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Sworn Statement of Circulation.  
State of Nebraska, I, S. S. Geo. B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do hereby certify that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Dec. 31, 1887, was as follows:  
Saturday, Dec. 31, 1887, 15,420.  
Sunday, Dec. 31, 15,000.  
Monday, Dec. 31, 15,000.  
Tuesday, Dec. 31, 15,000.  
Wednesday, Dec. 31, 15,000.  
Thursday, Dec. 31, 15,000.  
Friday, Dec. 31, 15,000.  
Average, 15,116.  
GEO. B. TSCHUCK, Secretary.  
Sworn to and subscribed to in my presence this 31 day of January, A. D. 1888, S. P. FILL, Notary Public.  
State of Nebraska, I, S. S. Geo. B. Tschuck, being first duly sworn, depose and say that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of January, 1888, is 15,116 copies; for February, 1888, 14,178 copies; for March, 1888, 14,400 copies; for April, 1888, 14,500 copies; for May, 1888, 14,225 copies; for June, 1888, 14,410 copies; for July, 1888, 14,600 copies; for August, 1888, 14,100 copies; for September, 1888, 14,400 copies; for October, 1888, 14,533 copies; for November, 1888, 15,225 copies; for December, 1888, 15,000 copies.  
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The latest periodic disaster by which Explorer Stanley has been overwhelmed reached this country on schedule time.

MORE and more Europe flatters this country by imitation. The latest innovation is the introduction of real blizzards. Austria and Bulgaria report the severest storms on record.

ALREADY indications are cropping out that the coming political season will be a severe one. An Ohio paper has flung contempt on Waterson's Star-Eyed Goddess by abbreviating her to S. E. G.

As chairman of the committee on public buildings Congressman McShane ought to be able to make good his promise to present Omaha with a Christmas gift in the shape of that million dollar postoffice.

Port a man wedded to the state's rights dogma, it is rather remarkable, as well as late in the day, for Andrew Jackson Poppleton to deny the sovereignty of the state of Nebraska over the Union Pacific or any other railroad that enjoys the protection of the state as well as its patronage.

GENERAL GRANT is reported to have said that "When the democrats secure control of the government, gentlemen, they will break the back of the party across the Alleghenies over the tariff question." The party is working out the fulfillment of the prophecy as rapidly as possible.

A LARGE number of the six hundred thousand Hungarians in this country are not naturalized. Representatives of this nationality will hold a convention at Cleveland in March, one of the objects of which will be to urge the advantage and importance of becoming full-fledged American citizens.

SENATOR HERRIST, of California, has prepared a bill for increasing the pensions of the veterans of the war of 1812 from eight to twenty-five dollars per month. There are ten hundred and sixty-nine of these pensioners on the roll. Inasmuch as no soldier who fought in 1812 can be less than ninety years old, the present pensioners nearly all wear petticoats.

OUR enterprising contemporary, the Herald, announces with a grand flourish that it has donned a new and artistic dress. As a work of art the patrons of that paper will have no fault to find. But when they discover that the change of dress means a reduction of fully 30 per cent in the quantity of the usual reading matter they may think that they have been imposed on, instead of being benefitted by the change.

UNDER the new law the commissioners of Douglas county receive a salary of \$1,800 a year, instead of \$3 a day for each day served and mileage. This change will result in fewer meetings and less junketing. The commissioners no longer have a pecuniary interest in holding sessions every day, and traveling about the county without purpose. Their sessions will therefore be less frequent and more business-like. This will be gratifying to the taxpayers, who have heretofore been unable to keep track of county affairs. With regular sessions once or twice a week, held in public at fixed hours, the press will be enabled to promptly report the proceedings in full.

