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The Bee Publishing Company. Proprietors E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

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 State of Nebraska, County of Douglass, Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Pub-lishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending April 27, 1888, was as follows:

 Baturday, April 27, 1888, was as follows:

 Bunday, April 23, 1889, was as follows:

 Bunday, April 23, 1889, was as follows:

 Bunday, April 23, 1889, was as follows:

 Monday, April 23, 18,200

 Monday, April 24, 17,635

 Wednesday, April 26, 17,000

 Friday, April 27, 189, 120

 Friday, April 27, 120

 12,000

Notary Public. Notary Public. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, Geo. H. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, de-poses and says that he is sceretary of The Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of April, 1857, was 14,316 copies; for May, 1857, 14,151 copies; for June, 1857, 14,141 copies; for July, 1857, 14,003 copies; for August, 1887, 14,151 copies; for September, 1857, 14,349 copies; for July, 1858, 14,008 copies; for November, 1857, 15,256 copies; for December, 1857, 15,041 copies; for January, 1858, 15,060 copies; for Fobruary, 1858, 15,052 copies; for March, 1858, 19,690 copies; GEO. B, TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 16th day of April, A. D. 1883, N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

IT is not every mother-in-law whose presence is agreeable. But Queen Victoria's visit to Emperor Frederick is said to have brought the roses to his cheeks.

ASSURANCE comes to us officially all the way from Washington that neither Senator Manderson nor Senator Paddock were for or against the relocation of the Niobrara land office. The strict neutrality of our senators cannot fail to be very gratifying to the citizens of O'Neill and Niobrara as well as to all other parties concerned.

IT is not out of place for the BEE to say a good word for Mr. Nat M. Brigham, who is so closely identified with the musical circles of our city. A glance at the gentleman's interview with the Boston Herald concerning Omaha, reprinted in another column, will show that Mr. Brigham can do as much in aiding Omaha's commercial interests as he has done in elevating our musical tastes.

IT is now definitely known at the national capital that President Cleveland's intentions with regard to the vacant chief justiceship are decidedly indefinite. This definitely disposes of all the rumor, gossip and gabble which for the past thirty days has been wired from Washington by enterprising news mongers, and affords them further scope for exercising their ingenuity in concocting political fiction.

International Expositions. The present year will be memorable for international expositions, and as none of them would be regarded as complete without an American exhibit, if this country is represented in each a considerable sum must be drawn for the purpose from the national treasury. Already bills have passed congress appropriating fifty thousand dollars for an exhibit at Melbourne and thirty thousand dollars for an exhibit at Barcelona. A bill appropriating thirty thousand dollars for an American exhibit at Brussels has been favorably reported

to the house, and it is proposed to appropriate a quarter lo million for an exhibit of the manufactures and products of the United States at the Paris exposi-

can ever afterward build. In other - 3 words, at the public school he is to learn the alphabet of education, so that tion. These aggregate a sum of three hundred and sixty thousand dol-

he may go through life spelling his way and ever acquiring new knowledge. AMERICAN clergymen, that is to say lars which it is proposed the governthe ministers of the United States, will watch with extreme interest the case ment shall expend for a display of the nation's products in the expositions of now pending in the United States cirother lands. Besides this congress is cuit court of New York against the expected to make appropriations for wardens of Trinity church over the imhaving the government represented at portation from England of Rev. E. Walthe Ohio valley exposition and the unipole Warren. The facts are still fresh versal exposition of 1892 to commemoin the public mind how Trinity church rate the discovery of America, while of New York made an agreement with the colored exposition proposed to be Mr. E. Walpole Warren from Great held in Atlanta asks a loan of four hun-Britain to take charge of the church upon

the obligations of the state in relation

to public education. The important

matter to determine is where the line

should be drawn. This is what the cur-

favor of a curtailment of the obligations

of the state to such provision for the in-

struction of its youth as will equip them

for intelligent citizenship. It contem-

plates as the sole duty of the state to

give to every child a series of years

which are devoted to mental discipline.

