THE DAILY BEE. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. Daily (Morniag Edition) including Sunday Beg, One Year. \$10 00 For Six Months 5 00 For Three Months 2 50 The Omaha Sunday Beg, mailed to any address, One Year. 2 00

MANA OFFICE. NO. 314 AND 316 FARNAM STREET BW YORK OFFICE, ROOM 65, TRIBUNE BUILDING ASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 513 FOURTEENTH STREET

CORRESPONDENCE: All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Entron of the Ben.

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.

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

THE DAILY BEE

Sworn Statement of Circulation. Bate of Nebraska, County of Douzias. 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 Sept. 9, 1887, was as Saturday, Sept. 314,350
 Saurday, Sept. 4
 14,200

 Monday, Sept. 5
 15,225

 Tuesday, Sept. 6
 14,300

 Wednesday, Sept. 7
 14,300

 Thursday, Sept. 8
 14,300

 Friday, Sept. 9
 14,295

[SEAL.] Notary Public.

[SEAL.] Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, | 85

Geo. B. Tzachuck, 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 September, 1886, 13,030 copies; for October, 1886, 12,089 copies; for November, 1886, 13,348 copies; for December, 1886, 13,348 copies; for December, 1886, 13,387 copies; for January 1887, 16,266 copies; for February, 1887, 14,198 copies; for March. 1887, 14,400 copies; for April. 1887, 14,316 copies; for May, 1887, 14,227 copies; for June 1887, 14,147 copies; for July. 1887, 14,033 copies; for August, 1887, 14,151 copies.

Geo. B. Tzschuck.

Sworn and subscribed in my presence this 5th day of Sept. A. D., 1887.
[SEAL.] N. P. FEIL. Notary Public.

THE New York socialists have changed their name to the "Progressive Labor Party." The name "socialist" was probably becoming too unpopular.

A number of railroad companies have made arrangements to begin heating their passenger cars with steam this fall, The plan is generally found to be simple, feasible and inexpensive.

THE council bosses want peace. There is only one way of getting peace, and that can be had only when the anarchist policy of starving the police and freezing out the commission has been abandoned.

THE Union Pacific, we are told, has concluded to withdraw its objections to the building of a competing wagon bridge between Omaha and Council Bluffs. This is very generous in view of the superb wagon-bridge facilities of the Union Pacific.

THAT the BEE was right in the attitude it took in relation to the recent fictitious uprising of the Utes is proved, if further proof were needed, by the Colorado militia. They freely denounce the late campaign as a useless and costly farce in which there was "more lying than has been done on earth since the time of Ananias," The rauchmen first heard in the house of their political friends. that there had been "Indian Troubles. from the Colorado papers. There is nothing very commendable in such newspaper enterprises.

THE woolen manufacturers of this country have applied to the secretary of the treasury for a ruling that will impose the same duty on worsted goods timt is collected on woolens. This is the same scheme that several high tariff members of last congress tried to rush through the legislative body and failed. It is wholly wrong and the monopolists are not likely to induce the secretary of the treasury to forestall the action of congress. There is no reason, except that of monopolistic greed, why the cost of clothing should be raised.

BOODLER MCGARIGLE IS not in Switzerland as recently reported. He is still in hiding in Canada and was seen by a Chicago man the other day. The Dominion authorities want to try him for having placed the picture of a Canadian subject in the rogue's gallery in Chicago. So he has to hide from the minions of both governments. If this sort of treatment is extended, "boodling" and skipping over the line will not be so attractive and popular hereafter.

CALIFORNIA has reason to boast of her material prosperity this year. We noted some days ago an estimate that nearly 100,000 would be added to her population, comprising chiefly people from the New New England and middle states. This has given a great stimulus to the real estate business, and has of course helped in other ways. A San Francisco paper reports that there has been an exceptional activity in all departments of trade and all interests have prospered. The fruit growers never took in so much money as they will get this season, the canners complain that they cannot fill their orders, and the prospect for the wine men is in the highest degree favora ble. California ought to be happy.

THE inter-state commission met a Minneapolis this week to listen to protests against the abolition of car load rates. Authorized representatives from the principal cities of the west and northwest united in a protest which denies that the retention of car load rates is illegal as claimed by eastern merchants and manufacturers. The commission is holding the matter under advisement It ought not take them long to decide. The law does not establish the unit of a freight cargo. But the car load has al ways been so recognized. The only condition which the law imposes upon public carriers is that the same rate should be charged to all patrons for carrying freight in the same direction over a like distance. In other words, no railroad is allowed to exact a higher amount for carrying a car load of a given class of freight shipped over a given distance by one patron than it charges for transporting the same class of freight over the same road to the same destination to another, whether the latter is a heavy shipper who had formerly been favored with rebates by reason of doing heavy

The Centenary of the Constitution. For the past two days the city of Philadelphia, where 100 years ago was assem bled the convention that framed the federal constitution, has been celebrating with an appropriate and elaborate display of patriotism the convention's adoption of that instrument. The final ceremonies of this commemorative event will take place to-day, which is shown by the constitution itself to be the date of the month on which it received the approvat of all the states represented. That document says: "Done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the "Twelfth." Thus this day is made forever memorable in the fundamental law itself, although it does not mark the time when the constitution took effect. since the instrument was only to be binding after ratification by nine states. That was not effected until nearly a year after, and it was nearly two years and a half before all the states had ratified.