THE champions of the cookery school insist that we must take our choice between bad bread and Greek roots in the high school. Who says so? The Greek root is no longer one of the branches which are regarded as essential to a girl's education. In fact, Greek has been dropped from the regular course in some of our leading colleges. The threat of bad bread might frighten a bridegroom who has the dyspepsia, but what guarantee have we that the girl graduates from the cookery school will be able to make good bread, or for that matter a decent cup of coffee. Will the Omaha board of education, with its new fangled notions, agree to submit even for a single week on the bread which the graduated cooks will bake? It is very questionable in our mind whether the would-be professor of cookery could satisfy the board's wants in that regard, especially if the bread they are in the habit of eating now comes from a first class bakery. We imagine that they would prefer to feed on Greek roots rather than a diet of bread from the fair hands of the girl graduates of the cookery class.

**An Imperial Corporation.**  
For more than twenty years the Union Pacific railroad has enjoyed the protection of this state. The legislative, judicial and executive powers of the state have time and again been invoked in its behalf. At every session of the legislature its managers and attorneys have voluntarily appeared before committees, and often before joint assemblies of the two houses, to discuss, oppose, or urge pending railroad legislation. Municipal regulations affecting railroads, including even the power to compel them to construct expensive viaducts over their tracks, have never been called in question. The provision of the state constitution which requires the directors of every railroad corporation organized under the laws of this state, or of any other state, or of the United States, to make annual reports, under oath, of its passenger and freight traffic, has been complied with by the Union Pacific railroad without protest.

And now, for the first time in its history, that corporation arrays itself boldly against the state authority and sets up the preposterous claim that it is entirely independent of state control or regulation, answerable for abuse of its franchise as a public carrier to congress alone. And even the national legislature cannot repress its indignity and protect its patrons against extortion and discrimination, excepting after the net earnings of the road shall exceed ten per cent on its inflated and fictitious capital. This is the high-handed assumption embodied in the petition of the Union Pacific to enjoin the state board of transportation from exercising its authority over that road. Stripped of all verbiage, the Union Pacific railroad company has proclaimed itself an imperial corporation greater than the state and beyond the state's control. This assumption involves an issue vital to the very existence of the state which it must defend with all the powers at its command. It is not a question whether the power to regulate railroads conferred upon the legislature by the constitution can be delegated to any other tribunal, since the Union Pacific absolutely denies the right of the state to exercise the same control over it which the state may lawfully exercise over all other common carriers within its boundaries. It is not a question whether the law creating the present state board of transportation is at variance with the national or state constitution, nor has the question been raised as to the validity of any act or order of the board.

The Union Pacific has gone even further than declaring itself above all state regulation. It has also set up the plea that the state has no right to exercise its police powers or regulations over the Omaha & Republican Valley road. That road, it is notorious, was chartered under the laws of the state, begins and terminates within the limits of the state, and merely holds the relation of a feeder to the Union Pacific. We are commanded not only to keep hands off the sacred bull, but also from all the calves that have been sired by it.

The order of the board of transportation as regards the Waterloo embankment may be unreasonable. If so, the Union Pacific has its remedy in an appeal to the courts. The proposed schedule of freight rates, which the board is said to be preparing, may be lower than the railroads could afford to adopt. In that case they have the same right to appeal that they would have if the board should reduce the present passenger rate to half a cent per mile. The board has no right to establish unreasonable tariffs any more than the railroads have a right to exact them. We maintain, however, that the imperial platform on which the Union Pacific railroad has planted itself, in defying state authority and state restraint, is an attempt to set up a power within the state greater than the state itself. Had the state board sought to establish ruinously low tolls an appeal from its arbitrary orders would have awakened public sympathy and forced the board to revise its action. But when the Union Pacific assumes the role of dictator and arrogates to itself the right to charge what it pleases and do what it pleases, regardless of state laws, its managers will arouse an opposition which will never yield until the sovereign authority of the state over all railroad corporations within its limits shall be irrevocably established.

**The House Committees.**  
After great labor and travail, Speaker Carlisle succeeded in announcing the house committees on Thursday. There is not apparent in the construction of the committees any reason why he could not have announced them within a week after congress assembled and it is reasonably certain that had he done so there would have resulted no greater dissatisfaction than is now reported to exist. Probably not less than one-third of the members have been placed where they have no desire to be, and quite a score of aspiring statesmen are surely disgruntled because their claims to more prominence than has been accorded them were ignored.

Some interesting features of the new organization will doubtless be widely noted. In the first place it will be remarked that of the fifty-one chairmanships the south gets twenty-nine, while care has also been taken to distribute the second places so that if the next congress should be democratic the south will be assured of at least retaining its present prominence and power in the organization of the house. The committees thus constructed are with two or three exceptions the most important, so that the subjects of legislation of greatest concern to the country will be largely in the control of southern men. Another interesting fact is that New York, with its vast commercial and manufacturing interests, is not represented on the ways and means committee. The plausible explanation of this will be that Mr. Cox declined to serve on that committee unless he was accorded second place, but this will hardly prove satisfactory to the democrats of New York. Mr. Cox had a reasonable claim to second place in the fact that it was held by Mr. Hewitt, of New York, while there was no ques-

tion as to his qualifications. The composition of this committee does not reflect very great credit upon the judgment of Mr. Carlisle, though it is not a serious matter if, as suspected, the special work to proceed from the committee has already been cut and dried. The appropriation committee was evidently constructed to please Mr. Randall, and there is very little doubt that he will dominate it as he has in preceding congresses. There are other features of the new organization which will not escape criticism.

So far as the representatives of Nebraska are concerned they have no cause of complaint, and we do not learn that they are making any. For a new member Mr. McShane has fared well in being placed on two important committees—Indian affairs and public buildings and grounds—while Messrs. Dorsey and Laird are favorably quartered respectively on the committees on territories and private land claims and the committee on military affairs and agriculture.

The law of Nebraska regarding the liability for damages from the sale of intoxicating liquors by licensed persons, as expounded in a decision of the supreme court just rendered, gives the widest scope for redress to persons damaged. All persons who by the sale of intoxicating liquors contribute to the damage of any one are severally and jointly liable, as also are the sureties on license bonds, and such sureties are liable not only for damages directly resulting from the acts of their principals, but for all damages to which such acts contribute. Furthermore, the liability of sureties is continuous during the disqualification of a person to support his family by reason of his intoxication, regardless of the termination of the license year, so that an habitual drunkard to whom liquor is sold may become a life charge upon the sureties of those who sell him the liquor. The termination of the responsibility of sureties is reached only when there is an end to the disqualification of the drinker. This far-reaching liability of sureties on liquor license bonds must induce great caution in assuming so serious an obligation.

SPEAKER CARLISLE is having a tough time all around just now. Not only is the dissatisfaction over the committee appointments worrying him, but the testimony developed in the Theobald case makes such a showing that it is hard for him to keep up an appearance of unconcern. The facts in the election case already adduced show that there are more grounds for unsettling the speaker than has been generally supposed, and if Mr. Carlisle wishes to retain his seat it will undoubtedly become him to exert himself to show that the statements made by the contestant are untrue. If, however, Mr. Theobald's presentation of the facts are shown to be correct, Mr. Carlisle should be prepared to step down and out with as much grace as possible under the circumstances.

REAL estate agents, and all persons making transactions in real estate, will be interested in the decision just rendered by the supreme court of Nebraska relating to such transactions. It is held that a vendor of real estate has no lien on land for unpaid purchase money after such land has been absolutely conveyed by deed, and that the doctrine that a vendor has a lien on land conveyed for purchase money unpaid is repugnant to the statutes relating to real estate and is no part of the law of this state. It was also held that the policy of the law of Nebraska is to discourage secret liens and to require all instruments affecting the title to real estate to be entered upon record. It is likely a great many persons will feel the effect of these decisions.

THE council keeps on multiplying taxpayers. The last move is to create the office of license inspector at \$1,200 a year. What is the necessity of a license inspector? Why pay him \$1,200 a year when a policeman only gets \$70 a month? Hasn't the city clerk a record of all licenses taken out, and why can't the duty of looking after violators of the law be left to the police, where it properly belongs? Isn't this another scheme to pension some ward bummer on the public crib?

PEACE and harmony between council and police commissioners are announced as the outcome of the conference held last night. Now that this much desired end has been accomplished, let the more desirable result be hastened of giving the citizens of Omaha adequate police protection.

**Other Lands Than Ours.**  
The conservative victory, by an increased majority, at Winchester, will doubtless serve to strengthen the confidence of the successful party and may somewhat depress the home rulers, who made a very vigorous fight, but it would seem from an American point of view that much greater importance is given it, as an indication of popular sentiment in England, than justly belongs to it. It is probable that such a victory in England counts more for a party than in this country, but in any aspect of the case it is not apparent that this conservative success justifies any such extravagant conclusions as are being drawn from it. Some conservative victories, perhaps with increased majorities, are to be expected, and although there are some conditions connected with this last success that give it peculiar significance, it cannot be regarded as an altogether discouraging and disheartening event. It doubtless comes, however, as a burst of sunlight from a clouded sky to the supporters of the government, who are needing all the encouragement they can get to withstand the storm of maledictions which the Irish landlords are pouring upon the ministry for allowing a sweeping reduction of rents.

The cut of fourteen per cent ordered by the land commissioners amounts to an annual reduction of nearly \$2,000,000, which means a great deal to some of the land owners who are largely dependent upon these rents, at least for their extravagant wants. It is a curious fact that the government which throws members of parliament

into jail for advocating on the platform a reduction of rents, proceeds to force these reductions in the face of protesting landlords. In seven years the valuations in Ireland have declined about \$70,000,000. This is not proportionally more than the decline in England during the same time, but in the latter country the land owners have accepted the situation as a rule, and sealed down their rents accordingly. The last parliament under the stress of politics chose to employ force to carry water uphill. The policy has failed, and the present action of the land commissioners simply puts the brand of insincerity upon the tory scheme of government. It may not be inappropriate to recall the criticism of the government upon the nationalist land agitation. Parnell, Davitt and their associates are perpetually called public robbers in their fight for the Irish tenantry. The sacredness of contracts, it is argued, should be defended by the strong arm of the law. It seems to have been forgotten by these defenders of the national honor that a contract which is contrary to public policy is null and void. Here is the nub of the Irish land question. The tory press are quick to see the absurd position the government places itself in by its recent action, but they are not equal to the emergency. Instead of admitting frankly that vicious contracts cannot be successfully enforced, they are showing their mortification by grumbling at Lord Salisbury. The landlords are badly demoralized and do not hesitate to say that the tory plan of campaign is more arbitrary than the league's plan of campaign. They have forgotten Mr. Gladstone's warning to them when his land purchase bill was introduced that the sands were rapidly running out in the glass. If they had rallied to his support in 1886 they would have secured an equitable system of purchase and have escaped disastrous losses. They put confidence in a tory government's pledges, and they are now flung aside and trampled upon. The session is approaching. The government do not care to meet parliament with the confession of having filled the Irish prisons and done nothing to conciliate the people. The landlords are thrown over. On the other hand the people are not fully satisfied, claiming that the reduction is not sufficient and expressing a want of confidence in the land commission. Thus what was evidently intended as a measure of placation has only served to add to and complicate the difficulties with which the ministry have to contend.

Unusually told weather prevails on the European continent, and this is one important reason for the cessation of war preparations and of war talk. Movements of troops are prevented for the time, but the news that Germany will shortly send a whole army corps eastward has anything but a peaceful outlook. Embassadors seem to be moving freely between the German, Austrian and Russian capitals. Their business is undoubtedly to prevent war, if possible, but they inspire no confidence in their success. The publication and exposure of the forged dispatches, by which the foreign policy of the czar was misrepresented to Bismarck and vice versa, goes a good way to remove the pretext for a quarrel between Russia and Germany, but there are still other matters which those who regard war as inevitable rely upon to justify their opinion. That there is a strong war party having powerful adherents in every country of Europe, which is continually scheming to keep alive old complications and introduce new ones, there seems to be no doubt. These plotters are recruited from the followers of deposed princes and other reactionists. Pursuing separate ends in the respective countries, their common policy is to fish in troubled waters, and they join hands to precipitate a great war by means of plots and intrigues. In France the plotters are working in the interests of the Orleans family, whose pretensions to the French throne have the full sympathy of Baron Mohrenheim, the Russian ambassador. Certain deposed German princes and their devotees are also suspected of being connected with this secret war party. Clementine, the mother of Prince Ferdinand, is an Orleans princess, as is also the Danish Princess Waldemar, to whom the czar took such a liking during his stay at Fredensburg last summer. One of them is suspected of being the woman in the case. If not both. The ensuing two weeks are expected to have important results bearing upon the future of European affairs, though just what these are to be is not foreshadowed.

The pope's jubilee has been a most notable success, and will go into history as one of the marked events of the last quarter of this century. Distinguished Catholics from every nation have visited Rome, and congratulatory messages and rich and costly presents have been sent from every quarter of the world. Leo XIII. is destined to be known as one of the historic popes. His services to the church deserve loyal and affectionate recognition from the Catholic world, not only by reason of his exalted position, but also from his statesmanlike qualities. He has adapted the policy of the vatican, to a larger extent than is generally supposed, to the conditions of modern society, and especially to the political order of nations. Without abandoning the high ground occupied by his predecessor in dealing with governments, he has wrought a marvelous change in the spirit and method of papal policy and done much to convince inveterate enemies of the church that modern nations have little to fear from the persistence of the vatican in adhering to extreme claims. Only a statesmanlike pope could have gained the complete triumph which has been won in Germany for Catholicism, or have adapted vatican policy to the practical necessities of political government in Italy with such consummate tact that the faithful world over still accept the fiction of an irrepressible conflict between church and state and contribute Peter's pence without stint. There has been something characteristic of the Italian mind in vatican diplomacy during the present pontificate. A

conciliation manner has been adopted at every stage and a fine discernment of political forces has been displayed. Taking upon himself the mission of reconciling the papacy with the peoples and governments of civilized states, the pope has seemed ready to meet either Prince Bismarck or King Humbert half way, yet has never retreated an inch from the high plane occupied by Pius IX. The acknowledgment of the supreme dignity and absolute independence of the holy see is the only basis of pacification on which he has been willing to treat for peace in any quarter. To concede nothing, yet to gain a reputation for conciliatory action and progressive liberalism—to make no surrender of principle, yet to transform a militant and aggressive vatican into a pacific stronghold of ecclesiastical prerogative—has required a refinement of mind and subtlety of method peculiarly Italian.

It is very evident that Hawaii has not seen the end of her disturbances. The difficulties in prospect are in some respects quite as serious as those of the past because there seems to be a greater division of public opinion than during the revolution of six months ago. Then the king stood practically alone, or at least with only the unpopular Gibson cabinet and a few personal followers to aid him, and his cabinet was promptly sacrificed. Now he finds a small fraction of the legislature supporting his exercise of the veto power, and it is said that he has also at least half the supreme court. The exact question at issue appears to turn on the interpretation of the pledge which Kalakaua gave during the late revolution that he would not "interfere with or attempt to unduly influence legislation or legislators." The king insists that this pledge could not be considered as utterly abandoning all exercise of his veto power. Perhaps, therefore, the next step will be to force him formally to renounce even that vestige of royal prerogative.

