

THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Morning Edition including Sunday...

ADVERTISING RATES. All communications relating to news and editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor of the Bee.

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

THE DAILY BEE.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation. Rows include various dates from 1887 to 1888.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, s. s. George B. Tzschuck, secretary of the Bee Publishing Company...

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 24th day of September, A. D. 1888. N. P. FRIEL, Notary Public.

THE BEE'S account of life at the poor farm, in another part of this issue, will be read with interest.

A BRITISH war ship is anchored in Boston harbor. What is to prevent loyal Bostonians boarding her and throwing into the sea the hated codfish?

PERHAPS it is necessary to whisper in the ears of the board of education that a little less attention to base ball and a little more regard toward warming school rooms is the proper thing for this season of the year.

AS BETWEEN the humorous lecturer and the lecturer who desires to impart information, we are in favor of the latter. A humorist should be born, not made. Artemus Ward was a born jester, but his successors are born bores.

READERS of Byron will be shocked to learn that the Waterloo ball did not take place in any "high hall," but in the deserted store-room of a carriage-maker. This one by one our brightest, dearest illusions are relentlessly torn from us by stern iconoclasts.

WHILE the Edmunds bill is trying to crush polygamy at home, Mormon missionaries are gaining thousands of proselytes abroad and shipping them to Utah. Just a few days ago a batch of these emigrants arrived at New York, of whom twenty-five were orphan girls.

THE opening of the new Wesleyan university at Lincoln adds a valuable acquisition to the educational institutions of the state. It has been generously endowed by its patrons, and the indications for the growth and prominence of this Methodist college are most promising.

MRS. PARAN-STEVENS, just robbed of her jewels in Paris, is not all complimentary to New York society. "Which one of the select 'four hundred' could she have accused when she said, 'I have seen thieves in my time, and if I wished to I could drop a bombshell into New York society.'"

THE unparalleled spectacle of one man controlling the price of at least three million bushels of wheat is now presented in Chicago. Without exception this is one of the most stupendous deals successfully manipulated in the wheat market. It means to the brokers on Chicago the making and wrecking of fortunes in the twinkling of an eye.

THERE is clearly something wrong about the Stanley relief expedition, and it is probable that considerable light would be thrown on the subject if the whole story of Bartholomew's expedition and tragic death were given to the public by the English government. Stanley was one of the early inhabitants of Omaha and the people of this city feel a special interest in the matter.

IT is to be hoped that some enterprising American publisher will give us the full text of the Emperor Frederick's diary. By all accounts it gives a picture of a most noble-minded man, who, though a prince and a prospective emperor, looked at things through liberal eyes. What extracts have been published are chiefly interesting to German politicians, but enough has been shown to warrant the belief that the diary is something which all Americans would love to read.

THE French minister of agriculture has reported a falling off in the wheat harvest for the current year of about 12 per cent. But it must be noted that it has been found necessary to lower the average twice within the past twenty-five years, so that the decline in the producing power of France is becoming more and more marked. Some small percentage of the decline fifteen years ago was due to the encroachment of viticulture upon agriculture, but this was only possible in the lands in the center of France, and does not affect the general fact of the decline to any appreciable extent. France is suffering from the consequences of over-stimulated production, and there is no remedy save to endure until the soil has recovered itself. But is this endurance possible with a huge floating debt and a huge capitalized one? The outlook for France is lamentable.

Denver and Omaha. Omaha is greater than it seems, whereas Denver is much poorer than it looks. The former city resembles not a little those old Dutch burghers who wear plain clothes though their chests were filled to overflowing with shining guilders. And Denver is very like, indeed, those proud impoverished Spanish grandees who have an amazing amount of gold and silver on the embroidery of their garments and not a red cent in their pockets. Omaha has taken for its motto, "To be, not to seem." Denver believes in fooling the world by living for appearances. In one there are magnificent private residences and splendid churches, and no business; in the other there are hardly any fine private houses and the churches are few and not particularly attractive or costly, but the great arteries of business are well filled and the pulse of prosperous activity beats with firm steadiness. In the one there is a constant succession of real estate booms with all the paraphernalia, hum, bragging, excursions, balloon ascensions, sales at midnight by moonlight, between dances and advertising in all its branches of the most persistent and pestilential character. In the other there are industries giving employ to thousands of families, industries of a steady, permanent character, parts of the great producing element of America.

