THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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 2 00
OMAHA OFFICE, NOS. 914 AND 916 FARNAM STREET. NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOMS 14 AND 15 TRIBUNE BUILDING. WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 513 FOURTEENTH STREET.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE BEE.

BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed 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 Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending October 20, 1888, was as follows:

Sunday, Oct. 14	18,270
Monday, Oct. 15	18,024
Tuesday, Oct. 16	18,035
Wednesday, Oct. 17	18,064
Thursday, Oct. 18	18,039
Friday, Oct. 19	18,077
Saturday, Oct. 20	18,129
Average	18,089

ROBERT HUNTER.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 20th day of October A. D., 1888.

Seal. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, } ss.

George B. Tzschuck, being 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 October, 1887, 14,333 copies; for November, 1887, 15,226 copies; for December, 1887, 15,041 copies; for January, 1888, 15,296 copies; for February, 1888, 15,962 copies; for March, 1888, 19,606 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; for September, 1888, was 18,154 copies. GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before and subscribed in my presence, this 9th day of October, A. D. 1888.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

COMPLAINT has been made that street sweeping in Omaha is a farce. A tour over the principal business streets fully sustains the indictment.

CONGRESS has adjourned and the politicians breathe easier. Senator Paddock was the only member of the Nebraska delegation who was in at the death.

DOUGLAS COUNTY has never failed to consult what is believed to be its own interests in the choice of a legislative ticket. It will not reverse its record in the present campaign.

IT is said that Mr. McShane will have his congressional speeches printed in book form and circulated as campaign literature. The appendix will embrace his political record—printed in gold, probably.

THE political map makers of Europe find it an easy task rubbing out Holland and running a blue pencil through the Balkan peninsula. It will be another thing when they will try to put their theories into effect.

THE Pundita Rambai, who came to the United States to create sympathy for the Hindu women, has $50,000 worth of it in her pocket to distribute when she gets back home. That is the kind of sympathy evidently the widows of India were sighing for.

THE adjournment of congress by no means affects the fate of the Omaha postoffice bill. It undoubtedly would have passed the house some time ago, had a quorum been present. But it is safe to say that the measure will be brought up early this winter and become law.

TWENTY-FIVE years ago Isaac S. Hascall was a fire eating secessionist in Idaho territory, then a part of Washington, and left presumably to join the southern army. It is needless to say that he never reached the front. He will not in the present campaign.

MEN of common sense will read with interest that the striking tailors of St. Joseph, Missouri, carried their point and obtained eleven dollars for making Prince Albert cutaways. Under the free trade regime, and free wool dispensation in England, the Albert cutaway can be bought for eleven dollars. But what does the tailor get for making it?

THE endorsement of Chief Arthur by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers at the Richmond convention puts an end to the silly rumors circulated to the effect that the brotherhood had become dissatisfied with Mr. Arthur. The conservative and honorable policy of the order so long maintained will strengthen the brotherhood within its own ranks, as well as in the estimation of the public.

NEXT Saturday the union labor party of Douglas county will hold their convention to nominate a complete county ticket. They have the sympathy of all patriots because they represent the idea that land and labor form the basis of civilization, and that the country at large cannot be prosperous unless they prosper. Incidentally it would be directly in the line of union labor principles to pass a strong resolution condemning the course of the democratic party with regard to Dakota. Their party would gain very greatly from the admission of Dakota as a state, and in doing their utmost for that purpose they serve their cause almost as much as by nominating a county ticket.

A REPORT to the comptroller of the currency showing the condition of the seven national banks of Omaha at the close of business on October 4 has just been published. The magnitude of the business done by these institutions may be judged from the fact that the resources of the seven banks amount to over seventeen millions six hundred thousand dollars. The amount of loans and discounts foot up to nearly nine and a half millions. The capital stock paid in is three millions, the individual deposits aggregate eight millions three hundred thousand and the reserve fund held is thirty-three per cent. There is everything to be proud of in this showing, which so faithfully reflects the commercial greatness of our city and her monetary institutions.

IN THE INTEREST OF LABOR.

Congress was slow in giving consideration to the claims of labor, and it was late in the session before any legislation was secured, and only after the persistent prodding by those most concerned for the interests of labor. Perhaps the most important legislation was the passage of the act creating boards of arbitration to settle controversies between inter-state common carriers and their employes. This act provides that when either party to the controversy submits a written proposition for arbitration, and it is accepted by the other party, each party shall select an arbitrator, and the two so selected shall choose a third party. The board of arbitration thus constituted is to have the same powers for administering oaths, subpœnaing witnesses, and compelling the production of papers, as United States commissioners have, but in no case shall any witness be compelled to disclose the secrets or produce the records of a labor organization of which he may be a member. The board's decision, and the findings of facts upon which it is based, together with the testimony taken in the case, are to be filed with the commissioner of labor.