leaving him at the end of the specified

time with a nucleus around which he

dred thousand dollars that would doubtan agreed salary. In making such a conless amount practically to a gift. It is tract the church corporation laid itself probable, therefore, that not less than open to a charge of violating the statute one million dollars will be appropriated forbidding importation of contract by the present congress for exhibits in labor. Of course the wardens and international and domestic expositions. vestrymen of Trinity deny that the hir-The practical question is whether ing of clergymen comes within the letter or intent of the statute. But the this method of advertising the country's products will result in sufficient district attorney insists that the law benefit to repay the outlay. There is has been violated since a preacher can no doubt that these expositions have a not claim the exception in favor of measure of commercial value for those actors, artists, and singers. The case who participate in them, and unqueswas taken under advisement. Peculiar tionably it is the policy of a great and as this case is, it will excite universal prosperous industrial nation to avail interest and could be made the subject itself of them to a certain extent. Our of many a pulpit sermon. Home-preachgovernment is happily in condition to ing and home-talent deserve encourafford a liberal expenditure on this acagement in preference to the imcount, and if there was a reasonable cerported article. Preachers can make tainty of advantages equal to the outlay strong plea for protection. the people would not disapprove of a Ten of the best paying churches in much larger sum to be expended than New York city are served by imported is now proposed. But there can be no clergymen. The . home product is such certainty with respect at thereby brought into sharp competition least to some of these projected exwith this foreign labor. Meanwhile positions, and it may fairly be American theological schools, which doubted whether as to these the sums are infant industries just as much as appropriated or proposed will not prove woolen mills, are turning out every to be wasteful extravagance. There year enough of this form of labor proare sound commercial reasons why the duct to fully supply the home demand. United States should be well repre-In spite of its oddity, this question is sented at Melbourne and Paris, but an sufficiently serious to be looked at as expenditure of sixty thousand dollars at one of our labor problems. Brussels and Barcelona would probably

be nothing more than a contribution to THE course of Mr. Andrew Carnegie international amity, and productive of in securing the services of a body of no material benefits of consequence. Pinkerton hirelings to guard his works, We should cultivate the good will of is justly condemned by those who apthe nations, but only on such terms of preciate the pernicious character of this fair reciprocity as will assure mutual practice of employing private and irreadvantages as nearly equal as possible. sponsible mercenaries to perform a duty The duty of the government to aid the which belongs to the local or state people in bringing their products to authorities. The New York Commercial Advertiser thus refers to the matter: ceded on all hands, but this

We do not believe in government by Pinkerton, and for that reason we cannot be entirely satisfied with the auspices under which Mr. Carnegie's extensive iron works reopen. There is no reason, it seems to us, for calling in the service of a cohort of private mercenaries at such a juncture. The duty of preserving order inheres in the state, and, as Pennsylvania knows to her cost, the state is pecuniarily responsible for the maintenance

relations of whisky. There are doubtless several senators who are in need of this information, but there is a suspicion abroad that most of them are pretty thoroughly posted on the subject alrent discussion has chiefly in view, and as we have said its general drift is in ready.

Stupid Threats.

When the Central Labor union of Federated Trades mased those "roasting resolutions" denouncing me for compelling carpenters to work on the BEE building more hours at less pay than was being earned by carpenters employed elsewhere in this city, I made a random guess that the Central Labor union was a fraud, and the men who instigated those resolutions personal or political enemies, who had a spite to gratify, or had been hired publishers to rival by incite workingmen against me under false pretenses. The fact that

not a single carpenter has yet been employed in the new BEE building afforded sufficient proof that the men behind those resolutions were not familiar with fire-proof buildings and not employed at any building trade.

My suspicions have been fully confirmed. The so-called Central Labor union is chiefly composed of confederated professional workingmen who deal in votes and make a living chiefly in black-mailing candidates. I have it from very good authority that those infamous resolutions were in the Omaha gotten up World office by certain printers who had made themselves conspicuous in upholding the attempt to burn down the BEE building four years ago, and have on various occasions shown their malignity.

It is also reported to me that an editor of that sheet was consulted and gave his approval to the dastardly effort of the confederated slanderers.

Last Sunday the following call appeared prominently on the editorial page of the Republican:

A LABOR MEETING. A joint meeting of labor unions of the city is to be held at the council chamber at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The object of the meeting is not stated, but the presumption is that the strike of bricklayers will receive attention.

The possibility that another set of resolutions may be adopted is calculated to interest the owner of the building "at the corner of Seventeenth and Farnam streets" in the proceedings.

This call for labor unions was spurious, and its object was carefully concealed by the parties who got it up. The labor unions were entirely ignorant of it, and scarcely dware of the object

aimed at. The council chamber had been secured for a union labor meeting, but nobody known to be responsible or prominent as an officer of labor unions was willing to father the call. Hence. the meeting proved a fizzle in point of numbers or representation of trades unions. The bricklayers, who were supposed to be most interested, were conspicuous for their absence.