And yet, a tourist flying over the country for recreation might easily make a grievous blunder in forming his estimate of the two cities. He would notice that in Omaha there is no quarter like the Capitol Hill of Denver, with its serried ranks of avenues lined with splendid and costly villas—Grant, Sherman, Lincoln, Logan. He could not fail to be struck with the advanced architectural ideas visible in the Unitarian church of Denver and the Denver club; and he would not find in Omaha either churches or club houses that could be compared to them. But if he were a man with observant eyes and with a memory, he would not fail to recollect that the streets and sidewalks in Denver are a disgrace to the American name, while those of Omaha are actually more than abreast of anything in the most advanced cities of the east. In all the essentials of a great city—lighting, paving, sewerage, sidewalks—Denver is nowhere, and Omaha ranks very high.

Denver, by a merciful interposition of Providence, just escaped the infliction of an epidemic of typhoid fever. At one time there were a thousand cases, but they were chiefly of a mild type, and an opportune spell of cold weather at the end of August relieved the city of its perils. But that which caused the outbreak was the city ditch system, devised solely to give the city a fine appearance—a system which required a continuous and lavish supply of water in a land where there was no water save the South Fork of the Platte river, and as the city grew so did the water supply prove insufficient, until this year there was nothing but black mud in the gutters, and this caused the epidemic. Denver twenty years ago was far ahead of Omaha; even ten years ago this city, in spite of its wonderful progress, had not caught up with the western gate of the Rockies. But now Denver, built only for appearances, and without any substantial basis of prosperity, has come to the end of its rope. Omaha, on the contrary, has industries that are broadening and deepening every year, and has before it a rational promise of long continued and steady growth.

English and American Justice. Comparisons of the English and American systems of administering justice are not uncommon, and the subject certainly possesses more than a passing interest in any ratio for those who are engaged in the administration of justice. It is not a gratifying fact that these comparisons are generally in favor of the English system, though occasionally a thoroughly patriotic American lawyer will insist that the system of his own country is to be preferred. Several months ago a prominent and experienced New York judge contributed to an eastern magazine a paper on the miscarriages of justice, in which he pointed out a number of ways in which our judicial system needs to be reformed. In the course of his article he said: "It ought to be said at the outset that if justice miscarries more frequently in this country than in England, owing to the inferiority of our judges, the people themselves are to blame. We have just as good judges as the people are willing to pay for. The whole judicial system, national and state, is founded upon the policy of small salaries. The people want cheap judges and they get them. If the people want the best they must pay for it. As we sow the system, so we reap the crop." One of the reforms he would have instituted is to increase both the pay and the tenure of judicial service.

At the banquet given Chief Justice Fuller by the bar of Chicago this past week this subject was touched upon by two of the speakers. One of these, after saying that "we have too many lawyers, too many judges, too many cases in the courts," and pointing out the great cost to the people of the administration of justice, said: "These facts are more startling when compared with the system of administering justice in England. There, with a population of about thirty million, and which is the financial and mercantile center of the world, forty judges dispose of all the business in courts of record, while in Illinois, with a population of about four million, the judges and courts correspond to the forty in England and number one hundred and seventy." The obvious inference is that there must be a vast amount of time wasted, and perhaps a great lack of efficiency, on the part of the judges and courts of Illinois, but an explanation is found in the statement that a great deal of illegitimate and unnecessary litigation is encouraged by lawyers, which doubtless would not be tolerated under the English system.

The reference made to the subject by the other speaker was a defense of the American system. He insisted that there is no principle of the common law

suius to our condition as a people that has not found as discriminating application and as learned and eloquent vindication from our American courts as was ever given it in Great Britain at any period of its history, and he doubted whether swift justice, as practiced in England, may be taken as evidence of advanced civilization. While there may be some advantage in the British system, his preference was for the more deliberate American method of administering justice.