Another provision of this act is that the president may select two commissioners, one of whom at least shall be a resident of the state or territory in which the controversy arises, who together with the commissioner of labor shall constitute a temporary commission for the purpose of examining the causes of the controversy, the accompanying condition, and the best means of adjusting it, the result of the examination to be reported to the president and congress. The president is authorized, upon his own motion, upon the application of either party to a controversy, or upon the request of the executive of a state, to tender the services of a commission constituted as above for the purpose of settling a controversy such as contemplated. Ample powers are given to the commission for obtaining testimony and making its investigation thorough.

The enlargement of the bureau of labor was made at the urgent demand of the labor interest, passed on both the last and the present congress. In the broader scope given it the design is that it shall acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with labor, and especially upon its relations to capital, the hours of labor, the earnings of laboring men, women and children, and the means of promoting their material social, intellectual and moral prosperity. The commissioner is charged with a number of additional duties to those hitherto required of the bureau; not the least important of which is to ascertain the cost of producing articles dutiable in the United States in leading countries where such articles are produced, the investigation to comprehend every item of cost, which shall be properly classified. With its enlarged functions the value of the department of labor should be very greatly increased.

Regarding the act providing for boards of arbitration, cases of controversy between interstate common carriers and their employes, time will demonstrate whether it has any merit. We are not confident that it will prove to be of much value, but it is perhaps as far as congress could be induced to go at this time. The policy that must eventually prevail will so change the relations of these common carriers and their employes that controversies which imperil the public interests will be no more likely to occur than disputes between the government and its employes.

OMAHA CHURCHES.

Bishop Newman, of the Methodist Episcopal church, is evidently of opinion that the ecclesiastical structures of this city are not commensurate with its population and its commercial importance. Presumably he referred only to those of his own denomination, but as that denomination is nearly on a par with others, it may be accepted that what he said to his own he might have said to all. The excellent bishop has in fact only repeated the observations of other men who have come to Omaha and have peered around at its religious edifices. There are one or two churches not far from the High school which show the same beauty of proportion and of details which may be observed in many of the banks and commercial buildings. But with these exceptions the churches of Omaha are both dingy and homely. They may be and no doubt are commodious and well arranged within, but the exteriors are for the most part ungainly masses of red brick smeared over with red paint. There has been no attempt to obtain from brick the artistic effects of which this material is capable, and houses dedicated to God have been planned and built without one spark of that beauty which exists in all that He has made.

The appeal made by Bishop Newman can scarcely fail of success, and if an episcopal residence should be built for him, as well as the new church, whose erection he spoke of as a prime necessity, it is to be hoped that both will be, as he suggested they ought to be, worthy of Omaha. This great and growing city, one of the brightest stars in the galaxy of cities of the northwest, ought for its own reputation to be on a par with them in the beauty of its churches. There are here a dozen structures which would be pronounced beautiful by Bostonians even if they were upon the Boston common. It must seem to a leading clergyman that there is a laxity of religious fervor or of public spirit when the churches are so immeasureably behind the buildings devoted to commerce and finance. He may well suspect that in Omaha there has not been the same development of church feeling as of business energy. It is a reproach that ought to be removed from us, and no doubt will be. The example given by the erection of a Methodist church of metropolitan character will give the necessary initiative, and all denominations will vie with each other in the race to adorn their city with churches that shall be the admiration of every visitor.

A RELENTLESS TRUST.

Even more relentless than the great sugar trust is the jewelry trust, which is one of the most exclusive and binding ever formed. The origin of this combination dates back five or six years, when the manufacturers of watch cases combined, and it was agreed that nothing should be sold to any jobber to be sold by him to a retail jeweler under a stipulated price. It was also agreed that no goods should be sold to any jobber who was not a member of the jobbers' association. This is a very exclusive organization, which admits to its ranks only the favored few. If a man wants to go into the jewelry business as a wholesale merchant he must obtain the permission of the jobbers' association and acquiesce in its demands, otherwise he can get no goods. The watch case manufacturers and jobbers induced the movement manufacturers to join the combination, and gradually the trust has been extended to take in all kinds of staple jewelry or articles sold by jewelers, such as clocks, plate, knives, forks and spoons.