When my attention was directed to the implied threats contained in the Republican editorial, I decided to attend the meeting and meet my accusers face to face, if there were any daring enough to charge in my hear-85,000; in 1887 it was 99,000, and this ing that I had misused or betrayed the workingmen. Less than thirty persons being present by actual count I did not deem it worth while to enter the room. The promoters of this gathering discreetly concluded to avoid discussion of the BEE building and contented themselves with proposing a grand parade of workingmen in honor of Mr. McGuire.

OMAHA KNOWN TO FAME. A Townsman Tells the Bean-Eaters of

Our Wondrous Growth.

In a recent issue, the Boston Herald prints the following interview with an Omaha man: It is not often that one meets a more enthusiastic western man, or one better primed with information about the city he lives in and the growing country around it, than Mr. Nat M. Brigham, of Omaha, who has been here on a visit for a few weeks. Mr. Brigham is well known in Boston, where he was for some years prominent in athletic and musical circles. He will be remembered as a member of the famous '78 and '79 Harvard 'Versity crew. Since 1885 he has made his home in Omaha, to which great and growing town the modern Athens has contributed so many desirable citizens and so many millions of money, and his enthusiasm in behalf of the place of his adoption, its growth and its progress, is great. In the course of conversation, the writer asked why Omaha din not seem to enjoy an equal share of public attention with Minneapolis, St. Paul and Kansas City.

"It is true that Omaha has not been well advertised," replied Mr. Brigham, "and this has been very thoroughly impressed upon me during my trip east. The fact is due almost entirely to a laxity on the part of her business men. They have been content to see the city grow to its present proportions without inviting the aid of eastern capital.

At what figures do you put the population of Omaha?"

"An even 100,000. Many give figures above this limit, but I prefer to be con-servative in my statement, for the coldblooded census man will be around soon. However, even

A ROUND HUNDRED THOUSAND is a remarkable showing. If you had looked from the Iowa bank of the Mis-souri in the summer of 1854, you would have seen but a single cabin where a thriving metropolis now stands. The Mormons at this time made Council Bluffs their headquarters, and a little later established winter quarters at the village of Florence, which is about six miles north of our city. The Mormons established friendly relations with the Omaha Indians, and the village of Florence became quite a prosperous town. From this point, on April 4, 1847, Brigham Young started with his band of pioneers to discover a permanent location.'

"What were the causes which led to the sudden growth of Omaha?" "In order to answer that question I

must go back to the founding of the city. It was not until 1854 that Nebraska had even a territorial government, and within two or three years the city had a population of 200 or 300 pioneers. There was no further activity until 1859, when the project of building the Union Pacific was first agitated, and Omaha profited by the vast immi-gration to the gold fields of California. At the completion of the road Omaha possessed a population of 16,000. From 1870 to 1880 the growth was only moderate, and the population had increased to 30,000. In the meantime the wonderful country around Omaha was rapidly filling up. The immense corn belt in which Omaha lies had been undergoing a change. The big ranches had beec giving way to small farms and prosperous towns and cities were springing up all over the state. Omaha was the natural distributing center, and in 1880 she felt for the first time the impetus of a great boom. In 1883 the population of the city was 48,-000; in 1885 it was 65,000; in 1886 it was

year it very likely reaches 110,000, and is still growing. "Is Omaha much of a manufacturing place?"

the midst of a most wonderful agricultural country, which is being rapidly settled by thrifty farmers. The towns and cities throughout Nebraska resemble Omaha in a certain way, for they are all bright and busy, and growing rapidly. As they grow, so grows Omaha. There is a certain thrift and enterprise about the people which make Nebraska essentially a northern state. Indeed, I think a Bostonian might take up his residence in Omaha without missing many of the delights of the Hub Musically, Omaha is far advanced. She boasts a Ladies' Musical Musical society, and also an Apollo club-a male organization of thirty voices. We have had two weeks of the national opera. We have had Patti-and Patti, by the way, took from Omaha more money for one night's performance than she ever received in a single night in any American city. We have Booth and Barrett Langtry, Salvini, Bernhardt and all the lesser lights of the stage.