We are not willing to think that the English system of administering justice has all the virtues and the American system all the faults, and obviously any fair consideration of this subject must take into account the difference in the institutions of the two countries. Very much, unquestionably, in the practice of the English courts would not be suitable to this country, and perhaps would not be tolerated. But when all that can justly be granted to the American system is granted, it must still appear that it is very far from perfection and that certain reforms are most urgently needed. Those who make a study of the progress of crime in this country ascribe it in part to the loose and dilatory methods of administering justice, and to the opportunities which such methods necessarily offer for escaping justice. But the best testimony that reform is needed is found in the confessions of those who have been engaged in the administration of justice, as the New York judge, from whom we have quoted, and in the suggestions of numerous and radical changes that proceed from bar associations, national and state.

American Ideals in the Schools. No braver appeal in behalf of American ideals in the public schools has ever been made than is contributed to the current number of The Forum by the Rev. A. S. Isaacs. What some others have touched lightly and with seeming trepidation, this friend of the public school system advocates explicitly, vigorously and courageously. He regards the present discussion as to the reform of existing methods of public school instruction and the revision of the curriculum not as indicative of the system's absolute failure as it is, but as illustrating, rather, the depth of interest in an essentially American institution, and the resolve to develop it to the highest possible point of perfection. There is no need to feel alarm that the common schools are in danger, and that the education of millions of young Americans is imperiled.

The age being one of transition, progress is a recognized truism. The American common school has developed with the growth of the nation. It has become national—the nursery of American youth, not the foreign offshoot with its atmosphere of English puritanism. It is American, and must be maintained as American. Whatever tends to produce the perfect American citizen, helpful, sound, sober, honest, earnest, patriotic, intelligent, must find place in its curriculum. That is the aim forever to be held in view. That is the grand essential which must not be exchanged for glittering accidentals.

Mr. Isaacs says that as the public school has become the type of the American school, the studies must have in view the American character, the American ideal—facts, not fossils. If any manual be required to serve as daily readings in the schools, he would restrict it entirely to American authors in prose and verse, so that the book might be a kind of treasury of high and noble thoughts. Each selection should embody some characteristic American trait or duty, or illustrate some American ideal and aspiration. "Surely," he says, "the sense of American patriotism and of American practicality can thus be developed side by side. Old world enmities and prejudices, so foreign and un-American, must fade away; let new world friendships and aspirations take blessed and enduring root. The growing sentiment of American nationalism, sacred now after war and struggle, which is permeating all classes and creeds, demands that our schools be made the guardians of American ideals, to give them that strength and sanctity which the nation requires." There will be few Americans who will not see in this platform, albeit somewhat ideal, both wisdom and patriotism.

The formation of an international syndicate of steel rail manufacturers, comprising the leading firms of England, Belgium, France and Germany, is an accomplished fact. It has been in the air for some time, and has now crystallized into actual existence. Glasgow was the scene of settlement, and it is asserted that Andrew Carnegie of the great steel works at Pittsburgh pledged the co-operation of American rail makers. It is hardly to be doubted that these combinations have been forced upon manufacturers by their working people, whose wages absolutely depend upon the price of the steel rail per ton. It has been the practice of Andrew Carnegie to settle wages for the entire year upon the 1st of January by a friendly conference with his men. He shows them his contracts and they comprehend exactly what he can pay. The ruinous competition between manufacturers at home and abroad fell with great severity upon labor. It is obvious that this has now been succeeded by combination, and it remains to be seen whether working men will profit by it as much as they expect, if at all. In view of what is transpiring how absurd the conduct appears of those Democratic demagogues who are turning out anti-trust bills by the baker's dozen. It is one of the gravest questions of the hour, many-sided and complex, and not yet understood by the profoundest thinkers, but they can settle it with their little bills—of course.

The number of cases of yellow fever at Jacksonville, Fla., has fallen of more than thirty per cent, which may be accepted as a sign that the plague is stayed. It may be assumed that this is not due to any temporary change in the weather, for the cold spell which prevailed in the north from Dakota to

New York City traveled up from the south, and for the past ten days has succeeded in Florida by a warm, sunny temperature. The epidemic has run its course, and from this time forward we may expect to receive telegrams daily showing a constant diminution of cases until the health of Florida will be once more normal. But we must repeat that there will be for weeks to come great suffering because there are twenty thousand destitute people in the city who must be fed, and because all the wheels of industry by which they fed themselves have been violently stopped, and can only get into movement again slowly and gradually. Therefore the charitable of Omaha are prayed not to relax any of those exertions which have been started for the benefit of our suffering brothers in Jacksonville.