The student of American history will find no more interesting reading than the record of the proceedings of the convention which framed the constitution. That great instrument, the admiration of statesmen the world over, passed through many perils to completion and adoption. The great men who composed the convention differed radically respecting most of the provisions proposed, and several times there was imminent danger that the effort to make a constitution would be abandoned. But a "spirit of amity and of mutual deference and concession," as Washington expressed it in his letter to the congress submitting the constitution, prevailed, and as the result of numerous compromises the consummation was reached But a further conflict awaited the constitution before its ratification by the states, and this was carried on with great zeal and vigor by the opponents of the instrument, among whom were some of the most learned, brilliant and influential men of that period. They had to do battle, however, against equally strong and patriotic men, and these won.

The wisdom of the men who framed and sustained the constitution as adopted the men of to-day can fully appreciate. A great nation has grown up under i with a progress unparalleled in history and the American people have full faith in its authority, as the supreme law of the land, to hold the union together for all time, as it was intended to do.

The County Campaign. The republicans of Douglas county will in the coming campaign start out with from 500 to 1,000 majority in their favor. They can elect their county ticket beyond a doubt, providing it is not loaded down with dead-weights. In an off year and in a local campaign the party can only hope to win by nominating men who are known to be competent and clean-handed. Republicans, as a class, are very independent when it comes to choosing county and city officials. All things being equal, they will give the preference to the republican candidates. but the party lash is powerless in dragooning respectable men, for the sake of the party, into the support of disreputable characters and men of bad habits. In a national campaign the party attachment often pulls through local candidates, who, in an off year would be slaughtered

We say this much because we desire a county ticket out in the field this fall that will command the undivided support of republicans of all factions and shades. We must merit success in order to achieve it. The rank and file of independent and thinking voters is altogether too numerous to be ignored or defied. When a choice of local candidates is presented men will not allow party feeling to deaden the impulse of conscience. Given the choice between a reputable democrat and a disreputable republican. nundreds of republicans will break ranks and support the candidate of the opposing party. This tendency to repudiate the bad work of conventions is in the interest of good government. It is the only safeguard taxpayers and good citizens have against combinations of jobbers and dishonest office-seekers who desire to foist themselves into positions of

responsibility and trust. It therefore behooves republicans who sincerely desire party success this fall to exercise great care in selecting delegates to the county convention and impressing upon them the necessity of nominating men only whose record can stand the test of popular criticism in the impending campaign.

Our Tax Eaters. The reckless waste of the city's funds in keeping supernumeraries on the payroll continues in spite of all remon strance. The city clerk keeps three deputies on the pay-roll, when a \$60 clerk to assist at council meeting would be ample. The city treasurer has three deputies on the pay-roll at \$150 each, when the charter allows him only one deputy, and at the very outside one deputy and a \$50 clerk could the work of the office just as well as it is done by the same force in the county treasurer's office. Then we have on the pay-roll the alleged keeper of the pest house, which has had no inmates during the past two years, and whose keeper is running at large, attending to private business. We have two janitors for the council chamber and city jail in the same building when one can do the work without straining his nerves. Then we have a paid sergeant-at-arms to wait on the council, a service that is a mere sinecure begotten by spitework toward the police commission. The superintendent of buildings, who last year would have been content with one clerk, now has two inspectors at \$4 a day each, rain or shine, to wait on him, be sides the office clerk to attend to calls. The street commissioner has four or five foremen on his pay roll, rain or shine.

some of whom never would be missed. And so the pay roll of pensioners on the city is growing from month to month, and the council keeps on increasing taxes regardless of the heavy burdens caused by public improvements and increased fire hydrant tax, illuminating expense and other constantly increasing municipal demands.

According to a learned local contemporary next Sunday is "Yum Kipper," the Jewish new year, which we are told, "will, of course, be becomingly celebrated by Omaha's large Jewish

population." To the Jewish population this announcement will be a revelation. "Yom Kippur," the day of atonement, is the most solemn fast day of the Jewish creed, and occurs on the tenth day of the next lunar month. The Jewish new year, like all well-regulated new begins at the beginning. Instead of occurring on the first day of a calendar month as does the secular new year, it begins on the first day of the lunar month, which sets in Sunday next. This is known as "memorial day" among the Jews, and unlike atonement day, is not celebrated by fasting.