"I hope my enthusiasm does not run away with me," said Mr. Brigham, in conclusion, "but there is a unique pleasure in living in a growing western city, which you would readily under stand if you were once in such a place yourself. Omaha is the half-way house between Boston and San Francisco. We call her the 'Gate City,' and the gates are always open. One thing more. are always open. One thing more. Omaha is the most hospitable town in the United States, and in time she will be one of the most beautiful. Don't forget Omaha, if you are passing by, and don't wait too long, for in 1900 you will find her a metropolis of 300,000 inhabitants.

ROSCOE CONKLING.

Reminiscences of the Dead Statesman by a Journalist.

Washington Letter to Kansas City Journal: Without possibly intending it Roscoe Cokling was always on parade. From the waist up he was a strikingly handsome figure. From his waist down he was rather meagerly equipped. His legs were out of proportion with the rest of his body, and looked shaky, so much so that when he walked, the upper part of his body almost seemed to be dragging the rest of him after him Like all men of profound convictions, he was apt to be dogmatic in their as sertion, and it was difficult for him to regard with any degree of tolerance, opposition or contrary argument. have noticed with considerable surprise that the press, since his death, has dwelt upon his retirement from the senate as the most dramatic episode of his life.

It was perhaps the most influential act of his career. It was certainly the hinge on which

his entire future turued. It put him absolutely behind the bar of preferment, and although President Arthur did nis best to conciliate him and to reintroduce him to the foremost rank of influence by nominating him to the chief justiceship of the United States, the generally accepted belief was that Conkling's public career was closed. Fai more dramatic than his quiet leaving of the senate chamber was his magnificent presence in the Chicago convention when, as chief of the famous 306 third term Grant men, he stood, the center of applauding enthusiasts, for an hour and quarter, unable to make his voice heard beyond the limits of the reporters' table on which he stood.

What a memorable occasion!

Gartield, its chairman, was just as great

as that given Conkling when he entered

at the head of his delegation. It has

always been a question in my mind

whether Conkling had concluded, prior

to the beginning of the balloting, that

Grant was not the choice. It has al-

ways seemed to me that he intuitionally

understood that the end had come, and

that his defiance, and the bitterness of

his memorable talk, sprang from the

conviction that no matter what he said

the end was foreordained, the verdict

was virtually rendered. The audience

and it has been estimated that there

were 15,000 in the rink. Garfield had

named what was facetiously called his

man, Mr. Sherman, and Mr. Joy had

misnamed his man, Mr. Blaine, and

New York was called for by thousands

upon thousands anxious to hear the im-

passioned eloquence which they knew could be with difficulty restrained, and

Conkling strode proudly to the plat

orm. Standing on a reporter's table

holding a dainty cambric handkerchief in his nervous hand, he looked the au-

lience over. An inspiring scene

Breathless with expectancy the great multitude sat, hushed, waiting, and then with a voice clear as any bell, the

"When asked what state he halls from,

That settled it for the next hour and

a quarter, during which time, as though

pandemonium itself had broken loose

the audience roared and shouted

day stood patient, waiting for his chance

screamed and yelled, while the hero of

After the nomination of Garfield, which

Conkling saw was coming, so much so

that he wrote a line of sarcastic con-

gratulations on the margin of a news-

paper and passed it to him as he sat some ten or twelve benches in the rear,

New York was offered, as a sop

was offered to Levi P. Morton, and Mr

Morton, had he consulted his own de

sire, would have accepted it, and had

he done so how the course of politics

would have changed, for at Garfield's

death Morton, not Arthur, would have

been president, and the entire political

complexion of New York polities, and therefore national polities, would have been as different to what it soon became

as light is different from darkness. But

Morton declined, at Conkling's behest.

It was then offered to Chester A. Ar-

thur, Conkling's nearest and dearest friend. With him Coukling pleaded

tion, sulk in my tent and decline to ac-

ar

the vice-presidency. Conkling gued, threatened, stormed, in

Our sole response shall be,

And its famous apple tree.'