The millionaire Colonel Shepherd, who purchased about six months ago the Mail and Express of New York from Cyrus W. Field, is not distinguishing himself in the paths of journalism. He bought the paper ostensibly to create a public sentiment hostile to that particular branch of Sabbath breaking which annoyed himself, namely, the running of public stages on Fifth avenue, where he resides. As he was not averse to the running of horse cars on Fourth avenue on the Sabbath, and moreover held, as one of the Vanderbilt heirs in right of his wife, a large interest in that line, the Methodists of New York, who are a very powerful organization, and strongly Sabbatarian in sentiment, voted him a humbug. They will not change their views now that his paper, which has been nicknamed the "Mule in Distress," has been insisting that Sir Lionel Sackville West, the English minister at Washington, is not lawfully married to his wife. It is a fact that the marriage of a deceased wife's sister is not legal in England in any way, though it is in another, but to make the insinuation and refuse the explanation shows such an ignorance of the ethics of journalism that Colonel Shepherd had better sell his paper. The world has no use for such journalists as he.

NOTHING can be more conducive to interests of a great and growing city than the creation of an educated public opinion on artistic matters. In the development of parks and streets, and in the erection of public and private buildings of importance, there is a need of some restraining influence which will prevent men from doing what they have the power and inclination to do. There should be a thought in their minds of the effect of their work upon the beauty of their city. This influence is shown in the way men dress. Why should it not be shown in so lasting a matter as the erection of a great structure which will remain for centuries either as an eye-sore or the "cynosure of every eye."

THERE is liable to be at this season of the year a lull in the pork packing industry as shown by the returns of the pork packing centers. But aside from this September dullness, there is a notable falling off as compared with the corresponding month of last year in the packing operations of Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Cincinnati and other cities. It is very gratifying, therefore, to find that in comparison with these packing centers, Omaha alone shows a marked increase. From such facts as these, it is idle to deny the conclusion that our city at no distant day will be the great pork packing center of the country.

OUR own Buffalo Bill is showing his Wild West to the senators and congressmen at Washington. In fact, the members of the house have done little else for a week past than to pay their respects in a body to Colonel Cody, his cowboys and ponies. What an opportune moment it would be to spring the Omaha postoffice bill on the delighted house just as the famous Deadwood coach was being held up!

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS. The Ulysses Dispatch says that "Laws, by delaying the action of the board of transportation, puts money into the railroad's pockets, and empties the people's pocket; and he asks the people to elect him again that he may repeat the operation."

The Columbus Journal says of Mr. Connel that he is "a man of ability, with considerable talent as a public speaker, and in other respects an unobjectionable candidate for the republicans. He will ally himself with the First district in congress."

"Rainbow chasing" is thus illustrated by the Sutton Register: "The democrats have given up Maine and Vermont and are now claiming Iowa and Nebraska. But republicans still have hope of electing the republican ticket in Nebraska, by about fifty thousand majority."

The Garfield County Quaver has the following short treatise on "flops": "G. L. Laws, the republican nominee for secretary of state, has taken a 'flop' on the board of transportation since his nomination. Mr. Laws should remember that the voters of the state will have a chance to 'flop' on the 6th of November. And a great many of them will, too."

The Madison Reporter preaches good doctrine when it says: "The only way that people can control corporations by law is by laying aside party lines and give their tools the bounce at the polls. This will open the road for honest dealing. Now will be the time to commence, in November, in order to save the good work that has already been done by legislation."

The West Point Progress says that "there is one request that will be made to the next legislature by Cuming county, and that is to settle the matter of the present owner's question. We do not want prohibition here, and we hold that if Douglas or some other good moral coach wants it they have a right to have it without coercing us into it, as much as they expect, if at all. In view of what is transpiring how absurd the conduct appears of those Democratic demagogues who are turning out anti-trust bills by the baker's dozen. It is one of the gravest questions of the hour, many-sided and complex, and not yet understood by the profoundest thinkers, but they can settle it with their little bills—of course."

The Thayer County Herald has a kind word for a good candidate. It says: "The candidacy of F. M. Wetherill for state senator meets with the approval of the entire people of this district. His standing as a public officer or as a private citizen is first-class, and that accounts for his popularity as a candidate. The influence, ability and courage that he possesses makes him a safe man to entrust with an important office."