WHEN the letter from the chief of police and the starving policemen, asking for pay had been read at the council meeting Tuesday evening, there was a scramble among the bosses as to who could fling the first shovel of dirt at it. The "gentleman" from the Third, notwithstanding that his mouth seems always to be full of hot mush, got there first with a motion to table the communication. After some mumbling around the circle, which no one could understand, another motion was made to have it "referred," and referred it was to one of the committees of whisperers. Thus the farce among the law-breakers goes

SINCE Colonel Grant was nominated for secretary of state in New York the democratic press has commenced to run him down. Is it then a crime to be the

son of a great man? "THE shrewdest rogue comes to grief at last." This might be worked into a

worsted motto and hung up in our

ostrich corral in the exposition building. Other Lands Than Ours.

It seems evident that a crisis of very serious character is at hand in Ireland. The sanguinary affair of Mitchellstown and the killing of Constable Whelehan are regarded as the forerunners of more serious troubles that cannot be long in developing. The most trustworthy testimony clearly fixed the responsibility for the former upon the authorities, whose unnecessary severity exasperated the people beyond forbearance, while the latter was the work of moonlighters, for which the Irish people cannot justly be held amenable. But the government will not admit these facts. Anxious to justify its course and policy, it insists upon regarding the unfortunate occurrences as evidence of a revolutionary and criminal spirit among the Irish people which rendered the crimes bill a necessity and its enforcement a duty. The relentless attitude of the government and its harsh measures are apparently accomplishing their evident purpose in provoking the people to a violent resistance. The abuse and injury inflicted have reached the extremest limit of toleration, and it is said that neither leaders nor priests will much longer be able to prevent the pent-up passions from break. ing forth in acts the consequences of which cannot be foreseen. Driven almost to madness by tyrannical oppression, deprived of all liberties of speech and action, without protection in their homes or their persons against the espionage and the outrages of malignant enemies, the Irish people may reason that life under such conditions is of no value and that they may as well at once challenge the worst that can come to them. If the torch of civil conflict is once lighted the disastrous consequences to Ireland will be appalling. Undoubtedly English bayonets will triumph but it will be at a fearful cost and to the everlasting dishonor of the British nation. During the recess of parliament it is expected that the government's policy will be most vigorously pushed. Balfour having already gone to Ireland doubt-

less for the purpose of putting the ma-

chinery in the most effective working

order for fully carrying out the pro-

gramme settled upon.

Another change in the French ministry s said to be imminent, the report being that Rouvier desires to withdraw. The surface indications have been that the ministry was getting on much better than was expected, but there have evidently been inside dissensions of which the public have obtained no knowledge. France's greatest misfortune and danger are in the frequency of these ministerial crises. The manifesto of the Comte de Paris is the present subject of chief interest to the French people, and its possible effect is still matter of conjecture. Under different conditions it would probably have received only a passing regard, but the count seems to have wisely selected his opportunity and may win a much larger favor than the friends of the republic would wish. The French people seem to be entirely satisfied with the success of their mobilization experiment, which has been great, and very patriotic pleasures by arresting as spies all the innocent travelers who wear spectacles or show any other signs of German origin. They do not get any of the real spies, although they have been plentiful around the scere of the military experiments. The spies volunteer from the ranks of most intelligent young German officers. When they become spies they lose their rank in the German army. The government declines all responsibility for them. If successful they are awarded with rank much higher than that which they held. They are chraged with some special sort of es pionage, and do not go about taking notes publicly and at random, after the manner of the innocents captured by the country g endarmes. The German government has had good and thorough reports of the mobilization from unsuspected spies. In one case a young German officer speaking French fluently actually got employment as correspondent on a French newspaper, which gave him access everywhere. He sent short reports to his paper and very long ones to the German embassy in London, from which he received his instructions.

The extraordinary development of the English common school system since the passage of the education act of 1870 is strikingly set forth in the figures presented in the house of commons by Sir William Hart Dyke in submitting the education estimates for the current year. In 1970 there were school places provided for no more than 1,878,584 scholars, or for 8.75 per cent of the then population of the country. There is provision now for 18.46 per cent, and of the additional amount 1,574,203 places have been supplied by voluntary effort and 1,693,505 by board schools. There are now in all 5,200,685 school places for children. On the school registers' there are 4,556,751

names, with an average attendance of 3,470,609. The estimates for the current year provide for an estimated increase of 52,000 in the average attendance. The education department calculates that school places should be provided for onesixth of the total population, and the actual supply of places is in excess even of this liberal estimate, but the average attendance falls short of the register list about 1,200,000.

The abnormal rise of the river Nile is

cousing great alarm in Egypt. Many

estates on the right bank of the river are ruined. Boulak is in serious danger, the villages around Luxor are flooded and Luxor itself is seriously damaged, Telegraphic communication with Upper Egypt is interrupted, the Nile is still rising and the situation is very serious. The river begins to rise as early as April in its upper branches, but not until the latter part of June in Egypt, where it reaches its greatest height about September 25. At that time it is usually twenty-four feet above the low-water level at Cairo and thirty-six feet at Thebes. Whenever the rise reaches thirty feet at Cairo the overflow does great damage; on the other hand, when it falls short of eighteen feet the crops fail and there is a famine in the land of Egypt, as there was in the days of Joseph and Pharaoh. Of sixty-six inundations between 1735 and 1801, eleven were very high, thirty good, sixteen feeble and nine insufficient. The water of the Nile is charged with mud, which i deposits on the cultivated land of Egypt to an average depth of one-twentieth of an inch each year, thus in a measure keeping the soil continually fertile by renewal, and at the same time thoroughly irrigating it. If the present inundation is so destructive as represented it must be that the river has risen far beyond its usual height, for the country is prepared and expectant of the usual and average inundation. Probably the rainy season in Central Africa has been more than ordinarily severe, as the annual rise of the Nile is due to the rise in its confluents and tributaries, and these are swollen by the heavy rains of the interior.

If the defense which the friends of President Barillas of Guatemala make of his conduct in decreeing himself dictator is not grossly untruthful in its statements of fact, it must go far towards justifying so extreme a measure. It shows, at any rate, that it had become for the country a question of either dictatorship or usurpation. The elerical majority in the assembly pushed through laws of a revolutionary and unconstitutional character which were designed to subject the entire government to their policy, and which certainly would have done so had not Barillas cut the whole thing short by assuming the power of a dictator. The most obnoxious and radical of the laws threatening him was a scheme to transfer all the power of the executive to the supreme court. Having first, in defiance of the constitution, displaced the judges who by law were entitled to two years more of service, the assembly proceeded to enact that the court could summon the military to enforce its sentences, that it could suspend at its will interior judges, all officers of the army, custom house and treasury officials, and that the president himself must obey the orders of the court without any appeal against their legality. It is easy to see that Barillas would have had no authority left under such laws, and, as his veto power was powerless to prevent their enactment, he took the only other course possible-unless he were to go into exile.

The return of General Buller from Ireland at his own instance and in spite of the protest of the British government, affords another reminder of the fact that the way to keep the anti-Irish flame a-burning is to keep Englishmen out of Ireland. The moment that honest British officials land in that country and open their eyes, they show signs of conversion. When it was proposed to send a distinguished officer to the most congested part of Ireland to execute the new policy of energy, Lord Wolseley is said to have offered his services in the belief that he could make Ireland garden or a grave in no time. Finally, however, General Redyers Buller, a through-and-through conservative, was assigned to the task; and the first evidence of his change of views was a refusal to order troops to assist officers with eviction warrants in their hands, until an examination was first had to determine whether the tenants were poor or simply ugly. The second straw was his remark under oath before the high commission on the land question that all the law or protection the Irish tenants had came from the national league. The tory attorneys almost choked with rage, and a warning came directly from the tory benches that Buller must have a care. It Buller turns out a home-ruler he will be only following the footsteps of ceorcionists like Spencer, Trevelyan and others.

The kingdom of Saxony is richer in railroads than any other German state, containing 165 meters of track on every square kilometre of ground, as against 64 in Prussia, 67 in Bavaria, 74 in Wurtemberg, 88 in Baden, 109 in Hesse, 105 in Saxe-Altenberg, f106 in Anhalt, 88 in Saxe-Weimar, etc. Saxony enjoys also the distinction of being the most saving of all German countries, 40 out of every 100 inhabitants being depositors in savings banks. In Prussia the proportion is 14 in 100, in Bavaria 8 in 100.

PROMINENT PERSONS.

Senator Jones, br Nevada, is said to be richer to-day than ever. Governor Hill was never in such robust health as he is at present.

Bill Nye gets \$150 a week for writing ex clusively for the New York World. Attorney General Garland is at Hominy Hill, Ark., making preparations for an extended excursion on the Quachits. Edward V. Valentine, the Richmond

2. Breckinridge in clay for the capitol square at Frankfort, Ky. George Fortescue, playing Catherine in 'Evangeline," weighs between 400 and 500 pounds, and is the heaviest man in the the-

culptor, has completed the statue of John

atrical business. Henry W. Grady, of the Atlanta Constitution, is said to have been offered by a lecture manager \$10,000 to tell the north this winter

the story of the new south. Colonel John A. Cockerill vigorously de nies that he has been offered the managing editorship of the New York Herald, or that there has been any rupture of his friendly relations with the proprietor of the World.

