THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER EDITOR

THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglass, S. a. Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending March 9, 1888, was as follows:

Saturday, March 3. IR.700

10th day of March, A. D., 1888. N. P. FEIL,

State of Nebraska,
Geo. B. Tzschuck, 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 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; for September, 1887, 14,349
copies; for October, 1887, 14,335 for November,
1887, 15,226 copies; for December, 1887, 14,340
copies; for January, 1888, 16,206 copies; for
February, 1888, 15,922 copies.

Sworn and subscribed to in my presence this
3d day of February, A. D. 1888, N. P. FELL,
Notary Public.

THERE has been no end of talk about a new library building. This is putting the cart before the horse. If Omaha has any money to spare, she had better buy more books. .

THE Wyoming legislature was thrown into a spasm on the last day of its session by the introduction of another antigambler bill. It is unnecessary to state that the bill was choked to death amid roars of laughter.

THE University of Nebraska has just issued its second bulletin containing an account of "twenty-two common insects of Nebraska." The article is from the pen of Mr. Conway McMillan, and is of especial interest to the farmers and fruit growers of Nebraska for whom the preparation of the pamphlet was under-

AFTER wrestling sixty days with the gravest of problems and the poorest of whisky, the Wyoming legislature has adjourned to meet no more. The members, the committee clerks and the hangers-on, and everybody have gone home with profound regret that the Union Pacific had no further use for

THE right of workingmen to withhold their labor has always been conceded, so long as no violence is used and no threats of disturbance are made. No law has as yet been enacted that can compel a man to work, or that will inflict punishment on him for refusing to work, so long as he has the means to live without work.

WHEN railroad managers hold a secret conclave and pool their issues against state or congressional regulation that is offensive to them, it is strictly a business meeting. When the railroad managers get into a contest with employes, and the men agree to stand by each other, the cry is criminal conspiracy, even when nobody has been molested.

MR. HENDERSON, of Iowa, evidently believes that the army needs more religious instruction and that the present number of chaplains is insufficient for the purpose. He has introduced a bill into congress to increase the number of chaplains from thirty-four to one hundred. If the bill passes, the president will have at his disposal nice warm berths for a few gentlemen who wear white chokers. By the way, what a snap this will be for triple-R Burchard.

AN enterprising Chicago candy maker has worked up a lucrative trade in "whisky drops"-that is, candy drops saturated with whisky. Large quantities of these drugged candies found ready sale among school children. In consequence, the good people of Chicago are very much exercised lest the use of this peculiar candy makes youthful drunkards. Chicago is a wicked city, but even Chicago draws the line at "whisky drops." The next row will be against mince pie. Omaha high school cookery professors please take notice.

For the past few days congress has been treated to some flery speeches called out by the dependent pension will. Senators have been bitter and virulent in their arraignment of issues and parties. Constituents who read these terrible word-battles may get the idea into their heads that senators not only glare at each other in debate, but sarry their ill-feeling outside of the Benate chamber. This is a mistake. Senators and congressmen, as a rule, bury their animosities in the lobby and drown their angry passions in claret and champagne.

THE interstate commerce law receives a very solid vindication from the annual report of the Pennsylvania railroad company. This shows that under the law that great corporation has enjoyed greater prosperity than was ever before experienced in its history. Last year the gross earnings of all its lines were increased nearly fourteen million dollars, every branch of its system participating in the improvement. The truth is that the law, instead of bringing the disaster to railroad interests that was predicted, has proved highly beneficial to them, and fully justified the policy of national regulation.

A LARGE pocketbook found its way into the hands of the Newark, N. J. postmaster, and not knowing its owner, its contents were examined. The pocketbook proved to be the property of Henry Green, associate justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, and among other things a number of railroad passes made out in Judge Green's name were found. A few days later the pocketbook and contents were claimed by a relative of the judge. It is going to be a delicate matter for Judge Green to explain how these passes came into his pocketbook. The laws of Pennsylvania prohibit railroads from granting free passes to any person except officers or employes. It will now be in order to look up Judge Green's decisions and see what influence those passes exerted in always sympathized with her tastes and favor of the railroads.