The Grand Island Independent reasons as follows: "The friends who are so vociferous about the enemy who openly fight you, because his class relation with you and the noble assistance you place in him enables him to

strike you more vitally than a known enemy could. So in case of Laws, who had led the people to rely upon him as a friend, and placed confidence in him as such. His going over to the railroad crowd does much more injury to the people than if he had identified himself with an oil room gang all the time."

The Hastings Gazette-Journal has said it before and now repeats the assertion that the "election of the legislature is the most important piece of political work to be done in Nebraska this year. The democrats would gladly sacrifice their candidates for congress and for every state office if they could thereby secure enough votes in the legislature to elect a democratic United States senator. Consequently, it behooves all republicans to vote for the republican legislative candidates, especially when such candidates represent the best element of republican politics."

Commenting upon the republican congressional candidate in this district the Seward Reporter observes: "Mr. Connel is a man of fine ability, and his personal character is above reproach. He is popular in Omaha and will undoubtedly receive the full republican vote of Douglas county, and there seems no room for doubt of his election over any man who may be put up by the democrats. It really begins to look as if the republicans of the First district have begun to profit by past experience, and the Reporter heartily congratulates them and wishes them success."

In regard to the expulsion of E. Whitcomb, editor of the Friend Telegraph, from the republican club at that place because he refuses to support corrupt candidates for the legislature in Salline county, the Seward Reporter says: "The club may find that they are monkeying with the wrong man. E. Whitcomb is in the habit of saying and doing about as he pleases, and no amount of resolutions, denunciations, or anything else will have any effect on him. Moreover, if our memory serves us correctly, he has at least as good a record of republicanism as the men who are at the head of the movement to read him out of the party."

The York county republican central committee has endorsed Mr. Keeckley's standing and has expressed its confidence in his ability. "No room for doubt as to his standing with the republicans of this county. There can be no question raised as to who the nominee is by any York county republican. The action of the central committee is final, so far as we are concerned. If any one had any misgivings before, though we believe no one did really have any, he can dismiss them now. The way is clear to every republican who desires to stand by his party, and his duty can no longer be a matter of doubt. Now let all childish jealousy and petty spite be put aside. Let personal ambition and selfishness be cast aside, and let us, altogether, with a strong pull, and a long pull, elect Mr. Keeckley and save this district to the party."

How to Electrify the Country. Philadelphia Press. The president has tried to electrify the country twice, and failed in both cases. He should try the Pan-Electric brand the next time.

Who Takes the Pot? New York Times. Florida wants a pair of Jacks. Having drawn Yellow Jack she is now anxious to obtain Jack Frost. Meanwhile, let no one here in the north forget to ante.

Pickwickian Denunciations. Brooklyn Times. One of the funniest features of politics this year is the solemnity with which the democrats denounce "trusts" while their sockets are bulging with the profits of sugar and Standard oil.

Reasons for Thanking. Globe-Democrat. A big corn crop is assured. Jack Frost is reaching out for Yellow Jack, and providence is about to down the democratic party. The country will have a particularly large collection of reasons for thanksgiving in 1888.

He Still Draws Pay. Chicago Tribune. If Mexico is not a little more careful she will have a sleeping lion. Secretary of War Endicott is not dead. He is still on the national pay-roll and is still able to draw his salary at stated intervals. Let Mexico beware!

Yet a Gardener. Washington Critic. A wonderful weather plant has been discovered in Corsica and other points in the Mediterranean which is said to be a sure prognosticator of coming meteorological events. It is called botanically the Abrus Peregrinus. Why not attach a plantation for these shrubs to the signal service office! The whole business could then be run by the intelligent gardener.

The Saddest Hour. Ella Wheeler Willcox. The saddest hour of anguish and of loss is not that season of supreme despair; "When we can find no least light anywhere to pierce the dark shadow of the cross. Not in that luxury of sorrow when we sit up on seats of tears, and drink the gall of memories; it is beyond recall. Of lost delights that cannot come again. But when with eyes that are no longer wet, We look out on the great, wide world of men, And, smiling, lean toward a bright to-morrow. Then backward shrink, with sudden keen remorse."

To find that we are learning to forget: Ah! then we face the saddest hour of sorrow.