He comes from Appointtox.

speaker said:

That settled it.

numbered not less than 12,000 - people

What a magnificent audience, what an inspiring scene. Conkling was chairman of the New York delegation. He stood tall.some five feet ten or elever inches, and bore himself always with conscious dignity, standing, when be fore an audience, as though he were carved in marble, particular about the position of his feet, and thoughtfully careful about the pose and angles of He his body. was conspicuous in all public assemblages, and on this occasion he was made the text for regu-

the long waiting weeks, when Garfield suffered agonies untold. Conkling was n guest at the Oriental At that time Vice hotel. Presi-At that time Vice Presi-dent Arthur was there. So were Senator Don Cameron, Genera John A. Logan, Senator Thomas C. General Platt, Emory A. Storrs, Senator Jones, of Nevada, and other men well known in public life. Conkling had never cared for Garfield specially, but he was one of his most ardent sympathizers in the terrible strain to which he was subjected, and anxiously noticed the tenor of every bulletin, knowing very well that, in the not remote future, his old time friend and ally would become the chief executive of the nation, and therefore the head of the great party which placed him there, I say much of Conkling prior to this during the Indian campaign, when everything trembled, as it were; in the balance, and it was a question whether Garfield's western strength was sufficient to overcome English's money bags and presumed influence in the state of his residence. There was a hotel in Indianapolis called the New-Denison, and there Conkling was made to feel at home, there being with him Senator Dorsey, Mr. John C. New, George Gorham and a large party of subordinate republican leaders in the west. It was hard work to make Conkling forget his bitterness of feeling, harder almost than to make him forget his disappointment at the non-renomination of his friend and chief, and when he went to Indianapolis and thence radiated through the 'state, and to a cer-tain extent through the western states, it was noticed that he never alluded to the name of either candidate, but confined himself, almost entirely, in all his speeches, to an elucidation of his views, and the views of the republican party, in respect of the tariff, and contenting himself also with reminding the country of the significant services done to the nation by the party those candidates he hoped would be elected. No figure of late years has been more familiar on Broadway or Fifth avenue, in certain of our clubs, and especially in the cafe of the Hoffman house, than that of Roscoe Conkling. He was a kindly disposed man, and not half so

breach which was never healed. During

judged him. His manner was against him. It almost seemed as though he teared a belittlement of judgment. He spoke and acted as though fearing a trap. He ignored social claims in a remarkable degree. I never saw him in the opera house, save on two or three occasions, when he called to pay his respects to his client, Mr. Pulitzer, with whose family he made a party now and then. He was by no means a habitual theafter goer. He went out of his way very markedly, at the time of the New York Press club benefit, when one of the members of the club delivered a lecture, which netted \$3.500 to the burial fund, to show his regard for the boys. He purchased and occupied a proscenium box, and did much to encouage the lecturer and the audience by his considerate attention and doubtless sincere courtesy. Conk-ling had a fund of anecdote and story which served him well on the platform, in the courts and amoung friends in or-dinary intercourse. He didn't care to go to public dinners, and it was a very rare thing to find him in any public as-semblage unless he was there as the figure head. He cared less for social intercourse than any man I ever saw, and it would be a lasting mistake if the public at large were to judge of h is intimacies, by the names upon the cards, left for him at the hotel during his last illness. He was not a sociable man, and he was not given to entertainments. He was fond of books, and athletic

proud, so austere, so haughty, as people

sports, and particularly of long walks. His last long walk used him up. Had he not been determined, by unusual exertion, to overcome the elements themlar applauding recognition. When he to-day he would be among us entered the hall, at the head of the alive and well. New York delegation, the galleries in-variably burst forth with hurrahs and BOTTLES MADE OF PAPER.

THE terrible accident on the main line of the Burlington road near Alma. which is said to have been caused by a washout under the foundations of a bridge, should be promptly and thoroughly investigated by the state board of transportation, and the facts ascertained by the board should be made public without reserve. If the accident is due to negligence on the part of the managers of the road, they should be held responsible.

IT will be well if the anniversary of General Grant's birthday shall hereafter be regularly celebrated, not merely by banquets in a few cities, as on last Friday ovening, but generally, so that the whole people can share in it and thereby manifest the nation's respect for the memory of the great soldier. The fame of Grant will grow brighter with the years, and the more carefully his claims to the honor of his tion beyond what is necessary to intellicountrymen are studied the stronger they will appear. It is an essential part of the education of the people in thought of the time regarding patriotism that they shall not be allowed to forget patriots whose ability and vir- the public schools, and it tues contributed to maintain and cement the union. Of these General Grant must always be reckoned with the great-

est. ENGLISH constitutional writers have pointed out the fact that the political complexion of Europe is gradually be-Coming Americanized. Imperceptibly the British have absorbed American ideas of government which become a part of their laws after passing through the hands of parliament. In France there is a general feeling that the French constitution is imperfect, and that the best thing to do is to throw it aside and frame a body of laws as nearly modeled after the constitution of the United States as the structure of that country will pemit. Having imbibed the first principles of a republic from the French savants of the last century, the United States will gladly give their descendants the benefit of the draft which has withstood the straining test of war and peace.