A Monstrous Doctrine. Do the people of Nepraska realize the

bearing of the injunction which Judge Dundy has granted to the Union Pacific railroad against the state board of transportation? Do they comprehend the effects of the practical application of the monstrous doctrine promulgated by this federal judge? Can they conceive what relations the sovereign state of Nebraska is to maintain henceforth toward the Union Pacific railroad if Judge Dundy's high-handed declaration overriding the supreme court of this state should be assented to without resistance? Are we to have an empire within the state greater than the state itself? Are we to allow a giant corporation which operates four hundred miles of public highway within the state boundaries to defy state control over the vast domain traversed by its road? Is the state utterly helpless and powerless to protect its people against flagrant abuses which its constitution expressly prohibits on any railroad operated within the state? Is the Union Pacific railroad company to have the privilege of trampling under foot the rights of our citizens and the laws enacted for their protection? These are the questions that force themselves upon us through Judge Dundy's latest decision in the interest of the corporation which has found in him a

Judge Dundy, has not seen fit to file the reasons for his action in granting this injunction and we can conceive of no grounds that would justify it. If the Union Pacific railroad has been, and is forever to be, supreme in this state, with the privilege of defying all state regulation, the people of Nebraska are at the mercy of a corporate tyranny which those of no other commonwealth have ever submitted to. If Nebraska is powerless to protect its citizens against the arbitrary exactions and unjust discriminations of one railroad, she is powerless to deal with any of them. We concede that Judge Dundy has effectually snuffed out the state board of transportation, which was created at the instance of the railroads as the proper mediator between them and the people. For the time being the judge has given the railroads great relief from state interference. But we can safely predict that the people of Nebraska, whatever may come of his injunction, will resent this attempt to deprive them of the rights of self-protection which every other state enjoys. They will see to it that no other corporate monopoly shall exist in this state greater than the state itself.

never failing bulwark.

Frederick the Third.

Frederick William Nicholas Charles, only son of the late Emperor William, under the constitutions of the empire and of the kingdom of Prussia, became on the death of his father king of Prussia and emperor of Germany, with the title of Frederick III. The Prussian constitution provides regarding the succession that the crown is inheritable in the male line of the royal house according to the right of primogeniture, and of agnate lineal succession, that is, succession through the father. It is also provided that when the king is a minor or is permanently incapacitated from reigning himself, then the adult male who stands next to the crown in agnate succession assumes the re-He must forthwith congency. vene the chambers, which decide in joint session on the expediency of the regency. Pending the return to Germany of the new emperor, Prince William, his son, has by virtue of an imperial decree signed as long ago as last November been acting as virtual regent, though with restricted authority. Should it be found that Frederick III. is incapacitated from reigning, the regency will devolve upon Prince William, subject to the approval and consent of the parliament. The probability is that this will very soon be the situation, unless a wholly unlooked for change for the better shall take mace in the condition of the emperor, and if the best medical judgment is not greatly at fault it can only be a few months at farthest when Germany will be called upon to mourn the death of another emporer. All loyal Germans will profoundly hope that the nation will be long spared this

added bereavement.

Frederick III. enjoys in a pre-eminent degree the affection and confidence of the German people. He has shown himself a brave and able soldier, and so far as he has had any connection with affairs of state has exhibited qualities that promised great usefulness to the empire. Now nearly fifty-seven years old, with a record of military achievement sufficient to satisfy all ambition of glory in this direction, were the emperor's powers unimpaired and his reign prolonged it cannot be doubted that all his efforts would be directed to strengthening the empire by peaceful methods and continuing the policy of the late emperor. He is understood to have been always in full accord with the views of his father respecting the attitude that Germany should occupy, an accord due not simply to respect for paternal opinion, but to an intelligent apprehension on his own part of national policy. He is a man with ample ability and qualifications to do his own thinking, and with health unimpaired he would have been an emperor in all the title implies in Germany. Enjoying as the crown prince great popularity both with the army and the people, by reason of his admirable personal characteristics, it cannot be doubted that with the larger opportunities of imperial rule he would if enabled strengthen this popularity and increase his claim to the affection of his countrymen. It must be regarded as a very great misfortune for the German empire that it is likely to be so soon deprived of the services of this worthy man, and indeed may not be permitted to secure any of the benefits reasonably to be expected were he in health and his reign were prolonged. Married thirty years ago to Victoria

Adelaide, princess reyal of Great Britain,

the domestic life of Frederick has been of

almost ideal excellence. The empress

is a woman of rare culture and he has

Germany. But the empress has not fully shared the popularity of her husband, owing to the fact that she is English, and one of the worst things said of Prince William is that he is a member of the anti-English party whose hostility is chiefly directed against his mother. It has been said that had Frederick died before the late emperor there would probably have been very little provision made, beyond his own possessions, for his wife and daughters, and it was thought the former at least might have been compelled to leave Germany and end her days in England. This danger will doubtless now be averted. Emperor Frederick left San Remo for Berlin yesterday morning, and should now be in the German capital.

Improving the Waterways.

