## THE DAILY BEE.

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

THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation.

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[SEAL.] Notary Public.

N. P. Fetti.,
Notary Public.

State of Nobraska, |
Douglas County. |
Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn,
deposes and says that he is secretary of The
Bee Publishing company, that the actual
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the month of August, 1886, 12,464 copies; for
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Geo. B. Tzschuck.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.
Bubscribed and sworn to before me this
lift day of August, A. D., 1887,
[SEAL.] N. P. FEIL. Notary Public.

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WHAT's the matter?-Has Manager Holdrege lost his grip on the railroad

Ir must be some satisfaction to ex-Judge Mason is filling the position from which he bounced Charles H. Gere, with a good deal of credit.

JOHN M. THURSTON has been immortalized in spite of the veto of Governor Thayer. The new legislative apportionment bill as published in the session laws allots part of a representative to Thurston county, when as a matter of fact the governor's veto blotted it off the face of

A BALLOONIST at Chatsworth, Ill., fell yesterday over a thopsand feet and escaped injury. At the same place on Thursday night the ill-fated passenger train fell about six feet and almost a hundred persons killed. There seems in this something approaching a melody of contradiction. There was every reason why the passengers should not have been njured, while there is no particular reason why the balloonist should not have been killed.

MR. HOLDREGE is getting his fill of railroad commission. If memory serves as correctly, it was Holdrege and his benchmen who engineered the comdssion bills through two legislatures in defiance of the expressed will of the people. Mr. Holdrege and his oil-room strikers made the law as weak and inaffective as it possibly could be, but even in that shape Mr. Holdrege has become very much disgusted with its interpreta-tion and operation.

THE Pacific railroad investigation committee are not to be bulldozed nor trifled with by Senator Stanford. The request saking an order from the court to show pause why Stanford should not be compelled to answer certain questions is a Step in the right direction. The robber Stanford may, before he gets through with the committee, find himself in jail. hough it is safe to say he will not be re-msed through the efforts of any indigmant citizens, as was Senator Riddleberger.

FIFTEEN years ago the Hon. Frank Walters, alias Nagel, kept a low dance souse and groggery on the southwest sorner of Tenth and Douglas streets. Cast winter he was one of the chief mixers and drinkers at the legislative oilrooms. Yesterday he was publicly offered position on the editorial staff of the Omnha Bepublican, which is located on the very spot where Nagel-Walters used to sutertain his wretched patrons of yore. Shades of E. B. Taylor and John Taffe! What a tumble your great paper has taken in a few short years!

THE courts have often decined that destrians have the first right upon proughfares as against vehicles. Our onty ordinances so provide. Yet the kless drivers of all classes of vehicles in Omaha show an utter disregard for this ordinance. Our streets are becomso crowded that pedestrians cannot rafely pass certain cross-walks, and are compelled to dodge here and there incesmtly. The police should put a stop to his at once. A few arrests would charpen the sense of decency of some of the drivers of vehicles upon our streets.

The phenomenal financier is peou liarly a product of this great republic. He is indigenous here, where he sprouts, blooms and flourishes for a time with a vigor and luxurance only possible to a country in which cities have grown up like mushrooms in a night and the boom is an ever-present condition. There are several varieties of the phenomenal financier and they spring from all grades of society. Herein we see another valuable suggestion respecting the opportunities and possibilities that are scattered along the pathway of the favored son of American soil. As in political life the way is open to every citizen to attain the loftiest station, so likewise in the financial world, or that part of it which is American. Our glorious institutions interpose no obstruction to reaching the highest pinnacle of wealth and power. Given energy, dash, daring, and a total lack of conscience, and any child of the republic may hew his way to fortune with comparatively little difficulty. Such an one will always find an opening for his gifts in some one of the many directions in which American enterprise is continually moving, and he will never fail to find numberless people ready to walk into his shrewdly-baited trap-people, too, who ought to be wise, but whose greed is stronger than experience or wisdom, and who when the promise is made to gratify it can readily dismiss conscience.

