to him from all eternity, from which he had no business to try to scape. Life was real, earnest, of infinite

importance. The sentiment now is that life is not worth hving. Let us get rich as soon as we can, by any means, and pass through it as comfortably as possible. So none now becomes an apprentice, or takes years of pains to make himself qualified for the calling he wishes to follow. The world is full of young men hunting about for a "soft snap," and existence has become a universal scramble, without dignity, repose or comfort.

In this scramble college education is of little avail as a means to attain most of the ends of life. In itself, as a source of intellectual enjoyment or satisfaction, it has its value and in some situations it is indispensible, but in summing up the as fellows incapable of understanding question it must be admitted that a col-

ege education at the present day affords little aid in making a living and little thme is left to enjoy it as an accomplishment.

A convention which is likely to create some commotion in Catholic circles has been called to meet in Chicago on the 6th of September. It is to be a convention of German Catholics, and the object is stated to be to consider the differences existing between the German and Irish Catholics. The complaint of the former appears to be that they do not get equal recognition, and they desire to enforce their claim by demonstrating the strength of the German Catholics in the United States, who are said to number about two millions. The favor shown to Irishmen in their appointment to distinguished positions in the church in this country seems to be a chief cause of complaint on the part of the Germans, but there are other causes of displeasure which they think justify them in calling the convention. The feeling that prevails was expressed by a German priest, who after reviewing the causes of complaint, said: "I tell you these things must be remedied, or you may count the next generation of Germans out of the Catholic church. We have already borne enough of this odious elimination from the considerations of the church authorities, and the time is now ripe for an energetic and persistent endeavor to right our wrongs. Rome will be called on to apply the proper remedies, and if she fails to act then I dread to think what will become of our German people in this country." There would seem to be in this matter the conditions and the spirit for serious conflict.

Ir the bullet headed editors of Kansas City will devote more space to mortgages and unpaid judgments in their courts, and refrain from misrepresenting the commercial prosperity of Omaha, they will supply a long-felt want and at the same time show a disposition to deal fairly with their readers. Omaha is not jealous because Kansas City presented to the president a "plush covered" invitation to help out the boom. Omaha did not have to send an invitation to Mr. Cleveland. As much as one year ago the president and his charming wife said they were coming to Omaha this fall. It is only the obscure, and unknown villages that find it necessary to solicit subscriptions with which to pay for a gilt-edged invitation to induce the president of the United States to come within their boundaries. Upon this question, as upon all others, this growing metropolis is able to take care of itself, and in doing so it sacrifices none of its dignity. President Cleveland is glad to come here, without being coaxed and the people of Omaha will be equally glad to welcome him.

In our special cable dispatches this morning will be found an interesting though, somewhat sensational plan as alleged to have been conceived by Bismarck for the acquisition of Holland by Germany. The capturing of Holland by the Dutch is familiar to almost every school child; but that Germany has now set its eagle eye in that direction may be considered in the nature of news.

POLITICAL POINTS.

"Anything to beat Foraker" is the democratic policy this year in Ohio. The mugwumps are making a faint effort

to be pleased with the civil-service plank of the Ohio republicans. Jefferson Davis says he has no wish to enter public life. That wish will always be re-

spected by the American people. The watchword for the republican party in New York in the coming campaign appears

to be "Harmony and Hope." Ben Butler has fully recovered from the effects of his fall last winter, but his presidential boom is still unable to move.

The Ohio democrats are playing for the same stake as they did in 1885. Boodle is trump, and the same dealer is now running for governor.

The Union Labor candidates ran remarkably well in Kentucky, and the democratic claim that there is room for only two parties in that state seems to have been upset.

General Edward J. Powell, of Delaware, O., the democratic nominee for governor, is a man about forty-five years of age, erect in figure, with bright blue eyes, a red head and very pleasing manner. Chicago Mail: Mr. Sherman is now before

the country as the chosen candidate of his siate, as he is of a mighty army of republicans in other states for the presidency. En tering the race with such an adventure, it will take something more than bluster to prevent his nomination.