Any one attempting to do business in disregard of this exclusive and formidable organization is persistently and relentlessly pursued, and with what effect is shown by the suspension, a few days ago, of one of the oldest wholesale jewelry houses in Cleveland, Ohio. This firm, until it encountered the hostility of the jewelry trust, was rated high in the trade and enjoyed a large and profitable business. It refused, however, to accede to the demands of the combination and soon found it impossible to buy goods, as other firms had before done under like circumstances. The inevitable result followed. It is understood to be the intention of the Cleveland firm to bring suit against the combination that destroyed its business, for the purpose of determining in the courts whether such a conspiracy can be carried on with impunity, and it may at least rest assured of universal popular sympathy. Meanwhile the Dueber watchcase manufacturing company, one of the most extensive in the country, which has always refused to have anything to do with the combination, is also contemplating judicial proceedings against the trust.

The failure of congress to do anything regarding these monopolistic combinations will very likely render them more aggressive, and the public should be kept fully apprised of all their movements for destroying free competition, lessening production and advancing prices. There should be a great popular movement in every state demanding of the legislatures strong laws for the suppression of trusts, which can be effectively done by the withdrawal of franchises from all corporations that have entered these combinations.

BUT ten of the seventy-six members of the senate, and only fifteen of the three hundred and twenty-five members of the house, were present in their respective chambers yesterday when congress adjourned. We believe there is no parallel to this small attendance at the close of a congressional session, but so far the Fiftieth congress has been in many respects unparalleled. The circumstance of but twenty-five members of both houses participating in the ceremonies of adjournment conveys several suggestions, but in the gratification at the fact that the end has come they may be dismissed. There was little in the closing scene of particular interest, there being nothing different from the formalities usual on such occasions. The expectation that the president would have something sensational to offer at the last moment, was not realized, and the end of the longest session of congress in the history of the government was without the least political significance. Doubtless the happiest people concerned, when the end came, were the newspaper correspondents, who signalized their gratification by chanting the doxology.

Day after day the telegraphic dispatches bring news of fatal railroad disasters until the mind becomes overcharged with horrors, and is filled with indignation that such things should be. Now it is the Cincinnati express that is wrecked because an overworked official left a switch open. The engineer and a passenger were killed on the spot, and twenty people injured, some of them fatally. The situation is a dangerous one for the public safety. Railroad reformers have so ventilated abuses that presidents prefer rigid economy to high rates, and endeavor to get dividends by skinning their employes. The natural consequence is that overworked men become inefficient, and passengers lose their lives. We are between Scylla and Charibdis. On the one side are extraordinary charges, and on the other inefficient service and fatal accidents.

GENERAL CROOKS' visit to Omaha, which, in the general's language, was on "purely private business," turns out to have been made on order of General Schofield to decide upon a location for the new Fort Omaha. General Crook is nothing if not a diplomatist. His knowledge of Omaha and its surroundings was naturally taken advantage of by the general of the army to pass upon the various sites proposed for the relocation of the post. And yet a year ago, General Crook did not hesitate to say that any change of location was unnecessary and that there was ample room at the present post for all the garrison which would be stationed there for the next fifty years.

THERE is every indication that the selection of the new site for Fort Omaha will not be unduly delayed. The position of General Crook at the head of the board of recommendation of eligible sites is a sufficient guarantee of good faith. It is, moreover, gratifying to learn from General Schofield that the department will establish a model fort and make permanent improvements of the most substantial character.

ST. LOUIS puts New York to shame in unveiling a life-sized statue of General Grant last Friday. The Grant Monument association of Missouri came into existence August, 1885, a month after General Grant's death. New York started its Grant Monument association about the same time. But the people of the Empire state are evidently too much engrossed in the success of their base ball team to remember the duty they owe to the great commander.

NEW YORK CITY seems determined to earn for itself the reputation of being the most un-American city in the country. A British American asociation has been formed to promote good feeling and good harmony between the governments of the United States and Great Britain; to aid in maintaining order and enforcing the laws of the land and to aid in the election of good men to political office. The meaning of all this is that the mugwumps are going to establish a rival hall to Tammany. Let us thank Heaven devoutedly that we live in Omaha, where the mugwump waileth not, neither doth the thief of Tammany break through and steal.

Slacked.

Call.

A lime famine seems is something strange in America. The product seems to have slacked.

Looks Suspicious.

Minneapolis Journal.

Carl Schurz takes four and a half columns in the New York Post to explain why he will vote for Cleveland. An act that requires so much explanation may justly be regarded with suspicion.

Tariff Talk.

New York Herald.

Some individual with a taste for statistics has ascertained that 500,000,000 words of partisanship and tariff and prohibition and general oratory are uttered every seven days of this political canvass.

The Other Side Still Fighting.

Portland Oregonian.

The war is not over by a great deal. It continues under the direction of the solid south in control of the government against ex-union soldiers and their widows and orphans who have been in government employ.

The Bread Issue.

Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette.

Pretty soon the people will be using a telescope to determine the price of flour, so high will it be, and a microscope to see the loaf of bread so small will it have shrunk. But their eyes will need no assistance to see the profits of the speculators.

Bright Outlook for Thanksgiving.

St. Louis Globe Democrat.

The latest returns show that the condition of the present corn crop has been equaled only three times in ten years, and exceeded only once. When we come to add to this the election of a republican president and congress next month the outlook for Thanksgiving day will be bright enough to satisfy all good and patriotic citizens.

The Way it Works.

Boston Advertiser.

Nearly every since the passage of the bungling and hasty Chinese exclusion act, something turns up to show its contemptible character. Last week a Chinese merchant of Montreal, although a naturalized British subject, was prevented from visiting New York on business because this act was interpreted at the United States custom house as excluding him. He was turned back at the boundary and his business in New York was left to the care of itself. The merchant, Mung Know, proposes to find out whether he has any rights as a British citizen which the United States is bound to respect, even if it has no respect for the land of his birth.

The Peoples' Choice.

Chicago Tribune.

We are asked for the hundredth time to state whether the most votes were cast for Blaine or Cleveland, and we again answer that the most votes were cast for Blaine, but not counted for him. There were 35,000 votes cast for him in Georgia that were not counted, and 36,000 in Alabama, and 30,000 in Louisiana, and 48,000 in Mississippi, and 50,000 in South Carolina. There was also 50,000 republican majority suppressed in Dakota. There were fully a quarter of a million of Blaine votes not counted and suppressed by the democrats in the states we have named. On a full election and with a fair count the national republican party constitutes a large popular majority of the American people and can carry two-thirds of all the states.

Dana Mine, Dana Mine.

Pioneer-Press.

"I've a letter from bold Grover,
Dana mine, Dana mine;
I could read it ten times over,
Dana mine, Dana mine.
He says on me he dotes,
He has calmed the mugwump goats,
I'll get their perfumed votes,
Dana mine, Dana mine.

Ballade of the Faded Field.

R. B. Wilson in the Critic.

Broad bars of sun-set slanted gold
Are laid along the field, and here
The silence sings as if some old
Refrain, that once rang loud and clear,
Came softly stealing to the ear
Without the aid of sound. The rill
Is voiceless, and the grass is sere—
But beauty's soul abideth still.

Trance-like the mellow air doth hold
The sorrow of the passing year;
The heart of nature groweth cold,
The time of falling snow is near;
On phantom feet that none may hear,
Creeps—with the shadow of the hill—
The semblance of departing cheer—
But beauty's soul abideth still.

The dead, gray-clustered weeds enfold
The well-known summer path, and drear
The dusking hills, like billows rolled
Against the distant sky, appear.
From lonely haunts, where night and fear
Keep ghostly tryst, when mists are chill,
The dark pine lifts a jagged spear—
But beauty's soul abideth still.

Dear love—the days that once were dear
May come no more; life may fulfill
Her fleeting streams with many a tear—
But beauty's soul abideth still.

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

The Grand Island Independent gives good advice to its readers when it tells them to "scratch a ticket every time rather than knowingly vote for a dishonest or notoriously unfit man."

The Burtonian remarks that "Burt county democrats seem to object to republican rallies on the ground of too much enthusiasm. We are sorry for them, but they will get used to it by November."

The Nebraska City Press "hopes that Otoe county will give William Leese, candidate for the office of attorney general, something more than a full party vote. He has done some splendid work for the people."

The Madison Reporter emphatically declares that every "farmer, business man and laboring man should scratch the name of Secretary Laws off his ticket. Never vote for a man that is a traitor to his party and the people in general."

The Fairmont Signal says of one of Fillmore county's excellent representatives: "Hon. John A. Dempster is making votes for the republican party and himself wherever he goes. The people have the most implicit confidence in his integrity and ability, and their confidence is well merited. Mr. Dempster will lead the ticket in the victorious race next month. Plain, outspoken and honest—what more can the people want, when combined with ability, for effective work?"

