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

POWDERLY's address looked as if the pronoun "I" had been sprinkled over it from a pepper-box.

MR. GARRETT says the Baltimore & Ohio telegraph has not been sold. Mr. Gould says the Western Union has grabbed up said line. We pay our money and takes our choice. The transfer has evidently not been made.

The chief of the Choctaw nation has just issued his annual message. Among many other things he says that the relations of the nation with the United States government continue of a friendly and satisfactory character. This sounds a trifle odd, coming as it does not far from the geographical center of the United States.

The New York health authorities find it more difficult to check the progress of cholera among the infected Italians than was expected. Quite a number have died since landing and many are yet sick. There is little danger of a spreading of the disease among the citizens, however, as energetic precautionary measures have been adopted.

The Railway Gazette record of train accidents for August includes sixty-five collisions, sixty-four derailments, and eight other accidents, a total of 137, in which 127 persons were killed and 323 injured. Most of these "accidents" could have been avoided. The next crusade needed in this country is one against negligence in the operations of our railroads.

This country has not hitherto cut much of a figure in the production of diamonds. This remissness is soon to be remedied, if the reports from Kentucky are true. The state in which the star-eyed goddess of reform, whisky, and fair women are indigenous, is said also to contain diamond mines which are to be developed. The precious gem thus threatens to become so common that the hotel clerk may be compelled to resort to some other means of distinction.

A KANSAS judge is reported to have said to an impecunious criminal recently: "A poor man should be exceedingly careful to obey the law, for he has every incentive to do so. The rich man may violate the law and by making a big fight escape punishment, but the poor escape incurring the penalties." What a comment on our judicial machinery, coming as this does from the very sanctuary of justice. A more shameful confession could not be made.

The New York Post recently stated that there were on the pension rolls three or four widows of revolutionary soldiers, but a late statement from the pension office shows that there are no less than thirty-five such widows. Whereupon that paper remarks that several of these women are less than eighty, and are still in good health, it seems reasonable to expect that the year 2000 will find the pension roll still bearing the names of widows of soldiers who died in a war which ended in 1783. It seems probable that the year 2000 may find the nation still paying pensions on account of the civil war which ended in 1865. The time will doubtless come in the next century when every widow of a Union soldier will be granted a pension, and the fashion of young women marrying old soldiers is likely never to die out. A young man who enlisted in the last year of the war at eighteen will be seventy-eight in 1925—the same age at which a Revolutionary soldier in Ohio married—and if he should pick out a girl of sixteen, as the Ohio soldier did, she would be nine years short of a centenarian in 2000. In short, not merely future generations, but a future century, may need to pass before the nation gets through paying pensions even supposing that we are never involved in another war.

It cost something to be a candidate for office in New York city. A paper of that city says if the office to be filled is a supreme court judgeship the price of a nomination ranges from \$10,000 to \$30,000; for a unitary nomination the price is \$10,000; for a limited nomination for district attorney it is \$5,000 to each of two "hails," and for nominations for the minor judgeships, state senators and assemblies, it ranges from \$500 to \$10,000. These are certainly large figures, but they are accounted for when the large emoluments belonging to most of these offices are considered. For example the fifteen judges to be elected will draw \$13,000 a year in salaries. The supreme court judges receive \$17,500 a year, and are elected for fourteen years; the general sessions judge is elected for fourteen years at an annual salary of \$12,000; city court judges get \$10,000 a year and are elected for six years; city justices are chosen for six years at a salary of \$6,000 a year; the district attorney and the surrogate get each \$12,000 a year and are elected for three years. Such offices are worth struggling for, and as long as they pay as now men will be willing to give the large assessments required to secure them. Involving against the assessment system will amount to little while the prizes continue as attractive as now. It is said that there is no parallel in recent political history to the contest that is making to secure nomination for these offices. The entire bar of New York is in a ferment and permeated by all manner of intrigue and combines to gather the luscious plums from which men of other professions and pursuits are excluded. The trouble is that New York pays too generously for its legal talent.

**Parker's Tribute to Beecher.**

Eugeny is very generally little else than indiscriminating panegyric. It is not expected to go much beyond or outside of this. Even those who have passed away in the humbler walks of life, to whom surviving friends render tribute, receive consideration only with respect to their honor, leaving out regard all those frailties and defects which marred their conduct. In the case of those who have occupied a conspicuous place in the higher walks of human activity and achievement the demand seems even stronger for putting out of view those weaknesses and deficiencies that were the blemishes and drawbacks in such lives and bringing forward to attention and observation only those characteristics which shed glory upon the memory of their possessors and are the explanations of a successful career. Doubtless this is the true office of eulogy. We are admonished to speak only good of the dead, and every right-minded man will admit the justice of the admonition. But it may not wisely be said that the life which is presented to the world as a model for men's admiration and an example for their following should not be shown so entirely devoid of its essentially human defects as to lose or greatly diminish its worth as an example, however great its claims to admiration. To the average man that life is most valuable for instruction and guidance which has had to contend with its share of the frailties common to all and has largely or wholly conquered them. In order to know what the struggle of such a life has been, to measure the extent and nature of the victory, and to give the lesson its just and useful application, it is necessary that the frailties be not wholly lost sight of. Rather is it essential to see the full character, with all of its angularities, defects and deformities. Eulogy is hedged by limitations that do not admit of so broad a view.