Chicago Tribune: John M. Langston, ex-minister to Liberia who is said to have come out in favor of Fitzhugh Lee for vice-presi-dent, is no longer spoken of by the demo-cratic papers as a "nigger." He is the distinguished Prof. Langston now.

A remarkable omission is noticeable in the platform adopted by the democratic convention recently held at Cleveland, O. The civil service reform plank is absent, and not even a crack in the joiners' work is left to show where the pretentious imposter crawled where the pretentious imposter crawled

See That You Become One. Judge,
It is pleasing in this weather to think of the angels. For instance, they needn't wear

any clothes but their wings. Meant for Omaha Councilmen. Toronto Globe. An unclaimed postal card lies in the Bow-

manyille postoffice addressed to "the wicked-

est man in the town." Newspaper Man Described.

The man who works every day in the week is a leading member of the anti-poverty soclety. Industry, sobriety and economy are the only remedies for poverty.

Andrew Carnegie thinks that "public sentiment will come to be that the man who dies rich dies disgraced." As long as he is not disgraced while he lives rich, the man

will not be greatly troubled.

Give the Rich Man a Show.

Better Come to Omaha. A Tucson (Arizona) restaurant advertises o give for dinner, chicken soup, roast mutton, turkey and pig, with mushroom sauce, chicken fricassee, boiled ham, oyster pattles elly rolls, lemon pie, ice-cream and cakes,

Beware of the Tail End of a Boom, It is of the nature of booms that, at their tail end, operators of a sanguine temperament come in who never can understand that there is any top to an upward move-

ment; they fall victims to their hopefulness. College Training Does Count. Pittsburg Dispatch. A student at Vanderbilt university. Tennessee has just beat the world's record in

high kicking, having succeeded in hitting a mark at the unprecedented height of nine

feet, three and one-half inches. And yet

some people believe a college training isn't a help to a young man.

Grammar Not a Specialty.

Some sareastic comment has been caused by the fact that the Missouri delegation that went to Washington recently had a banner on the side of the car chartered for the trip containing the inscription: "The people of containing the inscription: "The people of St. Louis invites the president to visit St. Louis." It should be remembered, however, that Missouri's specialty is not grammar,

Life's Journey. Ella Wheeler Wilcox As we speed out of youth's sunny station The track seems to shine in the light, But it suddenly shoots over chasms Or sinks into tunnels of night.

And the hearts that were brave in the worn-

ing Are filled with repining and fears As they pause at the city of sorrow Or pass thro' the Valley of Tears.

But the road of this perilous journey. The hand of the Master has made; The hand of the Master has made; With all its discomforts and dangers, We need not be sad or afraid.
Paths leading from light into darkness,
Ways plunging from gloom to despair,
Wind out thro' the tunnels of midnight
To fields that are blooming and fair.

The' the rocks and the shadows surround us

Tho' we catch not one gleam of the day
Above us, fair cities are laughing
And dippling white feet in some bay.
And always, eternal, forever.
Down over the hills in the west,
The last final end of our journey.
There lies the Great Station of Rest. 'Tis the Grand Central point of all railways

All roods centre here when they end;
"Tis the final resort of all tourists, All rival lines meet here and blend. All tickets, all mile-books, all passes, If stolen or begged for or bought, On whatever road or division, Will bring you at last to this spot,

If you pause at the City of Trouble
Or wait in the Valley of Tears,
Be patient, the train will move onward
And rush down the track of the years.
Whatever the place is you seek for,
Whatever your aim or your quest,
You shall come at the last with rejoicing
To the beautiful City of Rest,

You shall store all your baggage and worries, You shall feel perfect peace in this realm, You shall sail with old friends on fair waters,
With joy and delight at the helm.
You shall wander in cool, fragrant gardens
With those who have loved you the best,
And the hopes that were lost in life's

You shall find in the City of Rest.

SUNDAY GOSSIP.