Civil Service Reform. H. E. Hart in Judge. Grover Ben Cleveland (may his tribe decrease) Awoke to light from a deep dream of fees, And saw within the light electric in his room, Making it rich and like a census in bloom, An angel writing in a book of gold. Exceeding fees had made Ben Cleveland bold.

And to the presence in the room he said, "What writest thou?" The vision raised its head, And with a low made all of sweet accord, Answered, "The names of those who keep their word."

"And is mine one?" said Grover, "Nay, not so." Replied the angel. Cleveland spoke more low, But cheerily still, and said, "I pray thee, Write me as one more dearly loved than Ben." Ben, who wrote and vanished. The next night It came again, with a great glistening light, And showed the name the nation's love had lost. And lo! Ben Harrison's name led all the rest.

A Great Western Daily. Harper's Magazine for October: "Nebraska has one great newspaper, THE OMAHA BEE, started as a little four-column affair, by E. W. Loring. He has seen his paper advance to the front rank of northwestern journalism, its daily circulation grows to about 15,000 and its weekly edition to 40,000, while it is universally recognized as the ablest exponent of the principles of the republican party in a city that, with its 50,000 inhabitants, has apparently such a future that it may well be considered barely out of its swaddling clothes, and in a state whose resources have hardly begun to be developed."

NOTE.—The population of Omaha and the daily circulation of THE BEE are considerably underrated. This is due to the fact that the author, Z. W. Lutz, gathered his statistics about a year ago, and his figures on the Pacific coast were more than a year ago.

CURRENT TOPICS.

The Archbishop of St. Paul. On Friday the rank of archbishop was formally conferred upon the Right Reverend Father Ireland, bishop of that great Catholic diocese, whose seat is in St. Paul, Minn. This was done by inducing him in the cathedral of St. Paul with the pallium, a symbolical long trailing cloak of purple velvet. The ceremony was of the most august and impressive character, being one of those which are special to the priesthood of Rome, to which the laity come only as invited guests. There are anthems on these occasions never heard before, and the whole service from first to last belongs to the hierarchy. This gave the ceremonial of Friday a peculiar character. It was attended by the most eminent of the priesthood, and by leading citizens of the Catholic faith, who felt honored in a high degree by the invitation to be present. Much as John Ireland is beloved by the clergy and laity, of his own denomination, and by all others, for his life is a constant benediction to all who come in contact with him, it can hardly be doubted that the pope in sending him the pallium meant something more than a mark of esteem for personal worth. It is undoubtedly felt in the northwestern states among Catholics that this compliment is a recognition of the power, the wealth, the numbers of this growing section of the United States. Rome has been quicker to appreciate the galaxy of states to which Minnesota and Nebraska both belong than Washington, for such a dignity is not conferred at random, nor upon the worthless head of a diocese, unless the diocese itself is of suitable importance. Perhaps this occurrence may open some eyes in Washington to the hitherto unnoticed fact that the northwest is second to no other section in productive energy and in essential values.

Architectural Art. It cannot have escaped the notice of many citizens of Omaha that all new buildings of a certain size and importance awaken considerable enthusiasm, but that this disappears with the novelty. This arises from the fact that there is a want of comprehension in men's mind of the factors that make architectural beauty. That which is new and unexpected charms at first because of its prices, but when it ceases to surprise it also ceases to charm. Not so that which is in accordance with certain laws of construction. If we examine the buildings of antiquity we feel a certain indefinable beauty about them, even though we are not acquainted with those underlying principles of the beautiful which are grouped together and known as architectural canons. We have a knowledge of these principles, but when it comes to the power of harmonizing the engineering necessities of a case with the laws of art is the very thing which is needed in this utilitarian age. The American engineer can conquer all material difficulties. Nothing stops him, neither the whelming flood of a broad river, nor the opposing walls of a mountain range, nor does he hesitate to surmount all difficulties with ease. But he has never taught himself to consider that his work is only half done if it does not contain some element of the beautiful.