Up to date there has been no evidence on the part of congress of any intention to take up the question of improving American waterways. No bills of wide-reaching importance have yet been reported and no discussion upon the question of making thoroughly available for navigation our so-called navigable streams has been awakened

during the progress of the session. Yet the subject is one which is appealing strongly to every well informed citizen, not only of the west, but of the east. So far as the west is concerned, the necessity for the improvement of the great natural inland arteries of the country is brought directly to its attention through the tolls charged for the transportation of commodities from the fields and farms to the seaboard. Western farmers who know the tremendous importance of the Erie canal in lowering freight tariffs between the seaboard and the lakes cannot but ponder upon the suicidal policy which leaves unimproved great rivers whose waters could float annually to the gulf double the traffic now carried by rail from the prairies to the lakes. Millions of dollars have been expended by piecemeal appropriations in protecting the levees of southern planters against overflow, in rip-rapping banks at bends, in extracting here and there a snag and in dredging at isolated spots acres of ground which are invariably filled in by the next spring rise. But there has been no systematic, well considered and scientific plan as yet adopted for the permanent improvement of the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio rivers. The various conventions composed of delegates from the river towns have annually presented arguments proving beyond question what a wise economy on the part of the government would dictate. Congress, influenced by individual and conflicting interests of senators and representatives, has been content to parcel out a few crumbs of appropriations for the west, while it has spent millions of dollars in the eastern and southern states with a view to making political capital for the members voting on the river and harbor appropriations. As a result of the intrigues and chicanery of the politicians the very phrase "river and harbor appropriations" has become a stench in the nostrils of many honest minded men. Unacquainted with the actual conditions existing in the west

if not an opposition, which is purely due to ignorance. A straightening of the Mississippi from New Orleans to Cario with proper provisions made for the control of the overflow, the construction of the Henne pin canal, joining the great lakes to the river, and the expenditure of a few mil lions in making navigable for barges the Missouri from Omaha to St. Charles would be a greater national benefaction and far more reaching in its results than the first system of internal improvement which built the highways across the Alleghanies and opened up the great central region of the west to settlement and to commerce in the early part of the present century. Western representatives in congress might well during the present session devote themselves to a study of a problem, which, if solved, would add millions of dollars annually to the wealth of the great trans-Mississippi region.

the possibilities of utilizing our great

waterways, the vast traffic which when

so utilized would floatdown their bosoms

to the gulf and the tremendous annual

saving in freight tariffs which would re-

sult from such river improvement, the

people of the country exhibit an apathy

WE noted a short time ago that a Georgia railroad company had voluntarily reduced its passenger rates and asked the railroad commission of the state to recognize and authorize that action. This was done, and as a result the people of Georgia are now promised a reduction on all the lines in the state. The commission has notified all the railroads that it will hold a meeting on next Tuesday for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of readjusting and equalizing the pas senger fares on the roads doing business in the state, and the companies are requested to be represented at the meeting. The Atlanta Constitution, in approving the proposition to reduce the passenger fares, says it has been demonstrated that low passenger rates increase travel and are more profitable than high rates, except under peculiar and exceptional conditions. 'It was predicted," says that paper, by some of the railroad managers, when the commission's rate of three cents a mile was put in operation, that their lines would lose money on the passenger business, but the result has not justified their views. There has been an increase of travel, and an increase of income from the passenger business." It is believed that none of the Georgia roads will offer objection to the schedule of reduced rates which the commission will propose.

THE unorganized military strength of the United States, that is, the total number of men available for military duty, is estimated by the war department at a little over eight Of this number Nemillion. braska is credited with 102,000. The organized military strength outside of her aims, seconding cordially her enter- the regular army, by which is meant

prises in establishing the museums. Industrial schools and literary societies that are doing such excellent work in military strength of the country at the time the rebellion begun, but on the basis of the armies put into the field it was probably not much above one-third of the present stropgth. There is but one other nation in the world, Russia, with greater resources of men for fighting purposes than the United States, and of course no one will pretend that the American does not make a very much superior soldier to the Russian. With a courage and fortitude equal to any, the American soldier surpasses all others in intelligence. A nation with eight million men able to bear arms, and all imbued with the strongest sentiment of patriotism-men quick to learn and swift to executesuch a nation need have no fear regarding the security of its territory against invasion from any source.

THE attempt of the Burlington road to prevent the engineers of other roads from dropping their jobs, by serving them with one of Judge Dundy's handme-down injunctions, reminds us of the boy who tried to eatch a bird by sprinkling salt on its tail.

POLITICAL POINTS.

"Harrison and Hawley" is an alliteration which seems to strike a part of the republican press of Indiana very favorably. R. B. Hayes of Ohio, enjoys the distinction

of being the only republican in the country who has not been mentioned for the presidential nomination of '88." Pennsylvania republicans who are boom

ng the governar of that state for the presidency have assumed beaver hats as the emblems of their political hopes. A democratic paper in Indiana says that the republican party has the mumps. Well,

even if this were so, the democratic party is worse off, for it has the mugwumps. The New York World says that Jay Gould Huntington and the Wall street crowd have no use for Gresham in the white house. Their

opposition will carry the judge through. The republican party is not very old, having only held eight national conventions, four of which met in Chicago, two in Phila delphia, one in Baltimore and one in Cincin-

Ex-Senator McDonald seems to have been removed from Indiana politics by a sort of sandbag process that is noiscless but effectual. They have no use down in Indiana for a straightforward democrat of the old school. No more have they in Ohio-or in Washington, D. C.

General Joseph B. Carr, of Troy, N. Y., is a chain manufacturer. There are those who say that a chain of circumstances may lead to his nomination for vice president on the republican ticket. The most important link in that chain is the nomination of a western man for president.

The only member of congress elected by the united labor party is Henry Smith of Wisconsin. He is about fifty years of age and was born in Baltimore, but the family removed to Milwaukee while the child was yet a babe. He had been in public life about twenty years it his city and state before his election to congress; and now his name is widely mentioned as a suitable candidate for president on a labor ticket

Slippery Fellows. Atlanta Constitution. The officers of the oil trust appear to be so

well greased that they slip out of the closest

The Mills of the Gods. Atlantic Constitution.

The Mills of the ways and means commit tee grinds slowly, but he is grinding the democratic party exceedingly fine. Wanted-A People's "Trust."

There is no end of "trusts," says the New York Sun. No, but there will be an end when the people take hold of them in earnest Hard on His Nephews.

Roston Globe.

Uncle Sam seems to be doing a fair to middling business. His profits last month were something like \$8,000,000. No prospect of our uncle going into bankruptcy just a present.

The Bishop's Appeal.

New York Evening Post. The bishop of Nebraska (Dr. Worthington) has published an appeal for funds in aid of mission work in his diocese, which is "about equal in size to the eleven dioceses in Massa chusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Delaware," and contains a population of a million, increasing for the past two years "at the rate of 1,300 per week." There are but twenty-four clergymen at work outside of the cities of Omaha and Lincoln. Schools, church buildings and nen, all are wanted. The bishop says his board of missions grants Nebraska \$3,000 per year for missions while the Presbyterians gave last year \$10,000 for their work in the state.

Clare Beatries St, George, Like a shadow that flies from the sun god, we slip out of life and are gone, The place where we were is vacant, for who will remember till noon, The drop of dew like a diamond which pleased

at the glimmer of dawn? And when the singer has left us, who care: to remember the tune!

In the leaves' deep drift in the forest what bird is seeking the one Beneath whose shelter she builded her te dious love cradling nest; It has lived, it was used, has perished; nov lieth, its use being done; Forgotten of sunshine and songster in the

dust whence it came. It is best. But we, we shrink from the leaf's fate, and we murmur, "Soon they forget; These friends whom we loved, who loved us and shared in our pleasures and

Our names are lost in the silence death bringeth, and no regret

Endureth for us, low lying in the greengemmed bosom of earth."

Oh, mortal, accept the omen, we live, we are used, and we fall, As the leaf before us has fallen. We pass from our place and are not. The living have grief spflicient, content thee to fold in thy palf Remembrance and sorrowful grieving, and of the living forgot.

Who Shall Own the Railways? [Communicated.]

Whom the gods will destroy, they first lement. If ever the above quotation will apply, it must surely be in the present relations between the B. & M. railway company and their employes, the engineers now on strike.

It must, whatever be the outcome, force into prominence the oft-repeated question, Who should own the railways?"

It has long been the opinion of many politital economists that rallways ought to be classed as "the highways of nations," and as such owned and controlled by the government, and no more objection can be made against this view of the case than can be argued against the control of the Mississipp and other water ways of our country. Our congress annually votes large sums of money to render them navigable, and hitherto no

grasping syndicate has been permitted to get the control of them. Our section lines are by law highways, and as such have always been recognized, and till better could be found, always answered their purpose. With the advent of railways another era was opened, and as the government did not grasp the idea of building and owning such, the THE KAISER ON THE MARCH

Reminiscences of the Late Emperor By Archibald Forbes.

the idea of building and owning such, the path was opened for the flood of speculators to enrich themselves at the expense of the

people, and the true owners, i. e., the na-tion, have looked on 'n wonder and indigna

tion at the vagaries and insolent tyranny ex-

The result is what we to-day witness and

prominent amongst those banded tyrants stands the great B. & M. system. They have

in their recent constructions here virtually destroyed private property by sheltering

themselves behind the six months fencing clause. They have killed stock for which they refuse all compensation. They have, by

neglecting proper precautions, caused the death of several workmen in the wreck at

their measure of iniquities which can only end in a sure and inevitable retribution, for

be it remembered, "the mill of the Gods grind sure if slowly." Notwithstanding the outery against centralization which is sure to

for one have no fear what the answer will be.