The eminent London preacher, Dr. Parker, who on last Tuesday evening pronounced his eulogy on Henry Ward Beecher, kept well within the lines by which he was circumscribed. His effort was highly creditable to his head and heart, and if there is any friend of the dead divine who is not fully satisfied with the testimony it is hardly conceivable what such an one would require to satisfy him. The great Brooklyn preacher left numerous evidences of his ability in this line, and in a similar case he might have said some things less trite and embellished his theme with illustrations less commonplace than the London preacher employed, but for the one purpose of eulogy he could hardly have surpassed the work of Dr. Parker. It is rich to repletion in adulation, expressed in a language so hearty and earnest that there can be no question as to its profound sincerity. The admiration and love of the eulogist for his subject is made strongly apparent in every sentence. He was the ideal preacher, holding his vocation by divine right; he was the genius in intellect who gave a new impulse and direction to the world he represented; he was the commanding leader whose eloquence and zeal drew men to him irresistibly; he was a philanthropist whose concern for humanity was boundless; he was, quoting the language of Dr. Parker, "great in every aspect." Eulogy, surely, could go no farther.

With some modification, perhaps, all will acquiesce in this estimate of Beecher. He did a great work, and he did it well. The grand opportunities that came in his way were not lost. But it must still be remembered that he had frailties, some of which were very pronounced, and which, in a man of less brilliant gifts, would have been very likely to wholly destroy his usefulness. They unquestionably militated against the later usefulness of Henry Ward Beecher, as the recollection of them must with many militate against a complete and unmixed admiration of his character. Let it charitably be said that gifted as he was in all those qualities which are the "divine part of man," he had also strongly developed human weaknesses which he controlled better than the great majority of men. Certainly in most respects which justify command admiration and honor, Beecher was a man whose "like we shall not look upon again."

**College Barbarism.**  
The opening of the college year has been signalized by a case of hazing which has again brought this subject, so familiar to colleagues, prominently to public attention and discussion, and aroused the faculties of various colleges to the necessity of stern measures to prevent the spread of this barbarism. This case is a peculiarly sad one, and very well illustrates the heartless barbarity of the average college student. It occurred at Williams college, and the victim was George Choate, of the freshman class, son of a prominent citizen of Massachusetts. It appears that the young man was singularly susceptible to religious fervor, and learning this fact the irreverent sophomores played upon Choates' weakness most zealously and successfully. They preached to him and exhorted him until he was thrown into the most distressful state of mind and went about a picture of misery and despair. The halucination, sedulously cultivated by his cold-blooded persecutors, grew upon him, and was exhibited in conduct which indicated that reason had pretty nearly lost sway. This added to the effects of some personal abuse speedily produced an illness, and young Choate is at his home a pitiable wreck. It is doubtful if he can survive, and if he should his mind will probably be permanently impaired.

William Walter Phelps sizes up the situation admirably from a republican stand-point when he says: Mr. Cleveland will be nominated. If so, it will not be because he is rich in merit, but because his party is in available men.

There is not much talk about politics in the Grand Army ranks, but among the republican members the presidential choice is Bob Lincoln, by a large majority.

The republican and democratic candidates for lieutenant governor in Indiana last fall may confront each other again next year as candidates for the governorship.

There is still in the offices of the national capital a large leaven of republican integrity and intelligence; naturally, therefore, is there excellent conduct of public affairs.

Eugene Higgins consoles his democratic brethren with the idea that Mr. Cleveland is not a civil service reformer humpabum, and that some time this will become apparent to all.

About the only thing democrats have to go on in Ohio is the cultivation of their imaginations with respect to the relations of Sherman and Foraker. Now Sherman and Foraker are getting along very comfortably indeed. They are not in conflict.

Dave Little of Illinois, returning from his labors on the Pacific railroad commission, says that the republicans in California are inclined to come to the convention next year without expressing any choice and to wait for an expression from other states before they decide.

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The Nebraska City Press says: "David H. Mercer, late of Brownville, has been nominated by the Douglas county republicans for county judge. This shows what native ability, hard work and a thorough knowledge of how to fix the primaries will do. It is a great country, and even an Ann Arbor graduate has a chance if he only runs with the people."

The Fremont Tribune is pleased with the nomination of Messrs. Post and Marshall as their own successors on the bench. "These men have been tried at the bar of public opinion and the verdict rendered that they are honorable and upright judges, and honored for their faithfulness by a renomination."

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The Bearcat Democrat grabs with unseemly merriment the horizontal bars ordered for the public schools of Omaha, and exercises imagination thus: "It is said that the boys and girls can now skin-the-cat without breaking down all the neighboring fences. Omaha is a great place for gamblers."

**Shake for Shake.**  
*Chicago Tribune.*

Cleveland this year gives Iowa the go-by. Iowa will return the compliment next year.