The Lily's Dilemma. Even the most strait-laced Puritans must feel some sympathy with the Jersey Lily, Mrs. Langtry. She has been to England to see Mr. Langtry, and to obtain from him a consent to a divorce, and he has refused. According to the English system he must initiate proceedings, because in all divorce cases the husband is called the queen's proctor, who intercedes if there is reason to believe the parties to the suit are using the law for an abuse of morality, and he would decidedly interfere if the Lily sued her husband for a divorce upon some pretext, because her object notoriously is to marry Mr. Gebhard and receive her past due. Mr. Langtry brought suit to be relieved of the dishonor of an unfaithful wife the queen's proctor would not interfere. So that the only hope that Mrs. Langtry has of becoming Mrs. Gebhard, and being tolerated in American society, rests with Mr. Langtry. He is obdurate for his own reasons, and the Lily is sick in France from disappointment at a story. The way of the transgressor is always hard.

She Pays for Notoriety. The world will soon be moved because Mrs. Paran-Stevens has been robbed of her jewelry. That lady may not court notoriety, but it is astonishing how often her name is in the columns of newspapers, either as the hostess of dukes, or the victim of robbers, or the affianced of princes. If she were a prima donna panting for gratuitous and sensational advertising, she could not do more notorious than she is. Perhaps she is going to imitate Mrs. Potter and come out as a tragic muse. Who knows!

Protect American Shipping. The party of the future will be that party which, comprehending the interests of the whole country, fosters all alike, or relieves the people altogether from the burdens which a partial policy now imposes. If protection is to be the continued policy of the government, ship-building should be encouraged and maritime interests protected as well as manufacturers. If restrictions are to be removed, and taxation for revenue only is to be the policy, the shipping interests, relieved from the burden now imposed upon it, with fair compensation to steam ships for carrying the mails, will take care of itself. It will be a proud day for the United States when American ships share with those of other nations in the business of the seas, and the American flag is seen again in the ports from which it has been long banished. On one point there should be accord between men of all parties, by reason of the fact that in either case we cannot profitably build ships, we should not be prohibited from buying and putting them under our own flag.

All efforts to induce investments of capital in ships will be unavailing unless foreign markets are secured for what we have to sell. Trade is essentially barter, and there can be no barter as long as trade is fettered with unequal duties on articles to be exchanged.

Many a man has ruined his eye-sight by sitting in the bar-room looking for work.

TALKS ON TRIFLES.

"Do you see that meat?" remarked a day laborer to a Bee pedestrian, exhibiting a package done up in brown paper. "Well, there are five pounds of good soup meat that cost me 25 cents. I have been keeping house now since last April and I have lived on 50 cents a week. I used to board, paying \$4 a week, and I didn't eat half as much meat as now. How about rent? Why, I don't pay a cent. I've got \$500 in a little piece of ground and a shanty, and this winter, when there will be no work to do, I will live at ease and have money left in the spring. I'm glad I'm married."

"Of course, the liquor question is going to play a big part in the campaign," said the agent of a well-known brewing firm. "As to prohibition, why, I have a chance to know that it don't prohibit. Take it in Kansas. Last year my house sent 150,000 cases of beer into Wichita alone. I believe in high license. But it isn't high enough in Omaha. I would make the tax \$5,000 instead of \$1,000. The best saloon keepers don't stand it and the money right along. Many of the smaller places could be cleaned out, but it wouldn't hurt the beer business at all."

"Mayne's fizzle," said a prominent real estate dealer to a street-car acquaintance, "is simply the result of his wanting the whole earth. He thought he had a 'lead chunk' on all creation—that is, in Omaha—but when the speculators came to him was the one to be crushed. He might have been wealthy and in the swim if he had only known when he had enough. His insatiable greed for gain is responsible for his present circumstances."

I was sitting in a street car when my neighbor asked me an odd question. "Do you see that bald-headed, sanctimonious-looking old man talking so confidentially to the driver? Do you know what he is saying? Why, he is telling the driver that the young fellow in the other end of the car has not paid his fare. How do I know? I have seen him do it before. Rather small business, you say. Oh, no; not at all. It diverts the driver's attention from the fact that the old man has not paid his little nickel. The man at the transfer tells me that the aged sinner is one of the 'slickest' street-car beats in the city. What did I tell you? Hear the jingling for fares!"