John E. Parsons got \$20,000; Albert Stick-nev, \$20,000; ex-Judge William A. Fullerton, \$10,000, and Peter Mitchell and ex-Judge Homer A. Nelson, \$5,000 each-\$60,000 in

Mayor Hewitt has promised to review the New York Italian parade to be given September 20 in celebration of the entry of the Italians into Rome, but when he was asked to fly the Italian flag from the City hall on that occasion he warmly replied; "No, sir; while I am mayor no flag but the American fing shall be put on the City hall."

Zebehr Pasha, who has just been released from a three years' imprisonment at Gibraltar, has played an important part in African polities for twenty-five years past. He has been an English prisoner ever since his capture by General Gordon over ten years ago. He was on parole in Cairo for eight years until his intrigues in behalf of the Mabdobliged the English to shut him up at Gibral

Ready For a Political Campaign, An escaped menagerie tiger has taken to

a swamp near Biloxi, Miss. All Biloxi now wants is three well-developed hurrahs. The tiger will follow. Too Cheap to Live. Philadelphia Enquirer.

A New York genius professes to show peo

ple how to live on ten cents a day. But

people who cannot command more than ten cents a day have no business to live. Went Up in a Blaze of Glory.

Columbia Sentinel. On Friday last, just after the sun had kissed this world good night, and passed into its bed of crimson and gold, the spirit of A. G. Sturgis vacated its habitation of clay, and wended its way to the Father who gave it, and to-day is walking the glory-lit hills of immortality in the New Jerusalem, where there is no night.

A Democratic Triumvirate.

New York Times.

The feature of the situation as it is now un derstood by those who ought to understand it pretty thoughly, is the "combine" between Governor Hill, the Hon. Mr. Shechan, and the Hon. Roswell P. Flower, all working together to secure the control of the next democratic state convention. In this business enterprise the governor is represented as thechief manager, Mr. Sheehan as his immediate lieutenant, Mr. Gibbons, Mr. Flower's substitute on the subways commission, as paymaster, and Mr. Flower as the cap-

Charles S. O' Netl. Say not to-morrow! To-day is but your own To parcel as you will; For who can tell that when the day has flown Oh, blest is he whose daily balance sheet

To-Day.

Brings perfect work to view; Whose closing day leaves no task incomplete For other hands to do.

To-morrow's but a jack-o'-lantern sprite That flees the laggard's clasp; To-day's the Power whose hand of graciou Holds fortune in its grasp.

RED-HEADED GIRLS

a White Horse Appears When They Are Seen.

Macon (Ga.) Telegraph: The discussion over the alleged simultaneous appearance upon the streets of white horse and red-headed girls has reached a point in the west that reminds one of the days of the thirteen, fourteen, fifteen puzzle the chestnut bell and the "punch conductor" song. The superstition is neatly hit off by a Kansas paper as follows: hit off by a Kansas paper as follows:

"Whosoever says so is a liar," roared a choleric old gentleman from Dexter one morning, standing in front of the city hail. "These stories are got up to play upon the credulity of the country people. I'm getting tired."

"Look there now," he shouted, "there's a red-headed girl; red-headed till you can't rest. Where's any white horse? Just as easy as rollin' off'n a log to prove

Just as easy as rollin' off'n a lo, to prove the original of a fad a liar. I don't believe there's a white horse within a mile. But chancing to gaze in the direction of the high school a hearse was seen, which, not one, but two milk-white steeds were hitched. The Dexter man

To this may be added that column have been written explainatory of the white-horse coincidence without satisfy-

ing the public. Possibly the reason why when a red-headed girl appears on the street a white horse soon makes his appearance will have to be sought for in history. This suggestion is thrown out for what it is worth. Away back in the early Greek and Egyptian days red-headed girls were very justly prized above all the members of the sex. Men fought, bled and died for their smiles, and they were quite the rage. Cleopatra, herself, we are told, was the possessor of an auburn head, and Helen of Troy, some contend, was equally fortunate. As is well known, the belief in the transmigration of souls was then prevalent, based upon reasons now loss to philosophy, and conspicuously brave men killed in battle took the forms under the smiles of Jupiter, of white horses. We can imagine, then, that when gallant knights went forth to battle after passion ate adieus to their auburn-headed Helens and Cleopatras, and found themselves after a tierce conflict with the barbarians, prancing steeds with snowy flanks, that memory of their lost loves dwelt in their equine heads. It may be that these fel lows in the shape of white horses are still following red-headed girls around Of course, in this prosaic age, no live journal has time to argue such a proposition, but the folks who believe that there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamed of in our philosophy, Horatio, can amuse themselves with the suggestion. Nobody will deny that the white horse is an animal o taste.