The varieties of the phenomenal financier are an interesting, and should be an instructive, study. But the lessons taught by these men are as short-lived as are the career of most of them. It is barely two years since Ferdinand Ward was sent to the penitentiary for his remarkable rascalities as a phenomenal financier, and yet we venture to say that four-fifths of the business world would never think of that extraordinary chapter of financial villainy. Perhaps if it had made a deeper and more lasting impression E. L. Harper of the Fidelity bank would not have found such smooth sailing, and the stockholders of that institution might have saved their money and Harper kept out of the penitentiary, although it is more than probable that in any event he would have ultimately landed there. The most recent addition to the list of phenomenal financiers is Henry S. Ives, whose manipulations of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad have been for a couple f weeks the most absorbing topic in Wall street. This individual does not take an inferior rank among those of his class in the measure of his rascality, and in some respects he has shown himself superior to most of them. He appropriated millions of dollars, but he appears to have done it so cleverly that the confiding and muleted stockholders will have no redress. He was an equally skillful and daring robber, who laid his plans in the most systematic and thorough way, and when they were consummated deliberately seized upon all that was available. When a committee on behalf of the swindled stockholders went to New York to obtain the details of the steal, they found the robber amply fortified for defense. He refused access to his books, declined to resign his official position in the company until he got ready, and only did so at last when he had made terms that leave him in possession of sufficient means to enable him to live luxuriantly for the rest of his days, or to embark in other enterprises which of phenomenal financiering.

It would not be difficult to extend the list, for we might properly include in it all of the men who have for years been defrauding the government and the people, as the officials of railroad corporations-the Huntingtons, Stanfords, Crockers, and others like them, living and dead-but there is a more expressive and comprehensive term to describe them, with which our readers are familiar. If it be asked how much longer the phenomenal financier is to be given opportunities to carry on his operations, or depredations, the answer must be that just so long as the mad rush for wealth continues and the greed of capital is so strong that shrewd and daring men can command it, the phenomenal financier will find scope for his evil genius. Ives was distrusted, but he had the dash and daring that impresses rapacious capital, and when he offered it the generous terms he could give with collateral not his own, it could not resist the temptation, Furthermore, this very rash and daring had won him the confidence of the corporation, which was of course a prerequisite to the successful carrying out of his scheme. There will be other phenomenal financiers, because the qualities that distinguish them are in demand and there are people always ready to risk largely on them. And the opportunities are still numerous and likely to continue so far

beyond the present generation. A Parliament of Labor. One of the most important of the annual assemblages in Great Britain is the trades-union congress, the twentieth session of which will be held next at Swansea, Wales. This congress is composed of delegates from some of the most successful and wisely managed trades unions in the world, and from having encountered at the outset a vigorous opposition, born of the apprehension that its mission might prove to be mischievous, it has by a judicious and conservative policy grown steadily and firmly in pub lie confidence. No better evidence could be asked than is to be found in the history of this congress of the capacity of workingmen to give intelligent care to their interests when rejecting the control of selfish leaders and political demagogues. While keeping fully abreast with the most advanced thought on the subjects nearest to the interests of the great body of workingmen represented, this congress has never yet been charged with being the mouthpiece or advocate of demagogic or reactionary schemes. Its strength in advancing the interests of labor and in commending itself to public confidence is in the fact that it confines its to the task that is legitimate to it, instend of expending its force on questions which are at best only remotely connected with its proper functions, and

which it could not have any influence upon one way or another. It has, therefore, been deemed an honor by the most advanced thinkers and earnest laborers in the cause of economic science to be invited to present their views before this body of representative workmen. Not a few men who have be-

ting in parliament and the ministry, have achieved their first success in the arens of this congress. Henry Broadhurst, Alexander Macdonald, Howells, Leicester and Cremer are among those who rose from the ranks of labor through this congress to parliament and positions of honor, doing great service in these positions to the cause of labor. An excellent idea of the character of this congress is obtained from the leading subjects that will be proposed for consideration, among which are "Cooperation and its relation to trades-unionism," "Representation of labor in parliament," "Reform of the land laws," and 'International trades-unionism.' These and similar practical questions, of immediate interest and importance to the cause of labor in the United Kingdom, will absorb the attention of the congress, undistracted by issues and issues wholly extraneous and which are likely to be of endless controversy.