The Thayer County Herald has this endorsement of a clear legislator: "The people will have no hesitancy in deciding to vote for F. M. Wetherald for state senator, as he favors the instigations of no clique or set of men who manipulate the wires solely for political purposes and not for the general good. He is one of those men who possesses independence enough to act openly and bravely on the side of his constituents and the people in general, without acknowleding the behests of corporations and political corruptionists who infest the oil rooms of the capital city."

"Now that the railroads have shown their hand and foreshadowed an intent to secure laws for the suppression of the labor organizations," remarks the Grand Island Independent, "it is more than ever important that the people arise in their might and sit down upon all railroad henchmen put forward as candidates for either branch of the legislature. The importance of frustrating the plans should not be overlooked, as, if the railroads can elect a sufficient number of their tools, you will see conspiracy laws enacted by the next legislature that will make mere slaves of the laboring people and paupers of our farmers."

According to the South Sioux City Sun not a candidate has been nominated in Dakota county fit to receive the suffrages of honest men. After chronicling the nomination of Pete O'Sullivan for representative, the Sun remarks: "Dakota county should now put up an independent candidate, and every man in the county, republican and democrat, should vote for him. But this will not come to pass. O'Sullivan will be elected, and our county will be as thoroughly without voice or influence at Lincoln this winter as it would be if it was located in Alaska. To aid in the work of making poor old Dakota county the laughing stock of the commonwealth, Old Chump Bonesteel will go down from Knox county as senator from this district. May the Lord reach forth a strong hand and inject a little temper into these coming winds of adversity."

Says the Schuyler Quill: "We conscientiously ask all republican readers of the Quill to scratch Lows' name from their tickets on election day. It is to the interests of all to do so. The only way we can hope to get honest men in office is to defeat every such one as Laws. We must make our revenge on betrayal felt far more than railroad reward can relieve. When the fear of an uprising among the people against every official who sells them out is known, expected, and felt, then we can hope for honesty among public servants, but if such acts as Laws' are condoned at the polls the people might as well give up right here. The people have the power in the ballot and they must use it if they hope to be duly and truly represented. Scratch the name of Gilbert L. Laws from your ticket and put his opponent's name on instead."

"The resolution of Secretary Laws passed by the board of transportation is doing its perfect work," says the Lincoln Call. "The question of reduction in rates is laid on the shelf and while Mr. Laws is traveling about the state in his campaign, the people of the state, the producers, the shippers and consumers are paying just as high rates as ever to the railroads. Every road is collecting every day, through Mr. Laws' defeat of a reduction, 50 to 100 per cent higher local freight rates than the people of Iowa or Minnesota are paying. The months are gliding by toward a new year, the crops of the state are moving, but there is no movement downward in rates. The railroads of the state are sitting by, enjoying the fruits of their sharp practice. And the work of such men as those on the board, who delayed reductions, and the people of the state are paying for the music that the railroads are enjoying."

KINGS AND QUEENS.

The empress of Austria explains that although she admires Heine's poetry, she withdraws her donations to the Heine monument fund at the request of the emperor.

Says a foreign correspondent: "The crown prince of Germany is a dear little fellow six years old, with fair skin, hair and coloring generally, and full of life and intelligence."

Princess Eugenie of Sweden, who sacrificed her jewels to build a hospital on an island off the coast, where poor cripples might be nursed and healed, is regarded as insane by her family.

It is said that not a friend of the late emperor has been left in position, great or small, at the German court. There has been a good deal of uncivil service in Berlin within the past few months.

Queen Victoria never gives but one wedding present, an India shawl, and they say that that is the direct result of the fact that her Indian subject make her presents of so many hundred of them.

Prince Adolphus Schwarzenburg recently struck a bigger thing than a Chicago corner in wheat. He inherited from his uncle $11,250,000, and has just paid to the Austrian government the little matter of $1,980,000 as succession duty."

The king of the Netherlands, who is dying, has been in a precarious state for several months, and now he is wheeled about from room to room in a chair and is even unable to sign his name. During the last three weeks all state business has been transacted by Queen Emma.

Emperor William's bedroom in Rome is a beautiful chamber. The walls are covered with rich silk hangings expressly woven for the occasion—a white ground, with masses of flowers in dark red. The bed is of ebony, inlaid with gilt metal and surmounted with a canopy magnificently carved and lined with light colored silk.