The Area and Population of Europe. London Times: General Strelbitski, who was selected by the International Statistical congress, held at the Hague, to prepare a report upon the area and num-ber of inhabitants in the different countries of Europe has completed his labors, the gist of them being that the total area of Europe is 6,233,060 square miles, of which 3,426,185 square miles belong to Russia, 391,000 to Austria-Hungary, 338,000 to Germany, 333,435 to France, 312,810 to Spain, 281,615 to Sweden, 203,375 to Norway, 196,615 to Great Britain and Ireland, 180,310 to Italy, 163,350 to Turkey in Europe and Besnia, 88,810 to Denmark, 82,125 to Roumania, 55,600 to Portugal, 40,425 to Greece, 30,375 to Servia, 25,875 to Switzerland, 20,265 to Holland, and 18,430 to Belgium. The Russian empire in Europe alone covers more than half of the whole continent embrac ing the Kingdom of Polann, the Grand Duchy of Finland, and part of the Cau-casus. Russia also stands far in advance of all the other nations in respect to her population, which is given by Gen. Strelbitski at 93,000,000, the countries which come next being the German Empire (47,200,000), Austria, Hungary (s9,900,000, France (37,300,000), Great Britain and Ireland (37,200,000), Italy (30,000,000), Spain (16,0000,000), Switzerland (7,000,000), Belgium (5,850,000), Roumania (5,400,000), Turkey in Europe (4,700,000), Sweden (4,-700,000), Holland and Portugal (4,400,000 each), Denmark (2,190,000), Servia (2,000-000), and Norway (1,960,000). The density of the population is very different, for square kilometer (five-eighths of a mile), Holland, 183; Great Britian and Ireland, 119; Italy, 195; the German Empire, 86; Switzerland, 71; and Aus-Atlons with the proprietor of the World. tria-Hungary, 59. Spain has only 35, For fees is the Snarp trial in New York Turkey 27, Russia 17, Denmark 15, and

Norway 6. But the population of Russia is increasing at the rate of 1,250,000 a year, and in half a century it will, at this rate, exceed 150,000,000.

T. W. Higginson in Harper's Bazar: Theodore Parker used to exasperate his friends, thirty or forty years ago, by devoting his summer vacations, not to rest, but to the study of the Russian language. This he justified on the ground that we had no right to remain in utter ignorance of the vocabulary of a nation of 60,000,000 people. At that time there was, among people. At that time there was, among English speaking people, a complete ignorance of Russian literature, except as this darkness was broken by a little volume translated by Sir John Bowring from the Russian poets. Nobody could possibly have foreseen a period when France, England and America should all turn to this neglected region for a new inspiration; when the most fastidious literary men of the most fastidious literary centre in the Old World should recognize Tourguenies not only as their peer, but as their chief; and the foremost nov-elist of the New World should place Tolstoi at the head of all writers of fiction, living or dead. Never, perhaps, was so great a fame won in so short a time through the medium of translations only. The number of those who actually read Russian, though greater than in Theodore Parker's day, is still almost absurdly small, and not rapidly increasing. During the short-lived enthusiasm for Frederika Bremer's novels, forty years ago, a good many persons learned Swedish in order to read them in the original; but even those most eager to read the Russian writers rarely attack them in their own tongue, being content to receive them often through a double dilution, first in French and then in English. What is to be the end of the new enthusiasm? Is it to pass wholly away, like the zeal for Miss Bremer's books, or are these writers to constitute a permanent force in literature? So long as Tourguenieff's was the only voice that reached us, there was an impression of something unique and individual; he seemed to triumph in splite of Russia not as her representative; and his long self banishment to Paris left it in doubt whether he might not be as much French as Russian. Then came the extraordi-nary phenomenon of Tolstoi, and even the most reluctant were convinced that there must be something in the blood and in the brain of the dimly seen and mysterious northern race that could produce such men. Then came other figures, reaching such a varied range of social conditions—not only Tourguenieff, the charming man of the world, and Tolstoi, the nobleman, the soldier, the recluse but also Gogol, the monk, and Dostorey sky, the convict-combining all ante-cedents, all varieties of training, in their extraordinary result of powerful and penetrating work.

There are two ways in which an author

can be pernicious—by a bad moral or by licentiousness of detail. Provided neither of these errors is committed to the mere choice of illicit love as a theme does not make a book inadmissible, else must the Scarlet Letter be condemned. Of all stories of this description Tolstoi has written the most powerful, the most merciless; there is not a moment when the reader does not foresee a tragedy at the end of the path on which the guilty lovers enter: nor is there any voluntuous ness of description to beguile the senses. The very fact that these two persons have noble traits only strengthens the moral; their downfall and its retribution are such as would be encountered only by persons capable of higher things, and after they have once gone wrong, the deceived husband, far inferior to them by nature, becomes their superior by his action. Nor is the retribution an external accident, but is worked out by the very essentials of the sin. It is a book which in its wholeness is a tremendous warning against wrong-doing, not an incitement to it. And throughout the Russian novelists, so far as I have seen, although there is sometimes a greater freedom of allusion than is customary among our-selves, it is in the direction not merely of truth and nature, but of stern ethics, with habitual absence of the curren rench taste for indecent descriptions.

But what seems most surprising in cur rent criticism is the disposition to claim the Russian writers as exponents of what is now called realism. Surely they are realists only in the sense in which George Eliot was one—with the most careful ac-curacy of description and the profoundest portraiture of character, but alway preserving a perceptive, always subordi-nating the little to the great. There is no trace in them of that maxim laid down by Mr. Howells in his "Wedding Journey," perhaps in an unguarded moment that "the sincere observer of man wil not desire to look upon his heroic or occasional phases." All the power of "War and Peace" turns upon the heroic phases, which are the backbone of its strength, while no one else has so well delineated the confusion, the incoher ence, the delay and tedium, which combine with the heroism to make up But if Tolstoi had given these "habitual moods of vacancy and tiresomeness' alone—to quote again from Howell—the would not have achieved success. As is stands, he has written not merely the greatest of military novels, but we might almost say the only one. And with whatmust be admitted that these strong Russian writers-they always speak, be it observed, of "European" as meaning something distinct from "Russian"— have come into literature like the giant that rose suddenly from the fishe urn-something vast, powerful, unex-pected. Their men and women seem more alive, more vascular, more endowed with veins and with muscles, than any other current creations; and the very fact that they have behind them the vast, gloomy, hopeless, helpless Russia—this but enhances the power of their pictures.

A New Mammoth Cave.

Jackson (Ga.) Argus: On Thursday of last week Mr. W. H. Malone and Andrew McClendon were squirrel hunting in the hilly country on Sandy creek, about four miles south of Jackson, on the lands belonging to Levi Ball. That section is exceedingly rough, the large hills stand side by side like potato hills, with deep ravines running between them. In many places the hills are so steep and rugged that nothing but a squirrel or Rocky mountain goat can climb them, with

huge boulders as large as a small house hanging out from the side of the almost perpendicular walls.

It was in one of the dark and deep gorges that Andrew's favorite dog strue a trail, and his proud owner, knowing that his dog never told a he, followed him for several hundred yards up the dark ravine. Andrew says it was a frightful place, the overhanging rocks and lofty forest trees so completely shutting out the rays of the sun that it was almost as dark as midnight. However, he pushed forward, thinking a fine fat possum was soon to be his, until his dog finally disappeared in the bowels of the earth. He could hear the faint howl of his faithful Rover, but could not induce him to come out. Andrew being of a venturesome disposition, concluded to return to his buggy and get his lantern and explore the "hole in the ground."

After a half hour spent in climbing out of the dark chasm he succeeded in re-turning to the spot again to find the dog still baying at something far away in the ground. With lantern in one hand and his gun cocked and orimed in the other. disappeared into the cave. After going some distance under the ground he found that he was in a spacious cavern and the faint voice of his dog could just be heard. He pressed forward, half feeling his way, expecting every moment to meet a terrible encounter with some ravenous beast, as the indications at the mouth of the cave showed that some

wild animal was making his home in this dark abode. After he had gone several hundred feet he discovered numerous sones scattered around, and while he was stopped with his hair standing straight on his head wondering what to do, his cars were greeted with a mighty roar like the falling of many waters in the distance. With a hurried step he made his way to daylight again, leaving his dog to the mercy of the mad inhabitants of this unexplored cavern of mid-Butts. He at once sought his follow-hunter, Mr. Malone, and in winding out between the lone, and in winding out between the "mountains" he discovered a beautiful spring gushing out from the side of the hill, whose waters, he says, are equal if not superior to Indian Springs, as to its mineral properties. He at last found Mr. Malone, to whom he told of his wonderful discovery and terrible experience, but as the sun was just peeping over the hills in his western course, they con-cluded to leave their adventures till another day. On returning to town they told "what they had seen," and a company is being organized to go out there at an early day and make further explorations, after which we will give further details.

A Phenomenal Baby. Pittsburg Dispatch: Probably the smallest bit of breathing humanity in the city of Allegheny is little Miss Barr, daughter of Joseph M. Barr, of the Brighton road. Three weeks ago to-morrow she opened her eyes for the first time and looked around on an interesting group of friends. At this time she tipped very tiny pair of scales at less than two

Her exact weight then as given by proud relatives varies from one round up, but all draw the line below the two pound notch. Of course there were very few hopes that one so small could inhale enough air to keep it alive, and there was shade of sadness thrown over those who would otherwise have been supremely happy on this occasion. Most of the relatives of the fragile infant expected an early demise, but the little one disappointed them most happily. In spite of her size the babe was possessed of a good deal of life and energy. Having got safely idto this vale of sorrows and tribulations with the usual accompaniaments of pap, paregoric, kisses and baby talk, Miss Barr decided to make the best of it. She accordingly took a tighter grip on life, and then, after looking at her size, con-cluded to go to sleep and grow. This she has succeeded in doing, so far, and every day her chances of hving to become a grandmother become brighter. Miss Barr is a featherweight, but for all that she is well formed and appears to enjoy good health. In height she is less than a foot, but as a smiling friend said yesterday, "she's started out to make up for that." At her birth the baby could be spanned about the body easily with the thumb and finger. She was, however, formed in good proportion and with well-

developed features.