American workingmen can certainly learn something from the example of this congress, even if they shall find in its deliberations nothing in which they have a common interest. It is instructive as showing the value to labor of adhering strictly to the consideration of those matters which immediately concern it, instead of wandering off and wasting its energies, besides running the risk of dangerous dissensions, in the discussion of theories and policies which have but a remote relation, if any, to its interests, and which it cannot hope to settle.

A Few Suggestiens, Our public schools are to be reopened within less than twenty days. A few suggestions to the board of education may therefore be in order. First and foremost the long needed and often promised reforms in our educational system should be inaugurated with the new term. There out to be a weeding out of incompetent and inefficient teachers, no matter to whom they are related or who interests himself in their retention. There has been altogether too much nepotism and favoritism in our public schools for the good of the system. Our public schools should no longer continue to be invalid homes or alms houses. Every teacher should be able to earn his or her salary, and the most meritorious should in all cases be given preference. The only test of competency to teach any branch is a rigid examination, supplemented by the results of the teacher's work at the end of each term. Certificates to teach one branch or study do not necessarily qualify teachers to instruct in other branches. It is a matter of notoriety that some teachers assigned to the High school do not hold certificates for the branches which they have taught heretofore or which they have been engaged to teach. These teachers should by all means be required to pass the proper examination in the High school branches. To make the High school what it is expected to be, the duties of the principal and assistant principal should be clearly

The salaries paid justify first class service. In fact some of the high school salaries are extravagant in view of the duties performed by the principal and his assistant. While the patrons of the schools will sustain the board in maintaining the training school and employing teachers for practical studies like mechanical and mathematical drawthere is no cuse for ornamental and useless teachers under any pretext. Vocal and instrumental music are luxuries for which parents that desire musical training for their girls can afford to pay. Mechanical drawing is very useful for both men and women, but fancy sketching, water colors and oil daubs on china and tinware is utterly utter, and should be remanded to the parlors of people who pride themselves on their high art.

Helpful Showers.

During the past forty-eight hours more or less copious rains have been general in the northwest, and although much more is needed to secure the improvement hoped for, a great deal of good bas been done. In some localities the rainfall has been quite heavy, and at such places the drought is reported broken, though of course the damage done cannot now be repaired, while at others the visitation has been light and the full effects of the drought are still apparent. On the whole, however, there has been s very material improvement that is most

Regarding the corn crop, it is re marked that at no previous time has there been such a wide diversity of opinion among well-informed men as to the probable yield. The agricultural bureau report warrants the expectation that the crop will exceed 1,700,000 bushels, but other estimates vary from 1,000,000 to 1,400,000 bushels. "The difficulty," says the Chicago Tribune, "of arriving at a close agreement 18 obvious to any one who considers the vastness of the ground to be covered and the impossibility of footing up the account, even after the cars have all been gathered in. But the difficulty is mereased by the fact that most of the shortage is found in the older corn states, which a few years ago raised the bulk of the crop, while the least damage appears to have been suffered in the large areas west of the Missouri river, which have but recently been added to the corn belt. It is, however, reasonably certain that fully one-sixth of the crop was cut off by the drouth of last month, probably that the loss was increased to nearly a quarter by the dryness of the first week in August, and tolerably safe to say that in at least one-half of the corn belt the rains of this week came too late to materially increase the yield from what it would have been without them. The rainfall will add much more to the corn crop indirectly than directly by helping the growth of some of the feedstuff which enables the stock-grower to dispense with the use of corn during a part of the year. It now appears probable that the wheat crop of the United States this year is also short, the total being little if any more than a round 400,000,000 bushels."

Suicides in Midsummer. Every summer during the heated term the number of suicides is larger than at other times of the year. It has been so this season, and, as usual, the papers find the cause in the heating of the blood and the setting free of the evil passions supposed to lurk in the human system. The true explanation is unquestionably to be found in the lassitude and debility which result from a long heated term. Continued struggle for mere exist- doctrine that "to the victors belong the

come prominent in English affairs, sit- ence seems then utterly uninviting, and the thought of a rest from which there is no waking to wearisome duties appears inviting. In the same way the troubles, the despairs of life, are less supportable in this exhausted condition of body, and relief is sought in

death. The public sentiment against suicide comes down from those early times when the welfare of a tribe or nation depended largely upon the number of its members to diminish which, in any voluntary man-ner, was disgraceful! So nations enacted laws against self-destruction. In many christian countries suicides can not be buried in consecrated ground. England has stringent laws for the punishment of would-be suicides who do not succeed in their attempt. Some of the states of the Union have similar laws.

There are those who regard suicide as an indication of insanity in every case, but this is manifestly absurd. There is a suicidal mania certainly as there is a homicidal mania, but every persoa who kills himself is not insane. There are those who regard suicide justifiable in certain cases, but in the main mankind looks upon it as a crime against self which shuts out all prospects for happiness hereafter, and this feeling keeps many from voluntarily taking the leap in the dark.

The Reason Why.

Some people want to know why the BEE does not take the \$500 which the Republican has offered to pay for that advertising contract which we asserted to have been made at a give-away rate of about six cents per inch.

There is a very good reason, and that reason made it perfectly safe for the Republican to issue the challenge, which was merely a game of bluff. We had made public the fact that such a contract had been entered into by its manager when the party who had document was induced to give it up on conditions at present known only to Cadet Taylor and the party who allowed it to be cancelled. This is a game which has often been played in politics, as well as in business. Parties who have put their signatures to tell-tale papers some times succeed in getting possession of them and then at-

tempt by bombastic challenges to vindicate themselves. SENATOR RIDDLUBERGER, of Virginia, no doubt has an inclination to encourage mob law. He was yesterday released from jail, where he had been sentenced for five days by a mob of most determined Virginians. The senator's life has not been a happy one. When he fell out with Mahone he foreswore Washington society because he was too poor to own a spike tailed coat. He no sooner allies himself to his former political crowd than he is thrown into a Virginia prison.' Senator Riddleberger, after his six years in the senate, will have had sufficient experience to equip him for the lecture field.

Ir General Crook should fortunately get his hands upon the Ute chief Colorow he may be compelled to change his alleged mind about being a "heep big Ingin." Unless the hostiles show an immediate disposition to behave themselves it is to be hoped General Crook will be ordered to carry into execution the partial plans already completed to make quick word with Colorow and his band of unwashed followers.

THE indications at Washington are that the superb railway robber, C. P. Huntington, is to be indicted for his corrupt methods and practices in the Pacific railroad steals. By all means let the indictments be found and the entire lot of Pacific railroad boodlers and highwaymen be sent to the penitentaries. where they would have gone years ago had the laws been rigidly and honestly executed.

POLITICAL POINTS.

The Boston Traveler says: "The republican party is not the property of any one man A woman suffrage bill was indefinitely postponed in the New Hampshire house of representatives on Tuesday by a vote of 148

Readjuster Riddleberger declares that no other republican could poli as large a vote in the southern states as neighbor Blair of New Hampshire.

Senator Allison, of Iowa, is of the opinion that the republican prospects are bright, and that the party need only to stand together and work to win. There are 436 consular agents attached to

the consular service of the United States, a number too large by at least 400, according to Assistant Secretary Porter. The Maryland prohibition platform de-

mands the disfranchisement of men who sell their votes, the regulation of immigration, and laws to enforce arbitration.

In the event of Cieveland's nomin ation in 1888 Kentucky may be counted among the doubtful states. The "boys in the trenches" don't like Cleveland, and even the "stareyed goddess" cannot draw them to his sup-

"With the sure republican states of Ohio and Pennsylvania harmonious and united in his support, John Sherman would euter the next republican national convention a formidable candidate for president," the Philadelphia Record thinks.

Th Independent thinks that "if John Sherman can be nominated, by the republican party, coupled with such a name on the ticket as that of Senator Joseph R. Hawley for vice president, the entire party could and would rally to its support. Business men would all unite in the election of such a ticket. There would be no mugwumps in the camp or in the campaign."

Shrouded in Mystery. The word sirloin is derived from the French. It would puzzle our best lawyers,

however, to tell where the meat we call sir-

loin steak is derived from. Omaba's Future. Sutton Register.
Omaha houses have packed 377,323 hogs since March 1, nearly all of which were

raised in Nebraska. Omaha is destined to

be the chief pork-packing center of the west, if not of the world, at no distant day. The Democratic Tiger.

The democratic tiger, on a hot August day, may quietly alumber instead of tearing round, but those who go up close to him know that the ninety-nine stripes around his tail are all there yet.

Senator Voorhees and the Spoils. New York World. Senator Voorhees has at least the courage of his appetite as a spoils-hunter. He declares most emphatically his belief in the

spoils," and boasts that it has been put in practice so far as Indiana is concerned.

A Substitute for Cabbage. A cabbage leaf if placed on the head is said to be a sure protection against sun-stroke. If you are far removed from agricultural districts, and the cabbage leaf can not be easily obtained, the five cent cigar of commerce will answer every purpose.

Railway Rascality,

Rallway rascality and the price of rib-roast are more nearly connected than most of us think. Though beef on the hoof is as cheap as whisky in Texas, beef-eaters in the east have to pay dearly for their meat; for the cattle kings and the rallways have conspired to that end.

The Consumer's Future Not so Bright. Chicago News. The dairyman who are trying to increase

the price of milk evidently have no fear that the oleomargarine factories will come into competition with the cow in furnishing still another product. The cow still has a bright future before her, but in view of the promised raise in price the future of milk consumers is not so bright. Too Heavily Handicapped.

New York World.

Our gental and philosophical fellow-townsman, Roswell P. Fowler, considers Chauncey M. Depew as "the coming man." Mr. Depew is not "coming"-he is already arrived. He is the favorate orator and the most likable railroad autocrat of his native lan d But he will never go to the white house except as a welcome visitor. His handleap is

The Difference.

Washington Post. The difference between tariff reformers and internal revenue abolishers has been rather pointedly put as being one between those who favor a free, untaxed sideboard and those who favor a free, untaxed wardrobe. Those who oppose reduction of the tariff are for the liquor, and those who propose to continue the tax on whisky are for giving the people free, untaxed clothing in-stead. That's about the size of it.

Nothin' to Say. James Whitcomb Riley in the August Century. Nothin' to say, my daughter! Nothin' at all to say!--Girls that's in love, I've noticed, ginerly has their way! Yer mother did, afore you, when her folks Yit here I am, and here you air! and yer mother-where is she's

You looks lots like yer mother: Purty much And about the same complected; and favor about the eyes.
Like her, too, about livin' here, because she couldn't stay;
It'll'most seem like you was dead like her!—

but I hain't got nothin' to say! She left you her little bible-writ yer name acrost the page—
And left her ear-bobs fer you, ef ever you come of age.

I've allus kep' 'em and guaurded 'em, but ef yer agoin' away— Nothin' to say, my daughter! Nothin' at all to say !

You don't rickollect her, I reckon? No; you wasn't a year old then!

And now yer—how old air you? Why,child, not "twenty!" When? And yer nex' birthday's in April? and you want to git married that day?
..... I wisht yer mother was livin'!—but—I hain't got nothin' to say!

I wenty year! and as good a gyrl as parent ever found! There's a straw ketched onto yer dress there

—I'll bresh it off—turn round.

(Her mother was jest twenty when us two run away!)
Nothin' to say, my daughter! Nothin' at all
to say!

SUNDAY GOSSIP.

"THE conversion of one-half the exposi tion building into a theatre may be a good thing for the amusement public, but it for the purposes for which it was originally intended," remarked a prominent man. "When the building was projected." he continued, "it was generally understood that it was to be for the general public-a place where large political conventions, religious assemblies and great gatherings of all kinds could be held. The main object of the building, however, was for exposition purposes. Two expositions have been successfully held there, and accommodation has been afforded for large public gatherings of all kinds. It was just such a place as was needed. The enterprising men who originated and carried out the project put their money into it, as well as the money of others, the understanding and knowledge that they would not at first make any profits upon the investment. They assumed the role of public spirited men and benefactors on the ground that they were supplying a long-felt want at a personal sacrifice. They accordingly received a great deal of credit. But they soon got tired when they saw it would be some time before the stock would return before they seriously any dividends. Hardly had a year passed entertained rent the building for a dry goods store. This, how-