**A New Literary Field.**  
*Albany Argus.*

A literary magazine has lately suggested Canadian life as material which has not yet been much used by American novel writers. We suggest a description of the beautiful

cently expelled a student convicted of participation in a hazing, and five others are undergoing investigation. An effort to revive "rushing" has just been made at Harvard, and this practice prevails at Columbia college. President Barnard, of the latter institution, is authority for the statement that hazing is practised at nearly all the colleges. It takes as many forms as can devise, and quite generally the most heartless and barbarous that can be suggested, within reasonably safe limits, is the one that is adopted.

It is strange that any one should find any palliation for this barbarism, but we have read in at least one eastern paper, since the Choate affair, an effort to extenuate the conduct of students who engage in hazing. It fell very far short of the purpose, but it could not fail to have a bad influence in encouraging those predisposed to the practice. There should be no mercy shown those who engage in this brutal pastime when they are detected. But there's the rub. Are not the faculties generally much less solicitous than they should be to detect the guilty parties? Where the case against a student is so plain that they cannot shut their eyes to it there will be a manifestation of firmness by expelling the culprit, but it is not profitable to extend this discipline to a dozen or twenty who may be implicated. Allowing for all the difficulties in the way, it is still doubtful not unfair to say that if the college faculty were more vigilant in guarding against these occurrences and more diligent in hunting out those who participate in them they would be less numerous. The sad misfortune of young Choate will very likely subdue the hazing spirit for a time, but for the moment the staffs of corn-juke palaces are common enough, but a corn palace is a new thing.

**New Kind of Palace.**  
*Chicago Times.*

The people of Sioux City have a "corn palace" which they have just opened with a large celebration. Corn-juke palaces are common enough, but a corn palace is a new thing.

**The Natural Sequence.**  
*New York Sun.*

The dismissal of the Pan-Electric government suit from court should be followed by the prompt dismissal of the Pan-Electric attorney general from the cabinet.

**New Kind of Palace.**  
*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

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**CONFlict of AUTHORITY.**

**Prominent Union Pacific Officials Have a Quarrel.**

There was a lively time among the prominent officials of the Union Pacific at the depot the past week. It is claimed that Mr. McClinton, who has lately been appointed local freight agent, has rendered himself very obnoxious to all those with whom he has come in contact. The principal cause of dissatisfaction, as alleged, is that immediately on assuming his office he discharged all the employees without reason, some of them having been in the company's employ over twenty years.

Last week Mr. McClinton came to the office after a day's sickness and dictated two letters to his secretary, one discharging M. Straight, yard master at the depot, and the other appointing W. H. Deale, assistant superintendent. Assistant Superintendent Deale, who is officially charged with such transfers, thought that the change was made by Superintendent Dickenson or Mr. Blackendorfer, and let it be known that he was directed to make complaint for the treatment he received. The consequence was that McClinton's usurpation of authority was discovered, and he was compelled to resign. Deale went to the local freight office and read him the riot act. The matter was left in abeyance until Mr. Potter returned. When he did arrive he appointed Mr. S. W. Davis as a permanent secretary, and John R. Webster as permanent treasurer. An executive committee was appointed, of which Mr. McClinton is the chairman; C. G. Green, D. J. Wheeler, Cadet Taylor, W. P. Morrow, I. S. Bascom, W. G. Whitmore, and J. B. Geise.

After the appointment of this committee Mr. McClinton, who was still in the office, was walking down the street to-day, and was met by Boyd's opera house I saw the words on the bill boards, "Keep it Dark." Now this is what the democats are doing to-day, and I believe that we will also do the same. Therefore I am going to make a motion that we go into executive session.

This was carried and the committee went into executive session.

**THE DEMOCATS.**

The democratic executive committee met at Julius Meyer's rooms, corner of Thirteenth and Farnam streets, yesterday afternoon. John O'Connor presided, and Louis Heimoff officiated as secretary. Many of the arrangements for the coming campaign were perfected, and other matters were disposed of.

**PREPARE FOR ELECTION.**

**The City Council Transacts Necessary Business Last Evening.**

**BUSINESS LAST EVENING.**

In response to a call a special meeting of the city council was held last evening. President Bechel presided and Councilmen Alexander, Bailey, Bedford, Boyd, Burnham, Cousman, Haskell, Kaspar, Lee, Lowry, Manville and Van Camp answered to the roll call. A resolution was offered by Mr. Haskell designating the Republican and Herald as the two papers in which to publish the boundaries of all election districts and the location of all places of registration and polling places, etc.

Mr. Kaspar moved to amend by substituting the Bee instead of the Herald, stating as a reason the undoubted circulation of the Bee, doubling the two papers mentioned and thereby being the most medium of conveying intelligence to the public. Haskell's resolution was, however, adopted.

The following ordinance was read three times and passed, to take effect immediately:

That the First ward be divided into three polling districts, as follows, to wit:

That part of said ward lying north of Pacific street shall comprise and be known as the first polling district; that portion of said ward lying south of Pacific street, except so much as lies south of Thirteenth and Eleventh streets, shall comprise and be known as the second polling district; that part of said ward south of Eleventh and Twelfth streets, between Thirteenth and Eleventh streets, shall be known as the third polling district.

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