

THE DAILY BEE. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Morning Edition including SUNDAY... For Six Months \$10.00... For Three Months \$5.00...

CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editor of the Bee.

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

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, I, J. S. ... do hereby certify that the actual average daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending December 31, 1888 was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Day, Circulation. Sunday, Dec. 3, 18,117; Monday, Dec. 4, 18,117; Tuesday, Dec. 5, 18,117; Wednesday, Dec. 6, 18,117; Thursday, Dec. 7, 18,117; Friday, Dec. 8, 18,117; Saturday, Dec. 9, 18,117.

It is quite evident that many of our leading citizens desire the removal of Fort Omaha from its present site.

The committee appointed by the city council and board of trade to prepare amendments to the city charter find valuable suggestions in the interviews published in THE BEE.

The approach of Christmas suggests the establishment of a well stocked wood yard like those of eastern cities, where the cold and hungry tramp may be royally entertained during the holidays and after.

There is an unanimity of opinion that our present method of tax assessing is prolific of inequitable and unjust returns. If the law were changed so that a single reputable county assessor would bear the responsibility of making true returns, perhaps the problem might be solved in that way.

THROUGH the public spirit manifested by Mr. George W. Linsinger, the people of our city have now an opportunity of spending a pleasant hour or two on Sundays in viewing his fine collection of paintings. The invitation is general and the thousands of art-lovers in our midst should avail themselves of the privilege.

TO-DAY is important in the calendar of the Methodist church both in England and America, as it marks the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Charles Wesley. It is proper, therefore, that the churches have united in a service that will be memorial in character to sing the praises of the father of the hymnology of the Methodist church.

FURTHER observations with the Lick telescope on Mount Hamilton, California, prove without doubt that the instrument is the most powerful in the world. Heretofore our astronomers were more or less dependent on the observations of Europe for reliable and the latest information. Now the eyes of the scientific world are riveted on Mount Hamilton for the freshest news of important discoveries in the celestial regions.

THE bench and the bar with one voice condemn our unsatisfactory system of justices' courts. On the face of it, the law which imposes eighteen justices of the peace on the city is deplorable. The offices are filled with Dogberys and their rulings are a travesty on law and justice. Three or four justices' courts presided over by honest and competent men would be ample to take care of the business before these tribunals.

AMERICAN artists are making extensive preparations to be well represented at the Paris exposition of 1889. The indications point to an excellent and characteristic exhibit of American art. Our artists have been spurred to their best in anticipation of having their work brought into direct competition with the leading modern schools of Europe. There is no reason why American ability should not find high favor at the world's exposition of 1889. The progress of art in this country for the past ten years has been most gratifying, and it is to be hoped that American artists will carry off a share of prizes at the final awards.

THE untimely and sudden death of Mrs. Orpha C. Dinsmoor, the lamented wife of Dr. