THE DAILY BEE. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (Morning Edition) Including SUNDAY
BEE, One Year. \$10.00
For Six Months \$5.00
For Three Months \$2.50
THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE, mailed to any
address, One Year.
OMAHA OFFICE, NOS. 514 AND 515 TARREST.
NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOMS 14 AND 15 TRIBUNE
BUILDING. WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 513
FOLIATERS THE STREET. FOURTEENTH STREET.

CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and edi-torial matter should be addressed to the Eurron OF THE BEE. BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be ddressed to The BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY OMAHA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

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

THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, s. s. Robert Hunter, clerk for The Omaha Bee, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Dally Bre for the week ending Sep-tember 22, 1888, was as follows: Sunday, Sept. 16. Monday, Sept. 17. Tuesday, Sept. 18. 18,069 18,063 18,055 18,050 18,051 18,089

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 22d day of September, A. D. 1888, Seal. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Seal. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, S. S.
County of Douglas, S. S.
County of Douglas, S. S.
George 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 September, 1887, was 14,349 copies; for
October, 1887, 14,335 copies; for November,
1887, 15,226 copies; for December, 1887, 15,041 coples; for January, 1888, 15,200 copies; for February,
1888, 15,922 copies; for March, 1888, 19,689 copies; for
April, 1888, 18,744 copies; for May, 1888, 18,181
copies; for June, 1888, 19,243 copies; for July, 1888,
18,033 copies; for August, 1888, 18,183 copies.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK,
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 8th day of September, A. D., 1888, N. P. FEIL Notary Public.

WHEN it comes to playing the pational game "as she was played," Omaha's two municipal teams deserve the place of honor in the procession.

Ex-GOVERNOR THAD POUND is ashamed of the company he kept four years ago. He has renounced mugwumpery and returned to the republican fold.

MAGNANIMOUS Louisville! While other cities are closed against unfortunate refugees from the fever stricken districts Louisville bids them welcome. It is to be hoped that other cities situated as Louisville, where there is little danger of an epidemic, will act as humanely.

FATHER MARTIN, of Dakota City, has disposed of the North Nebraska Argus. An anxious public awaits with breathless interest information as to whether Father Martin has also disposed of all his rights, title and interest in the thrilling serial story, penned by the patriarch of Nebraska journalism, "Love and Law."

A CORRESPONDENT asks: "Is it necessary to take the usual oath when obtaining naturalization papers, or will an affirmation (instead of the oath) be sufficient." The law provides that all declarations by aliens relating to citizenship shall be made on oath, the form of which is duly set forth in the naturalization papers. An affirmation is not sufficient.

A Cuicago bootblack has announced his intention to devote the receipts of his "shining" business for the next week to the yellow fever sufferers. When it is considered that under ordinary circumstances he does a prosperous business, his receipts during the next week will be considerable and will prove a helpful contribution to the plague-stricken.

THIS free trade in the matrimonial market will have to stop. Last week four American heiresses pledged their hand and their fortunes to impecunious foreign noblemen. During the same period four and twenty poor but honest Swedish maidens landed in New York under contract to marry. All this going on right in the face of an overstocked market of old maids and bachelors at

ANOTHER instance of profit-sharing between employer and employes has taken place this year. The milling firm of Charles A. Pillsbury, of Minneapolis, has just divided forty thousand dollars, representing a part of the profits made during the last twelve months. The experiment will attract attention among factory and mill owners who are anxious to secure the best results in their enterprises and wish to avoid wage controversies with employes.

THERE is no salary attached to a membership of the board of education, but then there are perquisities. It has just leaked out that the agent of a Grand Rapids school desk company made a tender of one hundred collars to an ex-member of the board for his influence with his former colleagues, and it is also alleged that one or two members were handsomely rewarded for throwing their weight into the scale. This explains why certain patriots want to serve the people without pay and even spend money to procure a seat *upon the school board.

A FRW days ago the Swedish population of Minnesota celebrated the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the first settlement of Swedes in America. The colony which in 1638 settled in what is now the state of Delaware was short-lived. One-legged Peter Stnyvesant, the famous Dutch governor of New Amsterdam, swooped down one day on Fort Christina and put an end to New Sweden. But the fall of their possessions in the new world did not Stop the Swedes from coming to America. Years after, when the memory of New Sweden and even the name of its sturdy conqueror were forgotten, the fair sons of Scandinavia emigrated to this country and helped to swell the thrifty population of the great west. The class of people who come annually to our shores from the hand of the old Norse Vikings are doubly welcome. They are honest, sturdy and thrifty, They rapidly assimilate American ideas and become storling citizens of the caunot be commended. At any rate, every lawyer who pockets collections republic. republic.

A Department of Agriculture. The passage by the senate of the bill creating a department of agriculture, to be equipped officially as are the other executive departments of the government, makes it probable that the great agricultural interest of the country will speedily have a more conspicuous representation in the government, it is to be

hoped with larger benefit to that in-

The effort to create a department

having executive functions which

should have specific supervision of the

agricultural industries has been

made in every congress for a number of

consummated is due to the increasing

influence of the west in that body. The

lemand for such a department has come

from the west and has found its chief

gardeners and small agriculturists of

the later section have never taken any

interest in the question, having neces-

sarily no enlarged ideas of the great-

congress have been

ating a department of agriculture.

concern in the matter for the reason

however, with its vast agricultural de-

the government, greatly to the common

This view has been making steady

progress, despite the obstruction of the

disinterested and the advocates of a

narrow economy, and there is now very

favorable promise that the country will

have adepartment of agriculture organ-

ized as are the other executive depart-

ments of the government, and hav-

ing the authority to do something

more than to issue crop bulletins

and distribute seeds. The mat-

ter of establishing such a de-

partment is purely practical in its char-

acter, and we may be largely guided in

our expectations regarding its probable

usefulness by the history of similar de-

partments in the old world. In several

countries of Europe agriculture has its

ministerial representatives in the gov-

erament, and its interests and welfare

receive the most careful consideration.

There does not appear to be any good

reason why the greatest agricultural

nation in the world should not devote

a like attention to this vast interest.

which is the enduring basis and bul-

wark of our national progress and pros-

Art Culture in Omaha.

Art and art culture have up to this

time received but indifferent attention

art culture in a comparatively young

city whose activities were all centered

in commercial and industrial enter-

prises. But we are now entering a new

era. The evolution which Omaha has

undergone within the past two years

in her architecture precedes by natural

degrees the transition to metropolitan

culture, which has its culminating

point in art. The preliminary

steps toward making Omaha an art

center have been taken. An art asso-

ciation has been organized which gives

great promise of vitality and usefulness.

With the Hon. George W. Lininger,

who is one of the most liberal patrons

and amateurs of art in the west, at its

head, and a membership of over seventy

professional artists and amateurs, the

Omaha Art society is destined to be-

come an important factor in art culture

in this city. Mr. Lininger has gener-

ously offered the use of his famous gal-

lery to the society for its first exhibi-

tion, which will take place some time in

November. In this interim those who

desire to encourage art culture in

Omaha should manifest their interest

in the movement by joining the society.

A National Nuisance.

The blunt old soldier, General Sher-

man, says that of all the nuisances on

the earth the American style of hand-

shaking is the worst. He has accord-

ingly adopted, when in large assemblies,

the Chinese fashion, as he calls it, of

shaking his own hands, a practice long

ago adopted by George Francis Train

on all occasions. General Sher-

man greatly amused the banquetters

at the Union League club in New York

a few nights agoby giving all of them a

vast amount of handshaking in

his time, and therefore knows

whereof he speaks when he

describes the practice, as public men

are subjected to it, as a great nuisance.

It is indeed something more than this

in being a rather serious infliction,

even when the muscular powers of the

victim are exceptional. Abraham Lin-

caln had some severe experiences at

handshaking, once or twice being

forced to discontinue it, and Mr. Lin-

coln had a strong right arm which had

known what hard and vigorous exercise

was. General Grant on more than one

occasion, after courageously bearing

his suffering as long as possible, was

compelled to forego handshaking,

and he once spoke of such

ordeals he had ever passed through.

Mr. Blaine has had a great deal more

of this sort of exercise than was good

for him, and General Harrison will un-

doubtedly welcome the time whea the

delegations of handshakers shall come

Handshaking as a method of giving

no more.

experiences as the most trying

General Sherman has done

parting shkae in this fashion.

welfare.

perity.

hos-

topost.

The Weather Bureau.

services of his useful career.

'innocuous desuctude, 'and if the exam-

ple set by General Sherman shall come

The rejection by the senate of the proposition to transfer the weather bureau of the signal service from the war department to the proposed agricultural department may not be a matter of very great importance. The country cares very much less as to years, and the promise that it will be which department the bureau is attached than it does for an improvement of this service in the matter of predictions. Nobody who knows anything opposition in the east. The market about the subject will say that the weather bureau is not important, or that it has not done much valuable service. Referring to it in the coarse of a debate in the senate a few days ago Mr. Dawes said that though defective ness the agricultural industries of the and not producing the best possible recountry, and quite generally the sults, it had achieved more than any representatives of that section other system in the world of that kind. "There is in no other country," said the tile to the proposition for cre-Massachusetts senator, "such an organization that has accomplished such mar-Formerly the south manifested little velous and useful results as this." In equally strong terms Senator Platt comthat the agriculture of that section was mended the labors of the weather bureau not greatly diversified. The west, as having contributed more to the knowledge of atmospheric and climatic velopment and its greater reliance phenomena than any other instiupon this source of prosperity and of the kind in the tution wealth, has urged that agriculture, as world. "I think," he said, "the the foundation of the national welfare. result of the knowledge which has been merited a larger recognition in the attained through the deliberations and government and a more comprehenthe studies and the experiments of this sive care than could be given it by signal service is in advance of the a mere bureau. It has been mainknowledge of all the rest of the world tained that an executive department at the present time. I think we may agriculture, such as exists boast ourselves that we are a step furin Germany, France and other ther along the road to knowledge in European countries, would enable this this subtle realm than any other vast and expanding interest, as yet far people." from its possible development, to re-This is excellent testimony, which ceive more and better attention from

ought to satisfy every reasonable man that it is desirable to continue this service and render it more thorough and efficient and useful improvement, which it confessedly needs. The question is whether the desired progress is more likely to be effected by retaining the weather branch of the service, which is practically all there is of it, in the military department of the government or transferring it to a civil department. The chief argument of those who advocate the transfer is that the service is essentially civil in its character, its connection with the military affairs of the government being comparatively unimportant, but on the other hand it is maintained that it would be extremely unwise to take this work out of the hands of the men who have become accomplished in it and intrust it to the hands of those who have had no experience, and who would have to rely purely upon theory resulting from a superficial study and of the knowledge which has been acquired as amateurs. There can be no question as to the force of this objection to a change, and in association with other not less important objections induced the senate to reverse its action of last year, when it

It will perhaps be wise on the part of in Omaha. It was too much to expect I the house to concur in the action of the senate if thereby the question can be settled long enough to enable congress to ascertain and provide whatever may be necessary to remedy as far as possible the admitted defects in the weather service and encourage a higher degree of efficiency. Very little improvement and progress can be hoped for so long as congress is undecided as to where this service shall be continued, and meanwhile the marine, commercial and farming interests will continue to have cause of complaint that the service is unsatisfactory. The country wants the weather bureau, but it wants it materi-

ally improved. THE members of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland have just held their annual reunion at Chicago. General Rosecraps was elected president. and among the vice presidents General Harrison's name appears. The reunion of the army corps which achieved so much glory in the war was saddened by one thought only. The face of General Sheridan, for many years president of the society, was missed. In the tributes paid to his memory his old comrades recalled with pride his great achievements. It is in such gatherings as these that the flames of friendship kindled on the battle field burn all the brighter through the years of peace.

THE efforts of a number of Omaha physicians to invoke aid for the yellow fever sufferers at Jacksonville, seconded by prominent citizens, must commend itself to benevolent and humane people. The rapid spread of the scourge to other cities and whole sections of the south may, however, require a broadening of the channel of substantial sympathy. It may become necessary to extend national and state aid to the stricken people, and provide the means for subsistence of all who may be in want and distress. The initiative has already been taken in congress and in the large cities.

PHILADELPHIA is considering the question of burning its garbage. Doubtless this will ultimately be the practice in all large cities of this country, as it is in most of the cities of Great Britain and some of the other countries of Europe. In England they have what they call "destructors," and the process of burning garbage in Birmingham, Manchester. Glasgow, and other cities, has been brought to perfection with the most satisfactory results. On both sanitary and economical grounds the best way to dispose of garbage is by burn-

WHILE there is so much fuss made about the bar committee for admitting new lawyers to practice before the Douglas county bar, it may not be inappropriate to inquire why the court expression to one's gratification at meet- should not also have a standing coming a friend is not objectionable, but mittee on disbarment, whose business the custom as promiscuously practiced it should be to put on the black list

shaking ordeal upon public men by be a bilk and fraud generally. Such great crowds made up of all sorts of peocommittee would have more business in ple is one that ought to be consigned to thirty days than the bar examiners are tikely to have in twelve months.

to be generally imitated he will have THE first year of high license in Minnesota has proven a success in that state performed one of the most important as it has wherever the law is tried. One-half the saloons have been closed, and the consumption of liquor in nearly every county has diminished. But more than this, the liquor traffic is far more amenable to the law and is under better police supervision than ever before. Low groggeries have been closed, and law and order prevails in localities where heretofore lawlessness held high carnival.

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

The Fairmont Signal says that "G. W. Laws will observe an appreciable shortage in his vote this fall as a fruit of his recent action on the board of transportation, if we read the signs right." The Greeley Leader is positive that "Gree

ley county will roll up a republican majority of fifty votes this fall instead of the democratic majority as heretofore." Some candidate has evidently failed to shake hands with the editor of the Tekaman

Burtonian, for he says: "A man who will

pass you by and recognize you only when he

wants you to vote for him is not worth of your confidence and support, no matter of what political faith he may be." The Columbus Journal concludes a lodge editorial on the democratic villification of Governor Thayer, as follows: "The talk concerning Thayer being a monopolist is bosh. To be in public life as long as he has, with the high positions he has occupied, and to be

worth only about \$2,000, is, of itself, almost enough to refute the flimsy lie." The Madison Reporter still keeps the name of G. L. Laws at the head of its editorial columns as its candidate for secretary of state, but remarks: "Secretary Laws, by using his influence to delay the action of the board of transportation puts money into the pockets of the railroads and empties the pockets of the people and at the same time asks them to elect him again this fall, that he may repeat the operation. Every voter, regardless of party, should see that he is well snowed under. Teach him to be honest at

The Utysses Dispatch sizes up Laws' action as follows: "Secretary of State Laws will lose the votes of a considerable number of anti-monopoly republicans by his sudden flop to the railroads, just at a time when Treasurer Willard and Attorney-General Leese needed his votes to reduce the freight rates in this state. And he deserves to loose them. This paper sets him down as a fraud, trying to hoodwink the people whom he never in tends to aid."

The Nebraska City Press has discovered another postmaster who is an "offensive partisan." It says: "The Press is told that the postoffice at Syracuse is being used in an improper way to assist the democratic cause; that 'pernicious activity' is apparent to the patrons, who find forced upon them copies of partisan papers for which they never subscribed and which they do not want, the party who handles the mails insisting on their taking them."

The Grand Island Independent touches on the state campaign in the following vigorous manner: "The proposition of the democratic state central committee to fight it out on their 'prohibition' and 'tariff reform' issues is perectly ridiculous. There is no prohibition issue between the republican and democratic parties. The majority of both parties doubtless is against it, and only a minority of either for it. This issue, if it comes up at all in the legislature, will have nothing to do voted in favor of the proposed transfer. with the old party lines. Members of both old parties will be on either side of this question. And with the 'tariff reform, 'protective system,' 'free trade,' or whatever it may be called, we in Nebraska have nothing at all to do. Our state and legslative officers have no influence on these questions. The only question, on which all our elections turn, is the railroad issue; the question whether the railroads or the people shall rule our state. And the democratic state committee is guilty of a political crime. in obscuring this true issue and raising false issues. In acting thus the committee shows, that it does not understand the situation, or will assist the railroads."

"Mr. Laws should not be allowed to think that he can deceive the people of the state by long letters and explanations," says the York Times. "They do not want a secretary of state for what he can say, but for what he does. State officers cannot learn too soon that the average Nebraskan is not a chump, but on the other hand is a smart. far-seeing and wide-awake individual, and if you want to foot him you will have to devise some smarter scheme than Mr. Laws has yet devised. His resolution was what the railroads wanted and not what the people wanted, and they know it just as well as does Mr. Laws. t will not help him any to try to throw mud at Mr. Leese, a man who took the right and honorables position in this matter, and has shown a disposition to make the railroad companies obey the law. 'By their fruits ye shall know them.' Talk and windy newspaper articles are only chaff, and the people

know the difference between it and fruit." The Seward Reporter has no use for "Only a Farmer," and characterizes his statements as "surprising." "He says," observes the Reporter, "that Mr. Leese was nominated by a convention 'packed by a Lincoln mob,' and that the people of the state will repudiate that action at the polis. 'Only a Farmer' says he has recently traveled in the western part of the state, and finds a disposition to bolt Mr. Leese, from which he argues that Leese will certainly be defeated. This is the sheerest nonsense The nomination of Mr. Leese was made possible by the votes of delegates from the western part of the state, and it is not probable that the voters of that section will cast their ballots against him. The people of the western part of the state, like those living in the eastern part, are for Leese, and when the returns are footed up of the election to be held November 6, 'Only a Farmer' will find that the largest vote cast for any candidate on the state ticket will be for William Leese for attorney general."

Told in Two Lines. Detroit Tribune. Democrat platform: Free trade for the north and protection enough in the south to

keep her "solid." Bust It Will. Four years ago the democratic cry was 'Cleveland and reform." To-day it is simply

'Cleveland or bust." Quite a Giddy Fellow. Chicago News,

Mr. Thurman is the only man who ever carried on a handkerchief flirtation with 60,-000,000 people all at once.

A Split in Texas.

Springfield Republican.

A break in the solid democratic delegation from Texas in congress is within the possi bilities this year. Colonel Charles Stewart, of the Houston district, who is now serving his third term, failed to secure a renomina tion, and as the convention broke up without putting a candidate in the field, Colonel Stewart and a democratic rival, State Senator J.

C. Hutcheson, are running as independents, The republicans have also a man in the field and as Stewart's last majority was 6,500 in a

total vote of 17,288, the republicans are hope-

Now is the Time to Subscribe. The great democratic rainbow chaser, Cal. Brice, didn't hang out any sign on the demo cratic headquarters in Chicago, but every one of the faithful who visited him knew that the "insinuation" of his visit was "Now is took his leave.

Pluck and Business.

the time to subscribe."

Kansas City is steadily losing her claim to second place as a pork packing center. As compared with last season, that city so far this year shows a falting off in its packing of 230,000. Omaha, on the contrary, is gradually pushing her way to the fore.

A Very Popular Man.

No citizen of the United States was ever called upon by such multitudes at his own house as General Benjamin Harrison, the republican candidate for the presidency. It is estimated that since his nomination he has had more than 100,000 callers besides those of his own town, and he seems never to be weary of receiving them and shaking hands with them and talking to them, and his talks are admirable speeches, brief but full of weighty matter and displaying wonderful resources. The republicans made no mistake is wominating Harrison.

Goss Back on Morrison.

Chicago Times. It is high time that the executive departments at Washington, as well as the chief executive himself, understood fully that, whatever his potency in a congressional dis. trict wherein he was beaten. William R. Mor rison is discredited in northern Illinois as a selfish, ignorant intermeddler. His assumption of party leadership in Illinois never had countenance in Cook county. He never made a speech here. He is personally unknown in this section. Competent perhaps to direct the fortunes of a postoffice at Waterloo, the place of his residence, he is a bull in a chinashop when he attempts dictation concerning the federal offices at Chicago,

The New Voter an Element.

Let it be remembered that no party management knows, or can possibly know, just how many new voters there will be this year. A Philadelphia dispatch says that assessment rolls shows an increase of 20,000 voters in that city. The new naturalization in all eastern cities will be large. The number of voters coming of age in excess of the number removed by death is about 8 per cent every four years-that is, about 800,000 in the country. The party which neglects or fails to convince the new voters may be sure that shouting and the flare of torches will not make up for that neglects

Must the Old Roman Go? Cincinnati Gazette,

There is a scheme, born of the desperation of the democratic party, to get rid of Thurman and stick Gray of Indiana on the ticket The fact of the idea of abandoning the old bandana in the middle of the big road while it rains shows the condition to which the democratic party is reduced.

As the current runs the democratic party is defeated. The Oregon, Vermont and Maine news show the public drift. The democrats confidently claimed Oregon and were in expectation of news in their favor when the thunderbolt from the North Pacific struck the St. Louis convention.

Possibly it would be a grand stratagem to bounce Thurman, but there is no possibility of changing the result by that or any other action of the party.

A Confidential Joke. Washington Critic.

"Daniel," remarked the president this morning, as he looked out upon the lawn and watched the flowers shaking off the tears and smiling welcome to a long-absent sun. "Yes, sire," responded Daniel, serenely,

"I observe that you have been investigating the relation of the two great parties from a politico-economic basis."

'Yes, sire," said Daniel, putting down a arge volume.

"Well, Daniel, can you tell me what is the lifference between free wool and free whisky they are talking about so much!" "I can't see that there is any worth men-

tioning, sire." "Of course you can't Daniel." continued the president, patting him on the head: "but, Daniel, you never tried to drink free wool, did you!

Then the president laughed loud and long at his innocent and obtuse secretary, and Daniel sat down in the valley of the shadow.

Cal Brice's Song.

New York Tribune How dear to my heart is the vote of Texas, Old Texas that nothing can swerve from our side, Old Texas that's solid and sure for the porty Though the enemy come like a fast flowing tide: Old Texas, where shotguns discuss public questions. And where the sixshooter speaks up sharp and quick, Where they monuments raise to the late Colonel Bowie. And voting is apt to make niggers quite sick! That old solid Texas, that certain old Texas, that moss-covered Texas, where Bourbons are thick.

New York and New Jersey they're gone rom us surely. And so has Connecticut faded away; Indiana for us is a snare and delusion. And the rest of the North, it was always astray; But there's Texas, old Texas, down there in the corner, And with heart overflowing to thee will I sing. As I ponder and fancy with fond recollection, And think n November what comfort you'll bring! That solid old Texas, that moss-grown old Texas, that dead-sure old Texas, Democracy's king.

The Bravest of Battles.

The bravest battle that ever was fought, Shall I tell you where, and when! On the maps of the world you'll find it not: Twas fought by the mothers of men

Nay, not with cannon or battle shot, With sword or nobler pen; Nay, not with eloquent word or thought From mouth of wonderful men.

But deep in a walled-up woman's heart-Of woman that would not yield, But bravely, silently bore her part— Lo! there is the battle field.

No marshaling troop, no bivouse song, No banner to gleam and wave! But oh, these battles! they last so long— From babyhood to the grave!

POLITICAL POINTS. Miss Anna Dickinson made her first com-

paign speech in Indiana September 20. At the headquarters of the Democratic National committee over 5,000,000 campaign documents has been sent out. Congressman W. L. Scott positively de-dines a renomination in the Eric district, and declares that nothing can induce him to reconsider his determination.

Mr. J. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, 18 and we are antirely willing that he should have the appointment if he will reform his name and no onger part it in the middle.

Joe Howard says in a letter to the Boston Globs that it has been practically decided by the national republican committee to have General Harrison visit New York late in Oc-tober. This is important—if true.

Let no man say it is impossible for a republican paper to live in the far south. We have before us a copy of the Jackson (Miss.) Republican, Vol. 2, No. 15, with the names of run by their order in Topeka, Kan.

Harrison and Morton as its candidates conspicuously displayed on the editorial page;

and it has exactly six inches of home adve-

It seems that there are to be more than on-"camp pain orator." Prohibition candidate General Fisk has had to shut up, too, and is now ruminating. "He that ruleth his stomich is greater than he which taketh a city. Senator Voorhees walked into the demo lay and not a man in the room reconized him Whereat the Tall Sycamore waved all his imbs in indignation, bowed himself out, and

Ben Butler was asked the other day if I would accept a republican nomination for congress. With a merry twinkle in his bias eye the general replied: "I shall not marry you, my pretty maid! Nobody asked you, sir, she said." Do you see the application! I will say, however, that I have one additional qualification for congress, and that is that I un growing a little hard of hearing.

should not wish to listen to many of speeches.' W. P. Taulbee, of Kentucky, represents the largest congressional district in the country. It is composed of twenty-one counties, and extends from the famous Blue Grass region to Cumberland Gap, a distance of over two hundred miles. It is a back woods district, without railroad or telegrap communication, and is canvassed by the can didate for congressional honors on horseback over the roughest kink of mountain roads Mr. Taulbee is not a candidate for re-elec

KINGS AND QUEENS.

King Jaw Jaw, of Obopo, West Africa, has The czar has started on a two months

tour of southern Russia. "Christopher" is the name just given to the little new Greek prince.

The emperor of Brazil has subscribed \$100 for the statue of Balzac in Paris. The queen of Italy employs as her dentist an American, Chamberlain by name

When Queen Victoria went this year from Windsor to Osborne, she took a number of her favorite cats with her, and now every English lady takes her cats with her from town to country, or country to town. A nephew of the king of Sjam is tearning the goldsmith's art at a manufacturing es

tablishment in Berlin. The same manufatory not long since executed for the empress of Japan a diadem and necklace for which the sum of 400,000 marks is said to have been The late Emperor Frederick is reported by German paper to have been the recipient

of the medal awarded for saving life. He once rescued an officer from death in the the swimming establishment in Breslau. other accomplishments he added that of being an excellent swimmer. Prince Eugene, youngest son of the king

of Sweden, is studying art in Paris. The painter, Gervex, is his most intimate friend. Eugene is a good deal of a democrat, and has been nicknamed the "Red Prince. be hoped that this is not because he is in the habit of painting Paris red. Queen Victoria's visit to Scotland have

had a striking effect upon the bards of that country. "The learned and the unlearned" have been scribbling odes to her majesty. But not a line was written to glorify Prince Henry of Battenberg. His well-known aversion to the kilt has rendered him unpopular in Scotia. The empress of Germany has sent to

czarina a beautiful fan of violet wood, which when opened, displays the portraits of the four sons of the Emperor William and herself. On the reverse side are biblical texts n the handwriting of the empress, which bid the great ones of the earth to be united 13 friendship. Oneen Victoria's sitting room at Balmoral

is decorated in the French style. The walls are inlaid with gold damask panels, and there are a number of superb cabinets and tables sofas and chairs are covered with yellow silk. There is a large bay window in the bed room affording an extensive view. curtains and furniture are of terra cotta damask, the royal arms being embroidered

The ezarina of Russia, though nearly forty years of age, is still young in appearance and spirits. She enjoys dancing and is a hearty laugher. Considering certain dismal features of her life, her vivacity is remarkable. The czarina is described as having not alone the grace and spirits of a young girl, though she is nearly forty years old, but also the fresh face and youthful eye of one. Princess Letitia, who wed the

d'Aosta, speaks several languages, and is a good musician and clever painter. She resembles her father, and is every inch a Bonaparte, both in type and character. She is also considered as beautiful as she is accomplished. Although above the average stature, she is graceful. She is an excellent rider, and one of her greatest pleasures is to scour the Apline villages on her favorite chestnu hunter. Princess Clotilde, although pious almost to austerity, has not renonneed all the pleasures of this world. She often ac-companies her daughter in her rides. The chateau of Montcalieri, where she resides was given to her by Victor Emmanuel.

PROMINENT PERSONS.

Dr. McGlynn is said by his friends to have aged noticeably since the last presidential campaign. He looks ten years older since he was deposed from the priesthood.

Frank E. Vistorato, a well-known citizen of Salem, Mass., was when a lad one of the 1,200 Greeks that, under Marco Bozzaris, made the famous charge at Carpenisi in Au-

The clay model of the bust of George Banroft has just been finished. It is larger than life and finely wrought. The casting will be done in bronze and it will be placed in the Harvard university library.

Enoch Pratt, who gave the city of Baltimore above a million dollars for a library, and pays \$50,000 a year to maintain it, has just celebrated his eighty-first birthday, amid the congratulations and good wishes of Robert Louis Stevenson is the son of a

otch civil engineer who sternly disapproves of literature and things literary. When in-formed of his son's adoption of the profes-sion of letters he was much disappointed and protested vehemently. Robert Browning, who has always said

that Carlyle was a great help to him in his youth, still cherishes a deep admiration for he famous Scotchman. He has intrusted to his publishers for publication the lette which he received years ago from Carlyle. Mrs. Amelia Rives-Chunler is very indo-

lent, and when not occupied at her desk is generally in bed. A number of guests who visited her home recently were disappointed at finding that the young authoress was too ond of her bed and her novel to waste time General Edward McCook, who was terri

General Faward McCook, who was terri-torial governor of Coloradio in exciting times often appears on the streets of Denver, hav-ing landed interests there as well as in New York and San Francisco. The general is well preserved. His hair is like the wing of the raven, long, glossy and black, flerce mustache curis as beligerently old, and, all in all, time has dealt with him

President Hyde, of Bowdoin college, whose recent political speech has astonished his republican friends, is the youngest college president in the country. He was born in Southbridge, Mass., less than thirty years ago: graduated at Harvard nine years ago at Andover theological seminary three years later; then preached in New Jerson, and then went to Bowdoin.

It has been discovered that nearly every Colorado statesman has red hair. Ex-Governor Grant has a Titian top. "Jim" Belford was a shining light in congress owing to his brilliant hair. Representative Symes, his successor, has a head waich is said to look "like an angry sunset across a field of car-rots." Ex-Senator Tabor's hair has a red-dish tinge. Minor Colorado politicians show the same remarkable characteristic.

Captain Bassett, the venerable doorkeeper of the senate, always goes through a cere mony at the opening of the sessions which few visitors are fortunate enough to see Trimly accountered he proceeds at precisely five minutes before the hour of meeting to the room of the presiding officer. He halts in the doorway with military abruptuess makes a very stiff but deferential bow, an says: "Sir, the hour of the meeting of the senate has arrived." Then he bows again, escorts the preuiding officer into the chamber, delivers the gavel head into his hands, and etires to his post at the left of the

HONEY FOR THE LADIES.

Irish poplins are in high vogue abroad. Quite an effort is making to bring in vel-

Many of the new imported gowns are maid with turn-down collars of velvet or moire. When bonnet strings are worn velvet rib-

bon is often used for them, but for trim. ming, bias loops of piece velvet give a much better effect.

Voican red, a tint so brilliant as to be blinding, and colous, the complimentary of cadet blue, will be long favorites for winter

It is almost impossible to go far astray in the design of the bodice, as the variety of models is now so limitless that any graceful style become to the wearer is good form. A plucky little miss named Florence Morse, aged twelve, has succeeded in safely making the perilous ascent of Mount Blanc.

This is supposed to be the highest point ever reached by a female. New serges, camel's hair goods, cashmeres and vigognes are exhibited, with stripes, checks, plaids of large size, and odd bordering in Persian and Japanese patterns. These are likely to be very popular.

Heavy silk-cord passementeries in military fashion are on the colored cloth coats made by French tailors, and with these will be associated black for in marten, Alaska sable, fox and Persian lamb skin.

The last thing in jackets is the Neapolitan, of searlet cloth, close-fitted at back and with fronts sloped sharply from the throat clasp to display a shirt of scarlet silk in crossed folds that simulate a kerchief. Yokes and yoke effects are multiplying on

young ladies' fall costumes, and take on all sorts of shapes-square, rounded, or cut in points that extend nearly to the waist in front and terminate at the middle of the back. The rumor of longer walking skirts is

happily unfounded, as new Paris gowns, all of them, clear the ground all around and some even come to the shoetie, which is very much to the good of cleanliness and comfort. Among the autumn styles are loose-fronted

jackets, with waistcoats and without, made of matelasse and brocatelle fabrics, showing gray, black, or gold-brown backgrounds with eavy raised figures in rich cashmere color

Miss Leona Dare, the famous athlete, recently made a balloon ascension in England, hanging by her feet from a trapeze. On alighting, six miles away, she found that she had forgotten her clothing, and had to ride back to town in an open wagon, clad only in

tights. lasted all summer, will continue through the autumn, and tailor-made gowns of Ursuline cloth, serge, camel's hair, cashmere and pilot cloth will be worn out of doors until the weather grows decidedly cold.