FRANK J. RANGE has reason to feel proud of his new building, in which he has placed over \$100,000. It is one of the handsomest structures in the west, and is an ornament to the city. The architecture is both beautiful and striking, and at once commands attention. The interior is elegantly finished, and is supplied with every convenience. There are two passenger elevators, in the same shaft, for the use of the tenants and the public. Every floor and room is well righted and ventilated owing to a spacious rotunda which extends from the ground floor to the top story. The building is completely wired for electric lights and electric cails. The waterworks system in this structure is admirably arranged, while the plumbing is the best and handsomest that could be obtained. The circumstances under which Mr. Ramge erected this building are proof of his public enterprise as well as of his unbounded faith in the future of Omaha. It was largely due to Mr. Ramge's enterprise that Mr. Joseph Sheeley concluded to put up a somewhat similar building on his lot at the northeast corner of Howard and Fifteenth.

The Omaha telephone exchange, now lo-

cated in the top story of the Ramge building,

is claimed by Manager Drake to be the finest and most perfect exchange in othe country. The operating room with its new multiple switch-boards, is equipped for the service of 1,200 subscribers. The capacity can be readily increased to 5,000. Eighteen young ladies are employed as operators. The flew improvements have done away with the continual shouting of "hello," consequently the operating room no longer reminds one of a lunatic asylum. There is no noise or con fusion, and the work of an operator has been made a very pleasant task to what it was under the old "hello" arrangement. Under old system subscribers always did their own calling. This was not convenient with a multiple board as ordinarily operated. The new system has a special clearing-out drop which only signals by the action of a straight or direct current, alternating currents not affecting it. A commutator placed in the subscriber's bell enables him, by pressing a button on the side of the bell while turning the crank, to drop the clearing-out annunciator. Without pressing the button, he cannot, of course, get a signal to the central office. This system enables the operators to work very rapidly while at the same time they can attend to double the number of subscribers. The switch-board is of mahogany and the office is furnished throughout very tastily. At one end of the operating room are a lunch room and other conveniences for the operators. At the opposite end is a large bay window in the corner of the room affording a magnificent view up and down the streets and over the buildings opposite to the valley of the river and the hills beyond. Adjoining the operating room comes first the manager's office, next the stenographer's room, then the general manager's room, and furthe on the book-keeping department, woodwork is of hard pine finished in oil. with ground glass partitions between the various departments. The whole arrangement is exceedingly convenient and compact. Beyond these rooms is a large and well lighted room for directors' meetings. In the basement of the building are the store room, battery room and the linemen's room. There are twenty-nine linemen employed. In the rear of the building is the repair shop, in which the instruments and machinery are repaired, some six or seven nechanics being constantly employed at thi work. The telephone company employs over one hundred persons in Omaha.

In the south end of the third story of Ramge's building is a beautiful hall, about sixty-six feet square, well ventilated and lighted on three sides. The public library board are negotiating for the hall and two other adjoining rooms for the new home of The location is central, the library. access is convenient, and probably no better place could be secured for the li brary until the completion of the city hall, in which permanent library rooms are to be provided. The probability is that the board will rent the rooms in the Ramge building.

FRED NYE is very anxious to find the whereabouts of the soul of David Hoffman. If he will only advertise in the want columns of the BEE, he will no doubt receive an answer to his inquiry.

STANLEY still lives. His obltuaries, which have been read with a good deal of interest, especially by his old Omaha friends, have been filed away for future use.

PAT O. HAWES has been heard from. He is in Kentucky. That accounts for the black eye received by the democrats of that state.

HERE is another pleasant piece of news for Omaha. The West Davenport Furniture company, which established a branch office here some months ago, has found Omaha and its tributary territory to be a splendid field, and it has determined to move its entire plant to this city sometime during this month. The company will purchase grounds and put up a large factory. It employs over a hundred mechanics, and proposes to in-

EATON, the pioneer photographer, who has been out of business for some little time, that his request for permission to visit his

yesterday, after a long ejectment litigation. While he was looking over his fifty thousand negatives, a representative of the BEE asked him whether he had any specimens of the nude art, after the Boston style. Mr. Eaton replied in the negative; he had never taken any such photographs. He was then asked if he had ever had any applications from women to be photographed in the latest Boston style. He answered in the affirmative; he had had hundreds of such requests.