THERE is favorable promise that railroad construction this year will be very much larger than was expected when the year opened. During the first three months nearly eleven hundred miles of track were laid, exceeding the number of miles for the corresponding period of last year. On this fact a leading railway journal expresses the opinion that railroad building for this year will not fall below eight thousand miles, and may reach twelve thousand miles, or even exceed that figure. A large numher of new enterprises in the way of railroad building are projected, particularly in the southern and southwestern states and in the territories, and all the indications are that railway construction will greatly exceed what was expected at the beginning of the year, with the possibility of reaching pretty close to last year's record of nearly thirteen thousand miles.

olicy of the United States remains as a barrier between us and the markets of the world for our manufactured products, and we continue dependent upon foreign ship owners for the transportation of those products, our exhibits in foreign expositions, however creditable, cannot be counted upon to be largely profitable.

the notice of the world is con-

should be done discreetly with

reference to the advantages to be de-

rived. A reasonable estimate of these

may be made in connection with an ex-

hibit in Belgium and Spain, and we do

not think it would be such as to justify

the proposed appropriations. The truth

is that so long as the existing fiscal

The State and Education.

It will be a misfortune to the people of this country if they shall ever lose interest in the discussion of the public

school system in any of its relations. Greatly important as many other questions are, this is certainly of paramount importance. In the series of papers on the public schools that have been contributed to the Forum by some of the oldest thinkers in the country on this subject, it is an important fact that all agree in the opinion that the state is not justified in providing public educagent citizenship. This is unquestionably the trend of the most intelligent the relation of the state to

well to note it as indicating a probable reaction, not far away, from tendency which has dethe veloped in the past dozen or twenty years to load the state with the responsibility for a system of public education which goes very far beyond what is necessary to intelligent citizenship. The view of those who would restrict the obligations of the state in the matter of public education is thus tersely stated in one of the Forum papers: "Public teaching has little or nothing to do, then, except to deal with what is level with average condition. Excentional talent, and the exceptional treatment due to it, belong to individual enterprise and to philanthropy. The state is not in the philanthropic business; it is no parent, has no personal regards, no affections. Its duties are ably. horizontal, not vertical. High schools, colleges and universities are an advantage to the minority; but the state goes out of its province in maintaining

them, unless it can show that by such maintenance it advantages the majority, which it might not be easy to do." The idea is to adjust the matter on a basis of wholesome utilitarianism.

It need hardly be said that this view does not find universal acceptance; that there are those who argue it is quite as much the business of the state to provide for the teaching of its youth in the sciences, in philosophy, in jurisprudence, as it is for it to provide for the care of the idiotic, the blind, or the phenomenally incompetent; that it is a narrow and unwise principle that would leave across the page. all the chances of higher education to the rich. There is some obvious weak-

ness in the opposing argument, but it is not wholly without strength, and skillfully employed would not fail to win wide and respectful consideration. Yet shall continue not to exceed two years, all who consider this matter intelli-gently and without prejudice must cute a searching investigation regard-grant that there ought to be a limit to ing the moral, economic and political ings to day amounted to \$1,934,000.

of order within its borders. With this in mind, it jars on one to find corporations and business men relying on a detective agency for protection rather than on the regular and properly constituted machinery of the law.

THE right to marry one's deceased wife's sister has been a subject for agitation in the British parliament for many years. To Americans, the prohibition

appears highly ridiculous. But in England it is considered a serious legal restriction. At every session of the commons a bill to legalize the marriage of one's sister-in-law is introduced and is passed with little objection. But the lords have invariably defeated the measure by overwhelming odds. The question, of course, is solely one of expediency in the interest of inherited powers. There is no question of morals in it. The bill has again passed the house of commons and goes up to the house of lords for its periodical veto. If this state of things will go on much longer, the deceased wife's sister bill may become an issue of such importance as to rock the British constitution from center to circumference.