ever, fell through. They next rented the annex to the city, and now they have rented one-half of the main building to a theatrical manager. The structure is no longer an exposition building in any sense of the word. It is a misnomer, and the name ought to be changed. No exposition or any large public meeting can be held in it any more. The national convention of Correction and Charities was to have been held in it, but now it has to meet in Boyd's opera house. There was great hope of Omaha becoming a national convention city, but we have no longer any building large enough to accommadate any such great assembly. I say it is a shame that the 'public spirited' exposition man agers have been seduced by the almighty dol-It strikes me that with the of the annex and numer ous stores and office rooms, and the revenue from the main hall, they should have been satisfied to leave the original exposition building as it was. Again, if they wanted more money and at the same time desired to continue in the role of public bene factors, they should have converted the building into a market house. No better location could have been secured, and the rents would have been very profitable. Omaha needs a market house much more than a new theatre."

"Ir is an ill wind that blows nobody any rood," remarked a Union Pacific man. "Ot course you have heard that before, but the David City blew out caused me to make use of this chestnut. The wind that wrecked David City blew into the Union Pacific treasury over \$900 extra profits, arising from the travel of persons who went to visit the scene of the wreck."

THE bestowal of titles by certain newspapers has recently taken a new turn. The 'colonei" and "general" racket has been supplanted by a wholesale distribution of the title of "judge." One newspaper now constantly calls Mr. Poppleton a judge; also Mr. Woolworth, Mr. Cowin and Mr. Thurston. If we are not mistaken not one of these gentlemen has ever been a judge. Mr. Thurston has perhaps the best right to the title. He was once a justice of the peace, and was defeated for the district juageship. However, all the above gentlemen are eminent awyers, and don't care what you call them. They have no desire to be judges, either in

UNDER the head of "Crimes and Casualtles" the World published the following:

name or in reality.

"At a meeting of the officials of the Union Pacific road at Denver last night General Traffic Manager Thomas L. Kimball was appointed second vice president." Whether this appointment is a crime or a casualty, or both, is what some people would like to know. Possibly some may think it a casualty to Mr. Kimball, and maybe Mr. Kimball thinks the abolishment of the office of general traffic manager is a crime. The matter is referred to Tom l'otter.

"WHILE on my way home from Chicago the other day I met Senator Allison on the train," said a well-known business man of this city. "The senator is beginning to show age. Streaks of gray are visible in his beard, but he looks robust and hearty. He manifested a great deal of Interest in Nebraska political affairs, especially the coming sena-torial fight. He inquired about Van Wyck, who, he said, was a big power in Nebraska politics. It was impossible, he added, to keep down a man like Van Wyck.

"Senator Allison was very frank in discussing politics. 'New York,' said he, 'will be the battle ground of the campaign. The issue, however, is not to be men so much as principles, and party lines will be strictly drawn. In the next campaign the republican party must be on the offensive, and charge all along the line. The party must not be required to defend any candidate.' Inquiring how Nebraska would act next spring, I told him that I believed she would send to the national convention an uspledged delegation, with the understanding, however, to support the man who had the best show of carrying New York. I remarked that his (Allison's) chances for the presidential nomination seemed at present just as good as any one's as he had no boom yet and the booms that are now being pushed are liable to callapse. He seemed pleased at this observation, and his reply indicated that he would not take second place under Blaine, or any other

WHILE in Chicago recently an Omaha man met Robert T. Lincoln in an architect's office, where he was examining the plans of

magnificent residence which he proposes "Omaha is growing to be quite a city," remarked Mr. Lincoln; "you are having a great building boom out there."

"Yes, there's been quite a change in the last two years," said the Omaha man; "why don't you come out and see us?" "I was in Omaha some years ago." "How many years ago?"

"I was out there with President Arthur, but we passed through the city in the night "When will you visit Omaha again?" "When I become president I'll make your

city a visit." "There's no telling what may happen. You may come sooner than you expect." "I am willing to do so under those circumstances.

"Wno killed Georgiana Clarke?" This question seems about as difficult to answer as the famous inquiry: "Who struck Billy Patterson?"