King Kalakaua, it appears, is getting into his old extravagances again. At a recent funeral of a royal princess the items of expenses as reported by the king's finance committee included 813 suits of clothes for men and boys, 458 shirts, 740 hats, 887 dresses and a vast quantity of underwear, the whole costing about $22,000. Hing Kalakaua has no difficulty in managing a surplus.

Prince Bismarck keeps a guard of four soldiers in a small conservatory in the garden of his official residence at Berlin. "After Blind's attempt on my life," he says, "the emperor insisted that I should have a bodyguard. But I sometimes forget these good fellows, and once at Versailles, seeing one of them appear suddenly before me in a corner of my garden, I drew my revolver, thinking he meant mischief."

Personal Paragraphs.

H. M. Wells, of Crete, is at the Millard.

J. Zehrung, of Lincoln, is at the Murray.

T. H. Benton, of Lincoln, is at the Millard.

H. M. Burharle, of Lincoln, is at the Paxton.

R. D. Patton, of Freeport, is at the Murray.

D. M. Collins, of Norfolk, is at the Millard.

F. J. Smith, of Ainsworth, is at the Millard.

J. M. Shively, of Fremont, is at the Millard.

Watson Pickard, of Beatrice, is at the Murray.

L. V. Rice, of Nebraska City, is at the Paxton.

J. M. Pusey, of Council Bluffs, is at the Murray.

John W. Hoffman, of Lincoln, is at the Millard.

S. R. Gresham, of St. Joseph, Mo., is at the Murray.

John Barsky and wife, of Fairmount, are at the Murray.

H. M. Warning and A. B. Beach, of Lincoln, are at the Millard.

E. F. Deland, a capitalist of St. Paul, Minn., is at the Murray.

W. D. Kingman, O. H. Shepherd and A. E. Littlechild, of Fremont, are at the Millard.

CURRENT TOPICS.

Nell Nellson is continuing her exposure of the miserable life led by the white women slaves of America, and her account of the feather workers is very graphic. But the young woman who earned from five to eight dollars per week and told Nell Nellson that she could not save a cent in case of sickness, has very much to learn in the way of studying economy. Her expenditures for a week were: Room rent, two dollars; suppers, two dollars and ten cents; car fare, sixty cents; washing, thirty-five cents; breakfasts, seventy-two cents. The well-trained worker in New York can get an excellent room in Brooklyn for one dollar and fifty cents, furnished with a sink and the permission to cook. Using a coal oil stove such a worker can feed herself royally for a little less than two dollars a week, and this Sybarite of a worker actually paid thirty cents for each supper. There are in New York many newspaper men who have revolted against the cheap restaurants and have taken to cooking their own food, and they are unanimous that it costs about two dollars a week. Sixty cents for car fare also is not admissible. One of the greatest sights in New York is to go upon the bridge to watch the great army of women workers walking to their toil of mornings. They are well dressed, well made, with beautiful eyes and hair, full of independence and hope, and of unconquerable energy. They average from five to eight dollars a week, but they are wonderful economists. Let Nell Nellson go on the bridge and see that glorious procession of independent women, whose beauty could not be bought by the richest millionaire in the great metropolis, and learn from them how they live, and she will get very different figures from the feather girl's account.

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Mr. Hubert Herkomer is an English painter of German origin who was first brought into notice by the encomiums which French critics passed upon his picture of a Chelsea Pensioner dying in the chapel, exhibited in 1878. It was strongly painted, but full of faults, and English critics have never yet discovered what charm it could possibly have for Frenchmen. But he was one of the few lucky ones who received a "grand prize" award, and his fortune was made. From that day forward Herkomer has steadily painted portraits, and has never tried his hand at another subject picture. But the wily artist, in conversation with a journalistic friend in Munich, bewailed his hard fortune at being so overrun with orders for portraits that he could not get time for really good work. "I have," said he, "raised my price to five thousand dollars for a portrait in hopes to lessen the number of my commissions, but it has made no difference. The fact is that there are but three portrait painters in London who are run after—Millais, Sir Frederick Leighton and myself." Of course his friend published the interesting fact, but it does not tally with what America knows of him. In New York it is very certain that he ran after commissions, and used every method of ingratiation with influential persons, painting gratuitously a portrait of Whitelaw Reid, and another one on the same terms of John Taylor Johnston's little daughter. The Reid portrait was the occasion of Clarence Cook's retiring from the position of art critic on the Tribune. He wrote upon the portrait, and found great fault with it, sent up his matter in the usual way, and was astonished to see in the paper next morning, in place of his criticism, a highly laudatory article. Clarence Cook at once resigned.