IT has been finally decided by the Chicago local committee to hold the national republican convention in the new auditorium building. There was a strong movement to call the meeting in the famous exposition building, inasmuch as the latter will accommodate at least a thousand more spectators. The trouble heretofore has been that the gallery has had altogether too much to say in influencing the deliberations of the convention. An enthusiastic packed gallery seems irresistible in carrying delegates with a rush to support the popular hero of the hour. Shrewd political managers have taken advantage of this more than once at Chicago. But in the auditorium, where the seating capacity is limited, demonstrations of

this character will be checked consider-

THE educational world is at present watching with considerable interest and impatience the work of completing the great Lick telescope and observatory on Mount Hamilton in California. The event is likely to mark an epoch in astronomy. No expense has been spared to perfect an instrument which shall combine all the latest inventions and discoveries in that science. The telescope itself is equipped with the largest lenses ever used. The observatory has been built with every known mechanical appliance that can aid in the work. With such an instrument the heavens will be read as an open book, and the stars will be more punctuation marks

THE United States senate wants to investigate the alcohol habit. The proposition is to create a commission of five, to be appointed by the president, which

This was eminently proper and met with my hearty approval. Mr. Me-Guire is reputed to be a representative of progressive American labor and a man of excellent character. The only question in my mind was, whether the parade would be a success in view of the short notice and lack of preparations. This idea expressed through the BEE has been distorted into hostility to the demonstration by designing parties who are trying to make political capital against the BEE. And now I am reliably informed that the proposed demonstration has another object besides showing the strength of organized labor in Omaha and its sympathy for the union bricklayers now out of employment.

One of the chiefs of the confederated Central Labor union is boasting that the procession will march past the BEE office and "hoot" as it passes. This threat has no terrors for me. If carried out, it will reflect

discredit upon decent workmen who have allowed themselves to be misled by a gang of vagabonds who have brought labor into disrepute in this city time and again by their disgraceful conduct. For myself, I defy t at gang to do their worst. My relations to the working people have undergone no change and my course towards workingmen is too well known to require any explanation. But I detest hypocrisy, and I warn workingmen here and now against allowing themselves to play cats-paw for the hypocrites and knaves who have been trying to build up broken-winded and unpopular papers by lying about me in connection with the bricklayers' strike.

E. ROSEWATER.

Mrs. Logan's Views. DETROIT, Mich., April 28.-[Special Tele-

gram to the BEES-Mrs. General Logan, who is in the city on business, was ap proached last night as to her thoughts on the political outlook. She seplied that her in-terests in politics have gone since her hus-band's death, but said she had heard a great deal of talk about, General Alger as presi-dential candidate, and all the republicans speaking on the subject seemed to think him a first class man; one who could be elected. Since Mr. Blaine's withdrawal she said Mr. Alger's name had been especially prominent in Washington circles.

A Denial.

DETROIT, April 28 .- An Evening Journal special from Washington, says that Senator Stanford told the Journal reporter that all the ta'k about him as a presidential candidate was absurd. He is not now and never has been a candidate, and does not wish to be considered as such.

Assigned. NEW YORK, April 28 .- P. Link & Co., vines, assigned to-day. Preferences amount to \$33,000.

The Weekly Statement. NEW YORK, April 28.—The weekly bank statement shows the reserve increased \$1,870,000. The banks now hold \$16,197,000.

We are doing pretty well in that regard. Still, there is the best possible opening for live men in the manufacturing line, whom we will gladly welcome and encourage. We have the largest clappings. The western men, who did smelting and refining works in not care to have Conkling's Grant the world, the biggest linseed oil works in scheme succeed, and who believed they America, distilleries, breweries, boiler had all they cared for of a general in the chair of state, selected Garfield as works, barbed wire factories, white lead works, flour mills, etc., employing altotheir hero, and, when the Ohio delegation entered the hall, the applause given gether

\$5,000,000 CAPITAL AND 5,000 MEN Omaha is, first of all, a great commer-cial center. Commerce has been the greatest factor in its growth thus far. Jobbing and pork packing are our trump card. We have 300 jobbing houses with \$12,000,000 capital invested. and the sales in 1887 reached \$45,000,000. The future of Omaha's trade is very bright. She has a splendid tributary country, none better in the world-Ne braska itself, with 76,000 square miles and a million of inhabitants. Then, too. her jobbers penetrate, and cover in their respective lines, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Nevada and even Ore-Thirteen great railroads centergon. ing in Omaha pour a ceaseless tide of migrating humanity through the town

"What does the pork packing indus-try amount to in Omah?" Mr. Bingham was asked.