She passes most of her time asleep, rolled tightly in warm clothing, and it is thus she receives her many visitors, who call to see her at her home on the Brighton road, opposite Brighton place. Among the medical profession of the city she has created quite a stir and has been pretty freely discussed. All the physicians de-clare her a phenomenon, and her growth watched with considerable interest.

She Swallowed the Diamond. Jewelers' Weekly: "Let me tell you f an incident that occurred to me once. I was a voung man then and a clerk at Tiffany's. One morning a richly attired lady got out of her handsome carriage and entered the store. She walked to the diamond department and asked to be shown some loose gems. She selected two valuable solitaires and paid for them. Thinking my attention was called in another direction she slyly but rapidly took a stone and placed it in her mouth. saw the theft, but hardly knew what to do. Calling for a messenger, I sent for our business manager and told him what had happened. Without an instant's de-lay he said: 'Madam, you have made a mistake. You have one of our diamonds in your mouth. Will you return it without an exposure? The next moment she gave a gulp, and I knew the gem had gone. She had swallowed it. Of course ve were in a dilemma. The lady became indignant, and threatened suit and vioence at the hands of her husband."
"What did you do?" "Sent the bill with a written explanation to the husband. The next day he paid us a visit. He said that he believed there was a mistake, but

By January 1 next no fewer than twelve theaters in Paris will be lit by electricity, in accordance with the recent municipal ordinance.

that he could not afford an exposure.'

BABY HUMORS And all Skin and Scalp Diseases

And all Skin and Scalp Diseases

Speedily Cured by Cuticura.

Our little son will be four years of age on the 25th inst. In May, 1885, he was attacked with a very painful breaking out of the skin. We called in a physician who treated him for about four weeks. The child received little or no good from the treatment, as the breaking out, supposed by the physician to be hives in an aggravated form, became larger in blotches, and more and more distressing. We were frequently obliged to get up in the night and rub him with soda in water, strong liniments, etc. Finally, we called other physicians, until no less than six had attempted to cure him, all alike failing, and the child steadily getting worse and worse, until about the 20th of last July, when we began to give him curicura Basolvent internally, and the Cuticura, and Cuticura Soap externally, and by the last of August he was so nearly well that we gave him only one dose of the Resolvent about every second day for about ten days longer, and he has never been troubled since with the horribus malady. In all we used less than one-half of a bottle of Cuticura Rissolvent, a little less than one box of Cuticura, and only one cake of Cuticura Soap.

H. E. HYAN, Cayura, Livingston Co., Ill, Subscribed and sworn to before me this fourth day of January, 1887.

C. N. COE, J. P.

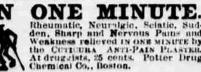
Subscribed and sworn to before me this fourth day of January, 1887. C. N. COE, J. P.

SCROFULOUS HUMORS. Last spring I was very sick being covered with some kind of scrofula. The doctors could not help me. I was advised to try the Curtoura Resouvers. I did so, and in a day I wrew better and better, until I am as well as ever. I thank you for it very much, and would like to have it told to the p bile.

EDW. HOFMANN, North Attleboro, Mass.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP prepared from it, externally, and Currecuia RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for very form of Skin and Blood disease from pimples to Scrofula.
Sold everywhere. Price: Cuticura, 50 cents;
Cuticura Soar, 25 cents; Cuticura Resolvent, \$1.00. Prepared by Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases." PIMPLES, Blackheads, Skin Blemishes, and Baby Humors, use CUTICURA SOAP.



Rheumatic, Neuralgie, Sciatic, Sudden, Sharp and Nervous Pains and Weakness relieved in one minute by the Cuttura Anti-Pain Plantil, At drug sists, 25 cents. Potter Drug Chemical Co., Boston.

DREXEL & MAUL, (Successors to John G. Jacobs.) Undertakers and Embalmers At the old stand, 1407 Farnam St. Orders by telegraph solicited and promptly at-tended to. Telephone No. 225.

LEAKY ROOFING,

Tin or Iron, Repaired. And Painted, and guaranteed tight for number of years. Paints never blister. GRAVEL ROOFING

Manufactured and repaired. Fire Proof Paint applied to shin gies, 15 years experience. WM. H. CURRAN & SON, 2111 & 15t St. Bet. Arbor and Vince.