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George F. Kunz is the mineralogist of Tiffany's, and a very enthusiastic gentleman. He is at present in raptures over a diamond which has caused his firm much annoyance. It cannot be polished from its extreme hardness. Now as hardness in a diamond is the quality that gives what is called water, the firm ordered the foreman to persevere, thinking that they had a treasure. But the stone was obstinate and refused. For one hundred days that stone was kept pressed against the steel polishing table smeared with oil and diamond dust, and whizzing round at the rate of 2,800 revolutions per minute. But the stone would not consent to brighten up. They weighted the receptacle that held it up to forty pounds, but this simply destroyed the table, for the diamond ploughed an actual furrow in it, scattering a shower of golden sparks. And still it remained unpolished. When Mr. Kunz went upon business to Paris for the firm he took it with him and exhibited it at the French Academy of Sciences, where it excited much interest. There is no doubt that if it could be polished it would be the finest stone of its size in the world. Here is a chance for Yankee ingenuity.

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The book of Sir Morell Mackenzie will certainly have one good result if it draws attention to the number of cases of cancer arising from smoking cigars and short clay pipes. The death of General Grant was from cancer caused by incessant smoking. There was no ground for the belief that his malady was constitutional, and in his case, therefore, the cause is incontestable. In its origin smoking was a calm, sedentary act, and it has so remained among the Turks, Arabs and Persians, and in a less degree the Chinese and Japanese. The restless, ever-moving man of the west is determined to have the comfort of tobacco in combination with active movement. He smokes his clay pipe, or puffs his cigar as he goes to his work, walking briskly at the rate of four miles an hour. The consequence is that there is a steady burning of the soft, delicate tissues inside the mouth, which become congested. To men who have no cancerous idiosyncrasy there are no further results, but to those who have, this congestion is the beginning of a cancerous tumor. Much as the fair sex deprecates chewing it is certain that it is infinitely safer for persons who are in active, incessant motion than smoking. The Turk, who enjoys tobacco more than any human being under the sun, smokes a chibouk with an amber mouthpiece. The stem of this pipe is usually from two to three feet in length. Such a pipe is incapable of producing any bad effect, and the amber is pleasant and comforting to the tissues. Formerly workingmen in this country smoked long clay pipes, and the part which entered the mouth was coated with sealing-wax. Here were all the conditions of the chibouk reproduced in the cheapest form, but these pipes could only be smoked from a position of rest, and they have disappeared, and cancer of the mouth has become so prevalent that it has been found necessary in large cities to establish cancer hospitals. Whatever may be the medical verdict upon Sir Morell Mackenzie's statement that the barbarous and empirical use of the galvano cautery changed the growth in the emperor's throat from a benign nature to a cancerous one, the general public will be apt to believe the English specialist, because his theory is based upon facts very widely known. The man who chews will now be able to look his fair foes in the face and say, "Ladies, if Frederick the Noble had chewed, he would be alive and a blessing to his people and to all Europe, threatened by the military instincts of his son."

The Fire Record.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., Oct. 20.—The East Tawas Lumber and Salt company's mill was burned last night. Loss, $40,000; fully insured.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—Fire in a building on Lewis wharf, owned by the Lewis Wharf company, and sub-let for storage purposes, called out the fire department this morning. Several firemen were injured by falling walls. The loss was $50,000.

TALKS ON TRIFLES.

"Yes, you see it is very important for us to learn about the standing of prospective customers throughout the state. The newspapers are closely scanned every day for names of men who reside in the country towns, but as a rule the papers do not give the man's business or social standing. You fellows ought to make a specialty of this feature. Now, when the Superior delegation came here you did very well—you told us just who each man was. This we file away in a book specially prepared for the purpose. Our clerks will mail circulars to these parties from time to time, and we know just what class of goods to offer them in season. Our mail order business is assuming great proportions, and money could not buy the lists of country people and their rating, which we have already prepared."

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The newspaper is becoming absolutely indispensible in a hundred different ways. A paper with the large circulation THE BEE has is invaluable. People of all shades and opinions consult its columns. There isn't a class of readers that does not derive an advantage from the perusal of its columns. The daily death list in the newspapers is consulted by more people than those who have an idle curiosity to know who is dead. During a campaign candidates for office are anxious to attend funerals that are liable to congregate men of influence. A certain class of lawyers are on the lookout for damage suits. Tombstone dealers take notes with a view to business in the future. Insurance agents make a memorandum to call upon the surviving relatives in due time. The keepers of the beer houses out near the cemeteries gauge their orders according to the outlook for the day. The class who want free carriage rides scan the column attentively.