Under the present system the laws when made are powerless and human life and

safety are calculated only on the basis of the almighty dollar. George Sheppard,

BENCH AND BAR.

District Court.

HERMAN SMITH NOT GUILTY.

Herman Smith was yesterday acquitted of

the charge of larceny from the person and

Anton Boynk was arrested on the 7th of

the present month on complaint of Michael

Botalla, who alleged that Anton stole \$35

from his pockets. At the trial Michael failed

to sustain his allegations, and now Anton wants \$5,000 damages as a boon to his in-

PETER DUFFY WANTS DAMAGES.

Peter Duffy, in his complaint filed yester-day, says that on the 29th of February last

while employed in emptying pots of slag from one of the new furnaces of the Omaha

and Grant smelting and refining company, when one of the pots exploded, whereby the plaintiff was severely burned and received permanent injuries to the amount of \$5,000, in which sum he asked judgment, alleging

that the defendents are responsible for the ac-

County Court.

ELLIOTT & ISH'S COMPLAINT.

Eiliot & Ish petitioned the court yesterday

o compell Peter Cockrell to pay them \$175.

the price agreed upod for finding a purchaser

for certain lands in Edgar, county, Ills,

JUDGMENT RENDERED.

JUDGMENT RENDERED.

Judge Shields yesterday granted a judgment against the Adams' Bridge company in the sum of \$385.06, in favor of Isaac W.

Police Court.

Judge Berka sat in judgment yesterday

afternoon on the case of J. H. Graham, the

deceiver, who had lured Miss Jessie Knight

to Omaha on promise of marrying her, and

then threatened to cast her off as a beggar if

she did not live with him as his mistress.

The pretty little lady told the story of her wrongs, which were identical with the account given in the BEE. The foul

her wrongs, which were identical with the account given in the Ber. The foul purpose of Graham was shockingly disclosed and the brutality he had practiced toward her excited the indignation of all who heard it. Graham got off very easily, the judge telling him that if he would let her retain the

rings and clothes he had bought for and

given her, and give her \$20 to return home, he would dismiss the case. Graham was very stubborn and refused at first to agree

even to this fair settlement. When he was

reminded that a heavier ponalty might be im-posed, he most reluctantly came to time and

counted out the money. The judge also re-quired him to put up security for the return of her trunk, which had been forwarded to

California. After another great kick he was again forced to come to terms, and the two

ways. Miss Knight will return to her former home at Bloomington, but goes with

a heavy heart, fearing a cold reception from

PREACTING PROHIBITION.

Fanning and Dickey at the Grand

Opera Rouse.

A large audience assembled last evening at

the Grand opera house to listen again to Mr.

Fanning, the temperance orator, and to hear

besides the dictum of Hon. Samuel Dickey,

chairman of the national prohibition commit-

tee. The speech was varied with songs by a

lady quartette-all well received. The first

speaker, introduced by Mr. Diehl, the chair-

nan, was Mr. Fanning, who for an hour held

the attention of his audience with his elo-

quence, logic and wit. He particularly dwelt

upon the differences between the republican and democratic parties, illustrating his points

with scriptural allusions. The magnitude of

party, he said, should not fill us with awe for it no more than David should be afraid of

a Goliah when he is armed with a righteous cause. The termination of the speech was

greeted with applause.

Mr. Wolfenberger, secretary of the state

prohibition committee, next took charge

he wanted \$400 for the cause After working them for about twenty-five

minutes he retired with subscriptions

Hon. Samuel Dickey, the next speaker,

gave his reasons for making the prohibition question a political issue. He claimed that

that question was greater than any other before the country. Neither of the present

great political parties were capable of decid-

He asserted that there were no issues

ing it. He asserted that there were the before the country that drew the line dis

tinctly between republicans and democrats,

and defied any one present to name one. A number of persons did so, but the speaker ridiculed all of them. When General Esta-

brook asked him a question, he replied by asserting that the interrogatory was not

sensible. He closed with a glowing perora-

THREE KNIGHT'S OF LABOR.

They Call to Chat With the County

While the county commissioners were in

session yesterday afternoon, a delegation

consisting of three representative men of the

Knight's of Labor called at their rooms in the

county building, and waited patiently on the

outside until the county dads concluded their

deliberations. Then the spokesmen for the

trio requested a conference behind the seclu-sion of bolted doors, to which the commission-

ers acquiesced with becoming meekness. The

whole crowd adjourned to one of the jury rooms, and when secrecy was assured the delegates stated that they felt aggrieved over the action of the board in discharging two knights who had been employed about

the building in the capacity of janitors. To this the commissioners replied that their action was necessary, inasmuch as the work did not require the number of janitors en-gaged, and that their intentions were far from intending any offense to the knights. Satisfied with these explanations the dele-

NEW YORK, March 10.-United States Dis-

trict Attorney Walker to-day began suit in

the United States circuit court in behalf of

the government, against the Western Union

telegraph company and the Union Pacific railroad company, to recover \$12,495 paid for telegrams by United States officials along the line of the railroad. The money was paid

A Terrible Earthquake.

nail which was received here last night on a

steamer from China gives the particulars of

a terrible earthquake in China, December 15,

which continued for many days. More than

fifteen thousand pursons are said to have

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.-Hong Kong

sioners went to their respective homes.

Commissioners.

the audience and told wanted \$400 for the

amounting to over \$180.

relatives after this unfortunate

owned by the defendant,

Carpenter, et al.

. ANTON IS INSULTED.

lmighty dollar. GE Fairfield, March 9, 1888.

was discharged from custody.

jured feelings.

be realized if the question of "who sho own the railways" be properly discussed.

HE WAS EVERY INCH A SOLDIER.

The Battle of Gravelotte - Graphic Description of One of the Fiercest Struggles in the Franco-Prussian War.

A Spartan King.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., March 10 .- | Special Telegram to the BRE.]-Archibald Forbes says: My reminescences of Emperor William are almost wholly military. Of course, like other people, I have often seen him in past times, driving about Berlin in a little open carriage, or strolling along the linder on foot, with a single aide by his side. In a campaign Emperor William's prepara-

Dewesse and sustained a loss of many thousand dollars themselves rather than spend, the pairry sum of \$15 as security. They have left their road a worse "death trap" by partially fencing at the scene of accident than before, and are fast filling up their manufactors of bisinites which can only tion was simple even to plainness-I had almost said, to shabbiness. His headquarters Cortege in its meager militarianism con trasted strongly with the elaborate train of luxurious carriages and ponderous, gaudy, fourgons that followed Napoleon out of Sedan. His traveling carriage was a plain. strongly built landau, drawn by four sturdy, useful horses, whose postillions were plain blue liveries. He seldom had more than one companion on his journeys in this vehiclesometimes Moltke, but more often his favor ite aide de camp, Count Lehndorff. The royal escort consisted of a dozen hussars, commanded by a lieutenant, and he chose his time of travel so as not to interfere with the march of the troops along the crowded roads. There was no fuss about his quarters. As

often as not he put up in a hotel. In the villiages around Sedan the house of the cure, on the plain, snug house of a local merchant was quite good enough for him. On the night after Gravelotto, he slept on a sofa in a wretched little pot house of Rezonville, and would have gone supperless to hed but for a chance fowl found roosting in the back yard. The only luxury he carried with him, if luxury it can be called, was his narrow little camp bed, which his old valet could put up in five minutes.

The first action of the Franco-German war which he witnessed was the colossal struggle of Gravelotte. While Prince Frederick with the third army corps was striking hard at the French right from Verneville to St. Marie at Chene, King William remained all day with the first army corps, which Steinmetz was hurling against the French left, holding the woods and bare, sloping plateau of Stubert. Late in the afternoon the flerceness of the fighting and the uncertainty of the issue drew William right up to the edge of the ravine between Gravelotte and the plateau of stubert. There he sat among the soldiers, mounted on his black horse, watching the flerce and all but futile efforts made by the stout iefantrymen of Von Goben and Glumper to make head against the hurricane of fire with which the French swept the sm sloping glacio which the expanse of the plateau afforded.

· All of a sudden there ran through the German combatants out in the pandemonium of slaughter over against us a spasm, a panic: that impulse to which, in the strain of excitement, the best troops are liable. The panic, like fire on the prairie, ran back across the ravine and caused a momentary saure qui peur among the uneugaged troops about the king. Shells came crushing into the dis-located ranks, and for a moment an outburst of disorder had sway. William was borne back in the pressure, demonstrating vehe-mently with uplifted voice and the flat of his sword. Bismarck was said to have got out astride a gun, and the royal staff was tempororily broken up. The panic was over n a few minutes and order restored, but the French had strengthened their grip on the plateau.

The issue of the battle was still in sus pense, when, under the last rays of the setting sun, the reserve of Germans, the Second corps, came up at a double quick to the brink of the ravine. In the lurid glare of the blazing village King William stood by the wayside and greeted his stalwart Pomeranians. High over the bicker of drums, the blare of bugies and the crash of cannot rose an eager burst of cheering as the soldiers greeted their soldier sovereign, and then followed their chiefs down into the

depths of the terrible chasm.

The crisis was dreadful. As we watched the issue in a sort of spasm of somber silence, the king sat with his back against a wall on a plank one end of which rested on a shat-tered gun carriage, the other on a dead horse. Bismarck, with an elaborate assumption of indifference, made a pretense to be readin letters. The roar of the close battle swelle and deepened till the very ground trembled beneath us. Night fell like a pall, but the blaze of the adjacent conflagration lit up the

anxious group there by the church.

From out of a medley of broken troop on the glittering slope in front came sud on the Fittering slope in Front came sud-denly a great shout which grew in volume as it rolled nearer. The troops of galloping horses rattled on the causeway. A moment later Field Marshal Von Moltke, his face for once quivering with excitement, sprang from his saddle and running towards the king, cried out:
"It is good for us. We have wen the

plateau and victory is with you majesty. The king sprang to his feet, saying: "God be thanked. Bismarck, with a doep sigh of relief, crushed his letters in the hollow of his hand,

and with a simultaneous hurrah, greeted the glad tidings. A sutler who chanced to hear improved the occasion in a practical, quiet way. He brought up a wine barrel and dis pensed its contents. King William took hearty drink of the red wine out of a cracke tumbler, giving "The German Army" as his

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.

The March number of Wide Awake published by D. Lothrop company, Bos-ton, is unusually entertaing and replete with instructive contributions.

The March Century contains several features of romantic interest. First in uniqueness, perhaps, is Mr. Kennan's continuation of his revelations in regard to the Russian state prisons, the details of which are remarkable for interest and bear every evidence of authenticity. An interesting incident related by Mr. Kennan is the celebration in the house of detention at St. Petersburg of the

Centennial Fourth of July.

A narrative paper of thrilling detail is Captain Frank E. Moran's account of the planning, mishaps, and finally suc-cessful excursion of Colonel Rose's tunnel at Libby prison, the narrotor having been one of the party who escaped. The

article is illustrated. In "The Home Ranch," Mr. Theodore Roosevelt gives a continuation of his graphic papers on the daily life of a ranchman, accompanied by illustrations by Frederic Remington, done from the life and of striking faithfulness in detail. Mr. Roosevelt deals with such topics as the broncho-buster, mired cattle, practice with the lasso, winter dan-gers, and bird life on the Little Missouri. Throughout the number is interesting and instructive, every department being well supplied with important and interesting contributions.

Miss Elise Balch, niece of the Hon. John Jay, and the authoress of "Mus-tard Leaves," "Zorah," etc., has written a series of sketches of "Old Homes, the first of which appear in the March number of the English Illustrated Magazine, published by MacMillan & Co.

The Pansy for March contains the following: Pansy's story on the Golden Texts for the month. Pansy's other story, Up Garret. Jargaret Sidney's story, The Old Brimmer Place. Mrs. Archibald's story of a disagreeable girl. A cat story. Mrs. Livingston's Pansy Society story. A sea story. Several missionary sketches. The Indian School

at Carlisle. Baby's Corner. Plotures. a dozen or two. A lot of letters to Pansy from boys and girls. And a Queer Story, D. Lothrop company, Boston.

The frontispiece of St. Nicholas for March is an exquisite engraving of "Babie Stuart," by T. Johnson, from Van Dyck's well-known paining. The

first article, "An Ancient Haunt of Pirates," contains an interesting description of a journey through the little known region where the celebrated Lafittes, Pierre and Jean, carried on their privateering. The trip was taken by Eugene V. Smalley, and the artist, E. W. Kemble, and the latter has made many characteristic drawings illustrating his companion's account of the trip. Ernest E. Thompson has contributed a novel and attractive paper showing what a naturalist may read from "Tracks in the Snow," and the tracks are reproduced so that the readers may draw rates," contains an interesting descripduced so that the readers may draw conclusions for themselves, Campbell tells an amusing story of "The Hobart Treasure," and shows how treasures may be hidden where least expected. Frank R. Stockton, in the "Personally Conducted" series, gives his impressions of "The People We Meet' abroad, and H. A. Ogden draws pictures of them. John Dimitry, in "Onatoga's Sacrifice,,' recounts a legend based upon Indian traditions of a terrible man-eating bird, a carving of which was formerly upon a cliff near Alton, Iil. Julian Ralph, in "A Pig That Nearly Caused a War," makes an authentic and amusing addition to the history of the difficulty with Great Britain concerning San Juan sland. Robert E. Tener, in "Tom's Ride," described a brave boy's ride to bring aid to his father who has met with an accident in the woods. It is illustrated by George Inness, jr., and by Remington. Miss Magruder's "Child-Sketches from George Eliot" are continued. Mr. John Preston True gives the second installment of "Drill." "Edward Athoy," the plain and touching story of the life of a young Pennsylvania miner, is begun in this number. It is written by Roy McTavish, and is strongly illustrated by W. H. Drake. Edgar Mayhew Bacon's essay upon "Accidental High Art" will be welcomed by amateurs, professionals, and Philistines with equal pleasure, and will certainly the want which it supplies. create Louise Stockton, however, offers a substitute sure to satisfy those still seeking artistic expression, and her work of Lent" is sensonable and pleas-ing. "The Bronzed Kid Shoes," a ing. "The Bronzed Kid Shoes," a charming poem by Marion Douglas, "Two Surprises," a poem by R. W. Mc-Alpine, with illustrations by Brennan, and "A Regular Boy," by George Cooper, an amusing jingle with equally amusing pictures by Birch and the usual pictures and departments, complete this attractive number. The March number of the Forum may