What lies a man will tell for a dollar and a half! I dropped into the ticket scalper's office the other day and the broker was selling a customer a ticket to Chicago at \$1.50 less than the regular fare. "Now, all you've got to remember," said the scalper, "is that your name is J. B. Green, that you bought your ticket in Indianapolis, and had it re-stamped at Lincoln. You understand?" The customer understood, pocketed the piece of pasteboard with a chuckle and made out his schedule of lies to tell the conductor. And yet the traveler was a prosperous merchant, abundantly able to pay full fare, but not averse to turning an "honest" dollar and a half.

I walked up Farnam street last night with an expert on sidewalks. He shuffled his feet over the smooth stones and remarked: "This is not what it used to be two years ago. Then a fellow's feet were blistered walking on cobblestones, broken brick and uneven boards. Perhaps you remember THE BEE ran a serial sidewalk story about that time, and raised a great commotion over their irreparable condition. I wish I had those papers now to make a comparison. I believe every poor sidewalk on Farnam street mentioned in THE BEE then has been removed, with one exception. Henry Dohle still has the same old wooden sidewalk in front of his store."

KINGS AND QUEENS. Emperor William II. has presented Field Marshal Moltke with a bronzed plaster cast of himself. The empress of Brazil has gone on a pilgrimage to the shrine at Lourdes to offer thanks for the restoration of Dom Pedro's health. King Oscar has arranged for a grand hunt in the most northern portions of Sweden, and the courts of Europe will be invited to join him in the chase. The principal game will be elk.

The reported matrimonial alliance between the eight-year-old crown princess of the Netherlands and the duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, William, who is thirty-six years old, seems almost incredible, but the present Dutch king is said to be the oldest man in Europe, while his queen is forty years younger.

The Empress Eugenie, in reply to the pressing invitations of King Humbert to come to the wedding of the Princess Letitia, said she made a vow at the death of the prince imperial never to appear at any fête of any kind and never to take off her deep mourning. The bride couple will visit her at Chislehurst.

The king of the Belgians hates tobacco, never wears gloves and goes bareheaded as much as possible. He is said to have a bad cold. Geography and languages are his favorite studies, and he has traveled in almost every Asiatic country. He is a handsome man, with a high forehead, blue eyes and a big brown beard, touched with gray.

A work of practical sensible benevolence has been undertaken by the Empress Frederick. She has founded an institution which takes charge of the children of laborers during the absence of their parents. The children work and have no time to devote to their families. The home, which is located at Hornstedt, near Potsdam, is called "The Emperor Frederick's Children's Home."

Queen Natalie's private fortune is variously estimated at from 1,500,000 to 3,000,000 rubles, not reckoning her estates in Siberia. She is a capable and energetic manager. The marital troubles of King Milan and Queen Natalie have often been represented as due to a great mistake on the part of the emperor to encroach upon his wife's private fortune. It seems, however, that she has managed to retain it all in her own hands.

Emperor William is said to have made bad work with Russian at his recent interview with the czar. He studied up the language for some time before the visit, and began by addressing the czar in the Petersburg lingo. Whether he had forgotten what he knew or whether he was too full of emotion to express himself clearly is not stated. His first compliments with great diffidence. Alexander, noting his young cousin's embarrassment, said to him: "Let us talk in German." But William evidently wanted to paralyze the czar's staff by his knowledge of their language and continued to speak in what he thought was Russian. Finally he was obliged to use his mother tongue so as to be understood.

What Mackenzie's Book Will Say. BRUSSELS, Sept. 29.—The Independence Belge says Dr. Mackenzie's coming book in reply to his German rivals will cite facts which the doctor says will prove that he is, instead of German physician, attended by the Kaiser Emperor Frederick from the beginning of his sickness, the emperor's life would have been prolonged twenty months. Dr. Mackenzie will also endeavor to show that the treatment of Dr. Gerhardt produced cancer.

Telegrams Over the Andes. VALPARAISO, Sept. 29.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Transandine Telegraph company will open to the public its new direct telegraph line between Valparaiso and Buenos Ayres on October 1. This is an iron pole line in connection with forty miles of cable laid under the perpetual snows of the Andes, and will insure communication between Buenos Ayres and London, via Galveston, inside of one hour and a half.

Western Postal Changes. WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Daniel G. Bond was to-day appointed postmaster at Newville, Adams county, Ia., vice J. J. Crawford, deceased. The postoffice at Sawyer, Fillmore county, Neb., will be discontinued from October 1.