Some of the capitalists who silently invests

money in amusement ventures, says the New York Sun, are sorry that they said no to Buffalo Bill. The sending of the Wild Wes to London was at a risk of \$150,000. A steamship had to be chartered to carry the cowboys, Indians, horses, and properties across the ocean and back; grounds had to be leased and buildings erected in London; salaries had to be provided for, because the receipts might be next to nothing; and it was determined that, if a failure was to be encountered, no bankruptcy should destroy the American value of the concern. Buffalo Bill demanded, in view of the essential element of his name, a good share of the probable profit without any of the possible loss. This was deemed reasonable, and he did not put in any money, although he is rich. His old partner and manager, Nate Salisbury, was able to take only a comparatively small share inancially. Barnum was willing to go in heavily, but only on condition that it be made a Barnum show. Erastus Wiman promptly took stock to the extent of \$50,000. for he had done well with the Wild West at Erastina, and felt sure of London success. It was not without considerable effort, however that he inspired enough faith among a few of his acquaintances to secure the requisite capital. The outlook is that every dollar invested will bring three or four.

CURRENT TOPICS.

LATEST advices from toy King Kalakaua and his toy kingdom show that the tempest in their toy teapot has subsided. The royal toy play can now proceed peacefully again.

Accounts of victims of ice water are now coming in with increasing frequency. Iced drinks are much more dangerous to lip and health than the hot weather.

MINISTER PHELPS is reported to have stated recently that there are 75,000 Americans in London, 70,000 of whom are singers. And yet we have several thousand singers left over here whom we would be willing should join those in London.

ALFONSO XIII, of Spain, is now a year old, and a tailors' guild, of Madrid, has presented him with a uniform. It is pretty much all covered with diamonds. Alfonso also draws a salary of about \$1,500,000 year. A suspicion seems to be lurking in some minds that this greatness was not achieved, but acquired in some way. An exchange speaks of a "suspicious as

sassination." How the times are degenerating! Why can we not have honest, respectable straightforward assassinations and hold our heads up among the virtuous of the earth. ONLY two of the sixty-three signers of the original declaration of the American anti-

slavery society in 1833 are now alive. These are the poet, John G. Whittier, and Robert Purvis, of Philadelphia. The United States has laid up as large a stock of history during the past half a century or so, as any nation in existence. WESTMINSTER ABBEY holds the bones of Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer, while

his wife lies buried on the banks of Zambesi

river. She died in 1862. She was as devoted

to the African people as he, and her remains

would be worthy to rest by the side of her CHARLES DICKENS, a son of the novelist, will visit this country in the fall to give readings from his father's works. He is quite successful as a reader, and is a clever amateur actor. He has a daughter, Miss Mary Dickens. who has also acquired some fame as an ac tress. The whole family has histrionic tal-

General Longstreet is an old man now with white hair and beard. He is wonderfully like the pictures of Emperor William of Garmany. He is at present writing a history which, it is stated, will contain some startling statements about about the late war.

P. T. Barnum is again affering \$20,000 for a sea serpent dead or alive, which must be fifty feet long. Mr. Barnum is evidently getting old. 'Twenty years ago he would not have advertised. He would simply have issued a fiat sea serpent of the required ugliness and dimensions.

SINCE W. D. Howells had his little fling a Thackeray and Dickens, English readers have been ready to find fault with his pro-

ductions. They think that he is just a little too cute and a little too fully aware of his own acuteness. Some Americans think so

THERE is a town in Texas by the name of Panhandle. It is a new town and the boomers have set to work to create a season of unparalleled activity in the real estate market, by advertising for one hundred single women to come there and get married. The masculine panhandlers have evidently become tired of handling the pan.

A Russian aeronaut named Casloviche claims to have invented a balloon that can be navigated according to will. He is so anxious to preserve his secret from prying eyes that he has had the different parts of the machine constructed in various countries. He should take a lesson in secrecy from Keeley, the motor man. His invention s probably on a par with the motor in use-

A young man died from tobacco poisoning in New York last week. He was in the habit of smoking a large number of cigarettes daily. Cigarette smoking has been temonstrated to be ruinous to health again again. For boys and young men the habit is especially deleterious, and they need not be surprised to find themselves broken in health long before they reach old age.

ABOUT sixty letters written by the German philosopher Leibnitz were discussed recently. They treat for the most part of mathematical subjects, and were written in Latin, German and French. Leibnitz possessed one of the most comprehensive intellects that ever existed. In metaphysics he was an optimist, regarding this as the best of all possible worlds. If he had lived in our day and seen the growth of monopolies and similar evils, he might have changed his views.