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Bishop Newman has taken up with a vim the scheme which the Methodists of Omaha had left slumbering. He proposes that a church be built without unnecessary delay, and created something of a breeze by stating that the next session of the general conference would not be held here unless proper accommodations within the denomination were provided. The impression prevailed that the coming of that great body was a fixed fact, but the bishop announced that the final determination of the matter was left to a committee, with power to select a suitable city. A similar committee selected New York city for the last session, notwithstanding the general conference had previously recommended another place. It is a matter which entails enormous expense, the last session costing the denomination in New York city over $50,000. This sum if expended here will somewhat cool the enthusiasm of Methodists. So it is not so certain that Omaha may be the place of holding the next session. The bishop is also credited with the statement that he will not make his episcopal residence here unless a church building be erected which will be in keeping with the demands of the city and the denomination.

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"Omaha people may not differ from those of other places," said a theatrical man yesterday, "but there is an inordinate number of well-to-do business men who will resort to petty indignities and subterfuges to secure a pass to a performance. They seem to have a mania for getting something for nothing, and do not seem to know that their self-respect is involved. The Omaha theaters have a larger dead-head list than those of Chicago, which might be expected, perhaps. Managers in the latter city were compelled to shut down on the dead-heading gentry as a matter of self-preservation. There is no reason why the practice cannot be stopped almost entirely. Let the theatrical men pay for everything they get and demand payment for everything they give."

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The editor of a local society paper was driving through Fort Omaha recently and saw something new, and not exactly in "good form." An officer rode swiftly past, flourishing his sabre in Quixotic fashion—now bending low at one side of his panting steed and then at the other, swiping the tall grass with the desperation of battle. The society editor put the officer down as crazy or drunk, and said as much in a late issue. The slur was resented throughout the fort. Every officer felt the disgrace and said so. The charge was treated as scandalous, and became the talk of the fort. The commandant at last ordered an investigation, which resulted in locating the man accused, and finding that he was in the instance given, engaged in cavalry exercise; that he was temperate in his habits. An officer called upon the editor and subjected him to a close cross examination, the result of which was that it was made clear that the young man had never seen cavalry evolutions, and took it as a matter of course that the horseman was drunk. The upshot of the whole business is that the society paper has been boycotted in the fort and its editor ostracised by the military "sassiety" people. It remains to be seen whether an armistice can be agreed upon.

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"You haven't any idea of the trouble caused by a sudden lapse of pressure at the gas works, such as we had Saturday night," said Manager Smith. "It don't make much difference if the gas does not go out in the homes and offices of the consumers, but when it does the situation is a serious one. The banks and hundreds of business offices leave one or more gas jets burning all night, and many persons sleep with the gas turned low. Every one of these, as a matter of course, went out Saturday evening, and we had to look after them as best we could. We organized a messenger service and notified the keepers and owners of all public places, hotels and boarding houses, and did our utmost to notify everybody, but of course that was a physical impossibility. We did the best we could to provide against any fatality, and went home hoping for the best. But it isn't easy to sleep with the thought that some lodger in an obscure room is filling his lungs unconsciously with the deadly carbon."

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"Such accidents rarely occur, and in a short time will be entirely obviated in Omaha. We are building another storage plant on Center street, which will soon be done. The supply of gas in it will be held in reserve, so that consumers will never be subjected to the annoyance of last Saturday."

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"You ask me if there was ever a gas meter which could be relied on under all circumstances. I answer that a gas meter is most sensitive to atmospheric conditions. In a warm place it will register a higher degree of consumption than if placed in a cool place—say on a cellar wall, which is generally cool. The manufacturer reckons on a variation of two to three per cent, and under favorable conditions the meter will not exceed those figures. In nine cases out of ten, where complaint is received that a meter has distanced itself in registration, we find that it has been in a warm place, and that the pressure has been great through different causes. Of course, with moderate pressure, less gas is burned. Meters should not be placed where the temperature exceeds 60 degrees."

DIED.

MURPHY—John Murphy, at residence, 181 California street.

Funeral Monday, October 22, at 9 a. m., from Holy Family church.

SCHILLER—Joseph Schiller, October 20, aged 40 years, 9 months.

Funeral will take place October 22 at 8 a. m., from his late residence, No. 1435 North Saunders street. Friends are invited.