The majority of dress skirts are made cither with flat pleats down the front and sides that reach from belt to hem, or with long Greek overdresses that are so lightly draped as to cover nearly the whole of the underskirt front and back

A soft silk wrap is added to many of the fine wool materials, imparting to their sur-faces a lustrous and beautiful sheen, and also adding to their richness of effect in the artis tic and graceful draperios of the new polonaises and long French tunics. Miss Margaret L. Crnmpton, M. D., of

Pittsburg has been elected a delegate to the Homeepathic Medical society of the state of Pennsylvania. She is the first woman who has ever been elected a delegate to a medical association in the United States, and this is the second time she has held a position of thi kind.

The duchess is a stately redingote designed for late autumn wear, made of dove-gray sol dier's cloth, and trimmed with a single row of fine gold and silver passementeric. There is a full drapery of the cloth at the back, gathered closely and applied to the center forms of the bodice portion. The sieeves are half open, and lined with gray and gold shot surah.

Scotch plaids in all the leading tartans are chosen for some early autumn gowns, and are made into long sweeping draperies over silk skirts of their dominant hue. Three pinked ruffles three inches wide and set over each other—not one above the other—finish the skirts at the bottom, but are only seen in event of the drapery's displacement.

Rich, heavy stuffs, as plush, velvet and big-flowered brocades, will be largely com-bined with light ones—as crape lisse, silk mull, China crape—in the evening gowns of this winter, which will be very often in this winter, which will be very often in princess shape, with fronts of the heavy stuff meeting only at the waist over tablier and guimps of the light one.

AMUSEMENTS.

Rhea as Hester Grazebrook and Beatrice at Boyd's.

The charming comedy of "An Unequal Match," one of the very best of the modern school, was the attraction at vesterday's matinee at Boyd's, and Rhea was seen by a fairly numerous audience in the character of Hester Grazebrook. There was good judg-ment in placing this part in her repertory, which if not her most successful impersonation is of equal excellence with any of the others, while it gives a larger conception of the versatility and fine dramatic intelligence of the actress than could otherwise by had. It was very heartily appreciated.

Rhea's engagement closed last evening with the Shakesperean comedy of "Much Ado About Nothing," which was witnessed with great gratification by a large audience. The role of Beatrice, the brightest, wittiest, and in some respects the most captivating of dramatic creations, was portrayed by Rhea with decided success. Beauty, grace and elegance are the qualities of the ideal Beat-rice, and these belong to Rhea. Considered simply as an impersonation her Beatrice is most charming—a being to capture the heart of a less vulnerable bachelor than Benedict. But after all, the glory of Beatrice is in her "swift and excellent wit," and to fully enjoy this all of it must be plainly heard and understood. In this respect Rhea is deflicient, and therefore her Beatrice is robbed of the greatest delight which belongs to the role. The language of Shakespeare must be well spoken in order to convey its full worth. The fine character of Benedict was quite acceptable acted by Mr. William Harris, who showed an intelligent conception of its spirit and maintained it with comits spirit and maintained it with com-endable discretion. The Dogberry of Mr. McManus was one of the happiest in con-ception and execution we have ever seen, and merited all the favor which the audience bestowed on it. Other members of the cast did well, and altogether the entertainment was the most enjoyable of Ruea's engage-

nent. Nat Goodwin will be the next attraction at Boyd's.

Mr. Nat C. Goodwin. Next Wednesday and Thursday nights will

mark a dramatic event in Omaha that will long be remembered. That brilliant young actor, Mr. Nat C. Goodwin, who already has a world-wide reputation as one of the most finished as well as the most realistic actors alive, will play an extraordinary engagement at Boyd's opera house on the evenings above named, being no less than four performances in two evenings. On Wednesday evening the grand double bill of "Lend Me Five Shil-lings" and "Turned Up" will be given. On Thursday evening Mr. Goodwin's new play, "A Royal Revense," will be produced for the first time on any stage and if the personal as-surances of Mr. Goodwin go for anything it will be a "first night" that will not soon be forgotten in Omaha. This play is written by a celebrated author and will bring Mr. Goodwir one step nearer his objective point, viz: The leading high comedy actor of America— the same as Jefferson is to-day, Coquelin is of France, and Toole is of England. Any actor who surmounts seemingly impassable obsta-cles with the case that Goodwin does is wholly justified in cherishing such an ambition. On the same evening the comedy "Coefusion" will be given. This will give Mr. Goodwin two extremely severe nights of hard work, but he does if to mark the event of the first production of his new play, as well as to give his thousands of friends and admirers in Omaha such a dramatic treat as they have on thad in a long time and are not likely to get soon again. These four plays are widely diversified, and will give a splendid exhibition of the versatile powers of the actor.

Seats go on sale Tuesday morning. The Eden Musec.

The wonderful ellusion Galatea, which has proved so mystifying wherever exhibited. will be produced at the musee this week, It has been engaged in all of the departments and the attractions promised are second to none heretefore exhibited at the musee since its opening.