MISS LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON VISited Oscar Wilde and his wife in London recently. The latter is pretty and so is the house they live in. She came upon original-ities at every step. The dining room of the prophet of aestheticism had white walls. white chairs, white cabinets and a white shelf ran all around the room at a convenient height- Miss Moulton thinks Oscar Wilde can tell better stories than any one she knows of, She is non-committal as to their veracity.

ROSCOE CONKLING said recently that he had paid \$80,000 to the creditors of a Utica lawyer named Johnson who died about two years ago. Johnson was supposed to be rich, and Conkling endorsed paper for him to the amount stated. The ex-senator set out to make money when he retired from public life, but at this rate it will take him some time to become a millionaire. Conkling'g practice is said to bring him in \$100,000 annually, but the incomes of both lawyers and doctors are usually over-estimated. The yearly earnings of most professional men have decreased in later years. It is only the monopolist and the boodler who have big incomes in these days.

THOMAS J. MOONEY, who was recently arrested in New York for an attempt to burn the British steamer Queen, of the National line, had previously circulated a proclamation in the city in which he warned people not to go down to the sea in an English snip from the first of August, 1887, until the English government shall make ample and suitable apology to the United states. Summer tourists who should wait for such an event would be rather mouldy by the time the apology reached these shores. Mr. Mooney has evidently been moonstruck at some time of his

THERE Is a tribe in Africa which has suddealy become very progressive. It has hitherto kept itself strictly separated from other tribes mingling with them neither in war nor commerce. The young men, howfor the tribe to cultivate relations with their neighbors and open up the country to traders, The old men sternly opposed this innovation and neither party would yield. Civil warensued in which the patriarchs were arrayed on one side and the young men on the other. The result was that the patriarchs were nearly all killed or thrown into the Zulu river. Then the young men threw open their doors to commerce and now they dress like white men. Progress is becoming well nigh universal.

Mr. Francis Galton, who has for years been studying the subject of heredity, finds that good or bad temper in people is inherited as much as any other personal characteristic. He has discovered that among English people the proportion of good tempered and bad tempered people is almost exactly equal. He finds the rule to be that good tempered have good tempered childrens and parents with bad tempers have bad tem pered offspring. The doctrine of heredity has done much in recent years to lighten the burden of individual responsibility. To be sure each person can do somewhat toward modifying his character for the better if he tries, but in the main the peculiarities of temper and disposition manifested by the child will be the peculiarities and disposition of middle life and of old age, as any one can convince himself by looking back upon his earliest years.

An Impaired Insurance Company. ALBANY, N. Y., August 13 .- The superintendent of insurance reports the examina tion of the condition and Dusiness of the Phoenix Insurance company of Brooklyn, on which the insurance department examiners have been engaged for months, shows the company's capital of a million dollars was impaired June 40 last, \$437,000. In conse-Impaired June 40 list, \$437,000. In consequence of this impairment the officers of the company have been directed to make a requisition on the stockholders to pay in the amount of the deficiency, or to call the board of directors together to take immediate steps for reduction of the capital to \$500,000.

The Ute Emeute. WASHINGTON, August 13 .- The war department received a telegram from the governor of Colorado announcing the uprising of the White River Utes near Meeker. Col., and asking the assistance of the United States troops in suppressing it. A telegram has been forwarded to General Crook, who has command of that military department for such action as he deems advisable.

A Broken Broker Suicides. NEW YORK, August 13.-George aimer, a Wall street broker and member of the Union club, committed smelde Thursday at Coney Island. The body was not dis-covered until last night. He was dispondent

Pirranuno, August 13.-No less than twenty-three persons are sick from the effects of eating cake with crome yellow or some other deadly compound in it. The cake was obtained at a baker shop in the east end.

The first Aaab to get a reputation as a composer of comic opera is Ben Tagoux. He has written music for the "Taming of the Shrew." Mr. and Mrs. Osmond Tearle and their

Mass., and ore said to present a perfect picture of domestic felicity. Buffalo Bill and his entire troup of

children are at Manchester-by-the-Sca,

Indians attended church the other day in full war paint.

It is whispered that the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Austria have quite got over their tiff.