COLONEL FRANK E. MOORES has erected a liberty pole in front of his new residence, from which he daily flies the stars and stripes. Colonel Moores' patriotism is only equalled by his mania for playing with his garden hose and watering his premises. From 9 o'clock till midnight the chances are that he can be found any pleasant evening throwing water. One of his great enjoyments is to throw a stream over his liberty pole. The neighbors say that the pole has begun to sprout in consequence of this constant sprinkling.

ONE of the most romantic and picturesque spots in this part of the west is located just south of the southern city limits, a short distance east of the extension of Ninth street. It is within the limits of the property owned by the South Omaha land syndicate. On either side of the deep canyon are tall and majestic forest trees. The little stream running down the canyon is formed by numerous springs which gush forth from the hillsides. The stream has been dammed up and a lake or reservoir of clear spring water has also been formed. It is from this take that the South Omaha stock yards are supplied with water, the pumping house being located at the lake. Several picnies have been held in this delightful place. and all who have visited the spot have been charmed with its surroundings. The South Omaha land syndicate, at the suggestion of Mr. P. E. Her, proposes to make this canyon and the immediate vicinity into one of the most beautiful parks in the country. Three lakes will be constructed, and the grounds laid out in the most artistic and picturesque manner by a landscape artist who has already been engaged for that purpose. Nothing will be left undone to make this park a most attractive resort.

THE BEE has received a letter from a Hoosier crank, who styles himself king of England and proposes to regulate railway affairs. It is to be hoped that he will carry out his level-headed intentions as expressed

in his letter, which is as follows:

A. D. 1887, Ezra, 37-8-L.—I have decided to reduce the fare on the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads to one cent per mile between Omaha and Sacramento on all through and local rates. Also freight shall be carried at the rate of \$1 per hundred between Omaha, Kansas City and Sacramento. Lam determined that the road built at my average. I am determined that the road built at my expense shall be used for the development of the country through which it runs and not the enrichment of the directors. I am also dethe enrichment of the directors. I am also de-termined that California shall have opportu-nities to market her produce on an even foot-ing with the other states east, which do not grow one-half the fine fruit and vegetables that she does. I shall make the running that she does. I shall make the running time of passenger and freight trains 35 miles

Ezna, United States Heaven. King of England.

Upon the envelope Ezra, king of England, writes this axiom: "The theory that the majority must rule would make hell right and heaven wrong, for you all know that the majority go to the former place."

HON. JOHN W. BOOKWALTER, of Ohio, 18 an extensive land owner in Nebraska. He had intended to go to Europe this summer but owing to the fact that the railroads are pushing through his lands and the country in the vicinity of his large possessions is be ing rapidly settled up, he remained here and cut up his land into farms of 160 acres each, He has leased 125 of these farms on long term leases. The leaseholds vary in price according to location. The farms near the railroad are, of course, more valuable than those remote from the line of transportation. The rentals average about \$200 per year for each tarm. "This is much better," says Mr. Bookwalter, "than farming on a large for several reasons. In the first place, it develops the country and makes the property erty more valuable. In the next place it akes each farmer an eventual settler, who will want to buy the farm that he has been improving and making valuable. Then it is more remunerative."

BY THE BATH-TUB ROUTE. Written for the Sunday Bee by J. F. Riley. The recent escape of McGarigle, in which ne sustained the character of the lightningchange artist, as the theatrical people say transferring himself from the American convict in Chicago to the American freeman in Canada, affords a theme for comment to the average every-day mind, and the theme becomes more puzzling in its solution by the recollection that the king-bee boodlers, from Tweed, of New York, to McGarigle, of Chicago, made their escape while in construc tive, not in actual imprisonment. Complicity on the part of the decamping boodlers' cus todian most be entertained only to be scouted, for in each individual case of boodler flight from constructive imprisonment full investigation has shown the characters of the failers as spotless as the record of Sheriff Matson. Imposition of misplaced confidence on the sheriff's part must be accepted as the verdict exonerating him.