be called a tariff reform number so far as political discussion go. Mr. Morrison and Mr. Springer, both democratio revenue reformers, contribute articles on their side of the controversy and President Seelye, of Amherst college, in discussing the political situation in general, shows a strong leaning to free trade. The Rev. D. P. Livermore presents all that can be said in favor of woman suffrage. Rev. C. H. Parkhurst contributes an article on the public school discussion. Bishop Spalding of Peroia, discusses the dangers to our social institution. Henry Holt, the New York publisher, gives an inside view of the American publishing trade with many interesting side lights on our literalure, in an argument for internationals copyright; and Thomas Hardy writes a helpful essay on novels and how to read them. This number contains also an article on the decline of the Scotch by the eminent Edinburg scholar and author Prof. John Stuart Blackie, "From Rome to Protestantism" by Prof. E. J. V. Huiginn, who forsook the priesthood and became a protestant; and a currous statistical study of the kinds of news printed in the leading daily papers by Henry R. Elliot. The Forum is published at 97 Fifth avenue, New York.

In the March Magazine of Ameriban history there is a most agreeable variety of entertaining and scholarly papers. The leading article this month, entitled "Historic Cannon Balls and Houses," is an animated description of the invasion of Connecticut by the British in 1777, and the bold resistance of the inhabitants of the town of Ridgefield, by Colonel Clifford A. H. Bartlett, LL. B., and the paper superbly illustrated, thus adding greatly to the charm of the narrative. The portrait of General David Wooster, who fell in this encounter, forms the frontispiece to the number; it is from a rare and handsome picture made in London in 1776. The second article, "New York and Ohio's Centennial," by Douglas Campbell, is a stirring account of York's relation to the territory now occupied by the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and it is a contribution to history that will attract attention and comment in every quarter, as Mr. Campbell writes ably and authoritatively. Then comes a paper by Mrs. Ole Bull on "Lief Erik-Throughout the number is unusually entertaining.

The March number of Drake's Magazine presents as its frontispiece a very artistic picture photographically reproduced from a painting in the Paris salon, entitled, "Nymph Tormenting Cupid." New York's famous police captain, Alex S. Williams, now police inspector is described in a short biographical sketch, and his picture adorns page. Wilf. P. Pond, who recently returned to America from the diamond fields of South Africa, tells about the Zulus in an illustrated article. Zenas "The Cook Dane has a story entitled: of the Phoenix."
Song." a gem
by the famous "The Swan's its way, in by the famous French nov-elist, Georges Ohnet, is commenced in this number and will be run as a serial. John De Morgan describes "Jesters and Court Fools." Edward Edna Sand-Willett, "Co-operation." ford, "Southern California." James C. "Book-Naming." Quacks, Plummer, "Book-Naming." Quacks, as usual, is full of fun for everybody, with pictures and bright articles oy Welch, Williams, Clover and others.

"Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," published by the Century com-pany is in great demand. These pubications are issued in parts suitable for binding in accordance with the taste of the purchaser. They consist of war articles which have appeared in the Century magazine, together with a large portion of hitherto unprinted material. They are sold by subscription at 50 cents per part, and will be completed in thirty-two parts, the twelfth part having just been issued. The thirty-two numbers will be a most valuable acquisition to the library, and all who desire an interesting and correct account of the leaders and battles of the civil war cannot do better than by securing these publications.

Damages Awarded. HURON, Dak., March 10.- [Special Telegram to the Baz |-The damage suit of the widow of D. McCathie, killed at Mount Vernon three years ago, against the Milwau-kee company, resulted last night in a verdict