Something of the majesty that hedges a king may be inferred from the Vienna dispatch announcing the permission accorded the Austrian branch of the Rothschild family princes to appear at the court of the Hapsburgs. For twenty years the family have been seeking access to the Hofburg, and now, as the dynasty is drifting into a war that may give the dual empire a fatal wrench, the money potentate is invested with the insignia of court equality. Many a time the coffers of the Rothschilds have upheld the bankrupt credit of the empire, but no service to the state, no fidelity or patriotism, could lift the member of the great house to an equality with the most insignificant friable of the court or the camp.

After all the rumors of pageants and demonstrations, it is surprising to learn that the removal of the coffin of Napoleon III. and the Prince Imperial from Chislehurst to Farnborough next Monday is to be absolutely without ceremony. There will be simply two hearses conveying the remains to a special train. They will be met at Farnborough by the Empress Eugenie, a few members of the household, and possibly by Prince Victor. There they will be conveyed on gun carriages to the sarcophagi. The old purple velvet covering the emperor's coffin has mainly rotted away in the damp during the fourteen years it has been in the Chislehurst vault. So have most of the wreaths and crosses, but they will be taken to Farnborough as they are.

**THE FIELD OF INDUSTRY.**  
Hundreds of silk looms are being brought into Paterson. The manufacture of false teeth for horses is a new industry. The new silk mill at Weatherly, Pa., will be ready next month. Shipbuilders' wages at Bath, Me., are to be reduced 25 per cent.

Boot and shoe jobbers and manufacturers say money is hard to get. A new paper mill is to be started at Albany to make paper out of wood. A company with a capital of \$8,000,000 has started knife works at Akron, O.

The locomotive works at Schenectady are to have \$40 increased electric lights. Silk manufacturers are paying higher wages than they have given for years. A large establishment is to be built at Macon, Ga., to put in water and gas works.

Toloso capitalists are building a \$200,000 factory and rail-mill 30x100 feet at Jackson, O. A \$1,000,000 electrical development company has just been organized in San Francisco. A silk throwing mill is to be established at Wadesboro, N. C., the first of its kind in the south.

The Cincinnati Southern company will build shops at Somerset, Ky., and employ 400 men. The demand for cottonseed oil consumes about one-half the present production of cottonseed. A steam yacht is being built at Green Point, N. Y., that will make eighteen miles per hour. Some eastern editors are writing in favor of buying existing telegraph lines at their actual value.

Nearly all the electric light companies are enlarging their plants, and machinery orders are way ahead. The reduction of the hours of labor in the state of Maine to ten has not resulted in any decreased output.

The largest profits in any mill in Fall River are reported by the First mills, \$150,000 for the year. A silk mill has just been removed from Newark, N. J., to Bethlehem, Pa., on account of labor troubles. New silk mills are springing up everywhere, and the immigration of foreign weavers has almost stopped. Leather is sent to Liverpool from Boston for less money than it takes to carry it from New York to Boston. The citizens of Athens, Ga., organized a company to build a 5,000-spindle cotton-mill at Barnett Shoals, ten miles from Athens. A wire mill in Lockport, Ill., has been running twenty-two hours out of every twenty-four, except Sundays, for two years. A gas well was struck at Zenia, Ind., the other day which has a flow of 14,000 cubic feet. The flame is seventy-five feet high. The substitution of steam from the locomotive for the car stove as a method of heating cars is progressing very satisfactorily. The frequency of fires in New England, tanning and currying shops has driven fourteen

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A gas well was struck at Zenia, Ind., the other day which has a flow of 14,000 cubic feet. The flame is seventy-five feet high. The substitution of steam from the locomotive for the car stove as a method of heating cars is progressing very satisfactorily. The frequency of fires in New England, tanning and currying shops has driven fourteen

concellatory manner has been adopted at every stage and a fine discernment of political forces has been displayed. Taking upon himself the mission of reconciling the papacy with the peoples and governments of civilized states, the pope has seemed ready to meet either Prince Bismarck or King Humbert half way, yet has never retreated an inch from the high plane occupied by Pius IX. The acknowledgment of the supreme dignity and absolute independence of the holy see is the only basis of pacification on which he has been willing to treat for peace in any quarter. To concede nothing, yet to gain a reputation for conciliatory action and progressive liberalism—to make no surrender of principle, yet to transform a militant and aggressive vatican into a pacific stronghold of ecclesiastical prerogative—has required a refinement of mind and subtlety of method peculiarly Italian.

It is very evident that Hawaii has not seen the end of her disturbances. The difficulties in prospect are in some respects quite as serious as those of the past because there seems to be a greater division of public opinion than during the revolution of six months ago. Then the king stood practically alone, or at least with only the unpopular Gibson cabinet and a few personal followers to aid him, and his cabinet was promptly sacrificed. Now he finds a small fraction of the legislature supporting his exercise of the veto power, and it is said that he has also at least half the supreme court. The exact question at issue appears to turn on the interpretation of the pledge which Kalakaua gave during the late revolution that he would not "interfere with or attempt to unduly influence legislation or legislators." The king insists that this pledge could not be considered as utterly abandoning all exercise of his veto power. Perhaps, therefore, the next step will be to force him formally to renounce even that vestige of royal prerogative.

Something of the majesty that hedges a king may be inferred from the Vienna dispatch announcing the permission accorded the Austrian branch of the Rothschild family princes to appear at the court of the Hapsburgs. For twenty years the family have been seeking access to the Hofburg, and now, as the dynasty is drifting into a war that may give the dual empire a fatal wrench, the money potentate is invested with the insignia of court equality. Many a time the coffers of the Rothschilds have upheld the bankrupt credit of the empire, but no service to the state, no fidelity or patriotism, could lift the member of the great house to an equality with the most insignificant friable of the court or the camp.

After all the rumors of pageants and demonstrations, it is surprising to learn that the removal of the coffin of Napoleon III. and the Prince Imperial from Chislehurst to Farnborough next Monday is to be absolutely without ceremony. There will be simply two hearses conveying the remains to a special train. They will be met at Farnborough by the Empress Eugenie, a few members of the household, and possibly by Prince Victor. There they will be conveyed on gun carriages to the sarcophagi. The old purple velvet covering the emperor's coffin has mainly rotted away in the damp during the fourteen years it has been in the Chislehurst vault. So have most of the wreaths and crosses, but they will be taken to Farnborough as they are.

insurance companies out of underwriting in that branch. During the past year seventy-three vessels were lost on the lakes, costing \$2,500,000 and 204 lives. The insurance companies have suffered heavily. In order to break up the car famine railroad managers have adopted the rule of chartering other railroad companies for the use of their cars. A co-operation shop is to be built at Tallapoosa, Ga., that will employ 100 molders, who will turn out farm implements, saddlery, hardware, etc. A blacksmith shop had to be removed fifty feet from the mouth of a natural gas well in order to keep it from being blown away by the flow of gas. There is talk of the Welsh ironmakers in the interiors abandoning their works and turning to the coasts, where coal, ore and pig iron are cheaper. Business must be very good at Fall River, since nearly all of the mills are enlarging their plant, and two or three new companies are building mills.

**Where He Is Easily First.**  
Burlington Free Press.  
The probable failure of the fishery commission, emphasizing a previously known fact that Mr. Hayward knows better how not to do anything than any other statesman living.

**Some Boxy Recs.**  
Chicago Herald.  
A lady in Virginia has a hive of bees that go to a neighboring distillery and get tipsy. This is a sad revelation for the moralist, who is fond of holding up the bee as a bright and shining model for thrift, sobriety and industry. The didactic poetry regarding the little booby bee seems to be in need of revision.

**A Common View.**  
New York World.  
Lord Lansdowne is said to take the comfortable view that certain denunciations of him placarded about Ottawa form a pretty good joke. This view, however, is probably intended for publication rather than as a guarantee of good faith.

**"When He Was a Soldier Boy."**  
Mary Stewart in the American Magazine.  
My love he went for a soldier once, And made me to the sound of the drum: With his coat of blue and his musket new He longed for the foe to come. There were those who wept when he marched bright, A long farewell to joy! But his face was bright and his footsteps bright, When he was a soldier boy!

For who would stay at work in the fields When Honor calls to his side? My love he heard the bugle blow! And he never would turn and hide! But he followed the call through cold and wet, And sunst and scorch and destroy, And laughed at the pains of day and night, When he was a soldier boy!

The deadly rifle bullet's ring, The crash of the falling shell, The long roll of the cannon ball, He knew each one of them well. And whether behind the breastwork's screen Or out where the troops deploy, He took his aim through smoke and flame, For he was a soldier boy.

And all the years that he marched and fought, I was a girl at play; I did not know I should love him at all, And I never knew his name. And though he is truest and best of men— What love is without alloy?— I wish I had been his sweetheart then, When he was a soldier boy!

**MAHONEY'S MATINEE.**  
Passing Scenes and Escapes at the Poor Office.  
"Get out of here, I wouldn't give you an order for coal if you stood there until dooms day," sharply spoke up County Agent Mahoney, whose patience and philanthropy are being sorely tried in this weather. Yesterday the person to whom this was addressed, a little Polish woman enveloped from head to feet in several shawls of varied hue, turned her head to one side and began to blubber, being assisted in her desperation of tears by two more of her countrywomen.

"These people," remarked Mr. Mahoney to a Dix reporter, "are the worst class the poor authorities have to deal with. Begging seems to be instilled into them. Besides, they are tricky and untruthful, and have their children trained in the same way. The woman I just turned away has property worth \$2,000, and yet she wants the county to furnish her with fuel."

"Please give me coal," I hear four children and my husband has no work," interposed the woman again in broken English. "Go and sell your property and buy coal," repeated Mr. Mahoney, at which the woman became highly indignant and wept copiously. Eventually, seeing that the woman was not relent from his fixed course, the woman deigned more flour. Another scoop-full was poured into her sack, and, picking up the bag, she and her children previously mentioned to her, took her departure, only to return in a day or so again, as Mr. Mahoney put it, "to plead for coal."

**WANTED A SUIT OF CLOTHES.**  
"Here comes another Joe Mahoney," whispered Mr. Mahoney, as a darky well known about the market place, was passing by, and acknowledging. "Wonder what this fellow will want now. A slight ride or an order for a suit of clothes?" inquired the agent, who was standing near the door. After that the dusky gentleman was in quest of, and upon being informed that the county was not issuing orders for clothing, he departed, only to return in a few minutes with something about man's inhumanity to man.

**SHIRTS A RUSTLER.**  
"What in the world am I to do?" squeaked a little woman as she hurried into the supply room. "I'm a rustler, but I can't find coal and kindling enough above the snow to keep my children warm and cozy. Mr. Mahoney told the woman that her cows ought to be able to earn her enough to keep her in fuel. And besides there is your husband, a bricklayer, he is the chairman of the board, and he'll live on from me, the lady rustler, I want this suit of clothes, with fuel, and I'll be down here to-morrow again, you see if I don't." Was the parting salute as the rustling female took her departure.

These are only a few of the cases which Mr. Mahoney has to put up with every day, and he has to keep a sharp lookout for impostors.

**THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.**  
Rules Adopted, Contract Let and a Salary Fixed.  
The county commissioners met again yesterday afternoon. Chairman O'Keefe presided. Twenty-seven rules were adopted for the regulation of the board. Three members shall comprise a quorum, and meetings will be held on Wednesday and Saturday of each week at 2 p. m. Special meetings will be held on Friday, unless the chairman may appoint. The yeas and nays shall be called on any motion or