"Omaha is the largest pork-packing center in the world, and it has jumped to this position in the last three years. In 1885 South Omaha packing houses used but 78,000 hogs. In 1886 237,000 were killed, and in 1887 over 1,000,000. Omaha lies in the very heart of the corn belt, and must be the headquarters of this industry in its section of the country; for beyond the Rocky mountains there is practically no corn land. Five of the heaviest concerns in the United States are already here, and the business of their packing and slaugh-tering houses has reached such proportions that the receipts from hogs, sheep and cattle will average \$100,000 per

day." "How about your city finances?"

"They are in excellent condition. Whoever owns an Omaha bond to-day has tangible security of \$100 for every dollar the obligation calls for. I should add that public improvements of the most valuable description are rapidly going forward, and at least \$2,000,000 is to be spent in this way during the current year.

"What about your public schools?" "First rate

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS

gued, threatened, stormed, insist-ing that New York could not be bought nor bribed. The position to not lack flattention in Omaha. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars are to be expended this year in building and adding to school houses, to provide for the accommodation of the rapidly increasing army of children, 19,237 in number, according to the census just completed for 1888. The standard of scholarship is high, the teachers com-petent and the salaries paid as liberal as in many of our larger cities. Text books are furnished without expense to the pupils, and every facility afforded for mental and manual training. Even the science of domestic economy, including the art of cookery, is now being taught in the high school department with gratifying success. You may say, and the assertion will be warranted by facts, that Omaha is fairly to the front in the matter of public or private schools.

cept so significant an honor? The result "You feel satisfied that Omaha has we know, but one of the bitterest regreat future before her?" "Beyond peradventure. Her commen

sults, minor, was a lack of cordiality, a lack of interest, almost a breaking off cial importance is already established. of personal intercourse, and finally a bitter feeling, a quarrel, almost, between the two, which was never made up, a She really needs no 'booming.' Bear in mind that Omaha is not alone in this tremendous development, for she is in

They Are Said to Be Far Superior to

the Glass Article. An attempt now being made on an extended scale to introduce bottles made of paper into this country merits some passing notice. The paper bottle industry, which has achieved considerable success in Chicago, and is gradually ex-tending throughout the United States, has not yet obtained any development on this side of the Atlantic. Foremost among the advantages accruing from this new adaptation of paper is the fact that the bottles are unbreakable, while the cost at which they can be placed on the market is considerably lower than that of an article of the same size in glass, stoneware or tin. A great saving in weight is moreover affected, a desideration of no small moment where cost of carriage of large numbers has to be taken into consideration, while the cost of packing is reduced to a minimum, for breaking in transit, which is a constant

source of loss with glass bottles is obvi-ously impossible. Special machinery is employed in the manufacture of paper nottles. A long strip of paper of requisite thickness having been formed into a tube by bending around a circular "mandrel," is covered externally with an outer glazed sheet, bearing any printed labels to be employed; the tube is then cut into short lengths, to the ends of which are added tops, bottoms and necks of paper-or of wood if special strength is required-nothing further being necessary beyond pouring in and lining the inside with composition, which, on setting, will effectually resist the action of acids, spirits, inks, dyes, etc. The utilization of paper is con-stantly receiving new adaptations, a bare enumeration of which would constitute a formidable list, while enough has been said to demonstrate that the latest development of this material in the bottle making industry bids fair to hold not an unimportant part in the

varied uses now obtained from paper.

Diamonds Guarded Ingeniously. Loudon Figaro: When the French crown jewels were sold by auction last season is was well known that the finest and most historical of the gems, including the famous "Regent" diamond. were reserved, and those may now be seen in the Louvre in the the gallery called after the well-known statue of Apollo, which is such a prominent object in it. Before these priceless gems were exposed, however, a committee of skilled officials and experts were ap pointed in order to decide on some plan for rendering their loss by theft virtually impossible. And this is what the committee decided upon. The jewels are exhibited in a showcase, the glass plates of which are exceptionally thick and the iron framework of which is abnormally strong, and an attendant has been appointed to specially keep watch over the precious exhibit all day long. Should he have the slightest cause to suspect any visitor or visitors long and earnestly, but, as Arthur sub-sequently said, "This is one chance of a lifetime. Why should I for the grati-fication of a pique, now that Grant is removed from all possibility of nomina-tion subk in my tont and decline to ache has only to touch a button easily within his reach, whereupon the glass case promptly disappears from view and sinks into a specially constructed shaft over the top of which the same automatic machinery causes thick covers, formed of thick metal plates, to close with a sharp snap. The ingenuity dirplayed in carrying out this plan is remarkable and the fact that the clockwork apparatus has cost close upon £800 will convey some idea of its complicated character.