And this verdict is full of grim humor in the reflection that confidence should be placed in the honor (?) of a thief. That the man who could betray public trusts, corrupt the integrity of public officials, and plunder his taxpaying fellow-citizens with the audacity of a highway robber, should have herolsm enough to prefer the penance of his guilt in striped clothes in a prison cell to freedom in escape, is so ridiculously droll that a man in the throes of cholera morbus would forget his misery a moment to smile at the thought. Yet the fact is that sheriffs and court officers have ever placed implicit confidence in the honor of big boodlers charmed, as it were, by the nerve, the dash and noblesse oblige swagger of the men who could steal like kings and spend like princes. Thus petty larceny; is abhorred, boodleism apostrophized.

Funnier than all is the method of Me Garigle's escape, repeating faithfully the history of boodle flights all over the country and its imposition u pon a law officer at this late day, suggests the formation of a library filled with books called "chestnut" escapes wherein young officials may read as they run. The bath-tub, as a channel for escape is like the drop game, three-card monte, and thimble-rig rackets, threadbare, and should be so well known by jailors and constables that the mere suggestion of the adage, "Cleanli ness is next to godliness," should be suffi cient to cause them to "turn in" a general alarm. The only wonder is that a man of Mr. McGarigle's inventive mind should resort to such an antiquated method of obtaining freedom.

It will be remembered that Prince Henry Genet, of the Tweed ring, while enjoying the comforts of his own home one day with a special officer, suggested an ablution as a finale before returning to prison. The special was delighted to acquiesce in the proposal, and Genet, in his private bath, swam to Canada, so to speak. The elegant Captain Howgate, who pocketed a hundred thousand with the air of a man rendering the general government under obligations him for his peculations, also offered prison bounds under an officer's escort not once, but a half dozen times and so great was the confidence in Howgate's honor finally regained possession of his gallery own home to inspect private papers, was but ing up and spreading is unmistakeable.

a legal formality and the presence of an office on such occasions was but a custom of legs precedent. The captain took a refreshing bath one day and when the officer awoke from his sleep, superinduced by the captain's drugged wine and in a dazed way inquired for her father from the captain's daughter, who carefully fingered the keys of a piano, be received as an artless reply, "Oh, pa'r just stepped around the block." From that "walk around the block," after the refreshing feeling of the bath the captain has never returned. And now McGarigle by the self same way has sought flight, thus proving himself a base im-Stator, Really if America boodlers cannot seek a more original method of escape from sheriffs who confide in their honor (?) than the bathtub medium, they need never expect pardon for their stupidity, however much their peculations may be forgotten.

CURRENT TOPICS.

MR. DREXEL, of New York, proposes to turn the Mount McGregor cottage in which General Grant died, into a home for old soldiers of the late war. It could not be turned to a more fitting use.

THE swindling fraternity never allow any rust to gather on their faculties. As soon as one method of fraud is exposed they must devise a new one. Their latest dodge in New York city is to put well known names on cheap watches and sell them at high prices.

THE sea serpent which gained such newspaper notoriety last year by his frequent appearance on the Atlantic coast, is turning up in his old haunts again. If the wily old serpent would only give some newspaper man an interview at close quarters, we might be able to form some reasonable opinion regarding him, but he evidently believes in the enchantment of distance and indistinctness.

THEY but their convicts to strange uses in the Sandwich islands. A murderer was given his choice of a sentence of death or becoming a subject for leprosy, about two years ago. He chose the latter, and was inoculated and subjected to the closest personal contact with lepers. After sixteen months of such exposure he betrayed no symptoms of the disease. But his life could not have been a happy one.

THE London Telegraph is the richest newspaper in the world. It has a reserve fund of \$3,000,000 and its yearly income is about \$1,500,000. Its circulation is about 275,000. The London Times has fallen off in circulation, as it keeps up its high price of 6 cents per copy. Its circulation is about 60,000 and its annual income about \$750,000. Almost every kind of newspaper that can get a foothold in London is successful on account of the great size of the city.

JOHN WANAMAKER, of Philadelphia, is erecting a building in that city which is to be used as a home for working girls. The cost to each dweller will be \$8.25 per week to begin with. If found to be practicable this price will be reduced later on. The cast-iron rules which proved fatal to Stewart's woman's hotel in New York will be omitted.

Tue youngest and wealthiest race horse owner in the world halls from California. He comes from San Francisco and his name is D. J. McCarthy. His father bought him a span of ponies two years ago. Last year the boy traded this team for the racer C. H. Todd which won the derby in Chicago last month. Young McCarthy made \$14,000. He took \$10,000 of this sum and purchased Todd's brother which gives promise of becoming fast also. The boy is twelve years old. Verily young America is making rapid time in this day and generation.

A MAN in Buffalo, N. Y., was last week brought to life again after having been dead for several hours, to all intents and purposes, from the effects of an over dose of morphine. Artificial respiration was resorted to by a professor who had been experimenting in with the success noted. Thus medical science ad vances. Hereafter people apparently dead from similar causes may be restored to life and usefulness. There is no question but that countless numbers have in the past been put beneath the sod who might have been saved had their friends or physicians known more of the laws of life,

MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN is another and a striking instance of the fickleness of fortune. It is but a short time since she was a happy, ambitious and successful woman with a fair prospect of one day occupying the white house and taking rank as the first lady of the land in social position as well as in ability. To-day she is broken in spirit and injured in body to an extent that may make her a cripple for life. All the color has been taken out of her life and before the accident which injured her arm and shoulder she showed a listless apathy toward all the affairs of life that alarmed her friends. Misfortune when it begins to hound a person is slow to release its hold.

Not only does our Buffalo Bill play poker with duchesses and such like, over in Old England, but his cowboys are penetrating into the higher circles. An English paper, which has evidently been left, growls about their popularity in this way: "The presence of these men would not be tolerated in the salons of New York or Boston, yet in England these adventurers are welcomed with open arms, flattered as though they were Bayards or Crichtons, permitted to flirt with the prettiest girls and married women, and readily excused if, perchance, they have to be sent home in a state of semi-intoxication. Some women, who ought to know better, have even begun to call upon them in their tents and sip afternoon tea with these rough fellows." What a jolly time these "rough fellows" must have to be sure, and how jealous this newspaper man seems to be.

WHAT is claimed to be the oldest document in the state of New York is in the possession of Stephen Wormuth, of Fultonville. It is the original Kennedy patent, a grant of land from King George L. comprising 775 acres in Albany county, on the south side of The document is dated April the Mohawk. 18, 1827. The Indians were to receive two shillings and six pence per acre as rent for this tract. But though the rental was small the wax seal on the manuscript was large, measuring over one foot in circumference. The agreement is written on parchment, and the chirography is small, cramped and irregular. The whole is said to have the appearance of a Zulu war-map, and it would make a real estate agent smile.

A FRENCHMAN named Molinari has a novel scheme for keeping the peace of nations. He wants the powers that have the most to lose by the wars of others to associate themselves into an alliance for the purpose of offering armed assistance to any country that should be wantonly threatened with war from another. He puts England first, the others being Holland, Belgium, Denmark and Switzerland. These nations could put a million men into the field and have by far the preponderance of naval power in ease of war. Mr. Molinari claims that the knowledge that such a tremendous force was ready to be thrown into the scale against any nation, would ultimately render war in Europe impossible and bring about a general disarmament. But who would settle the war that might arise among the members of the alliance? Universal disarmament cannot be brought about by any such aid. It will have to be accomplished through the growth of universal sentiment in that direction. That such a sentiment is grown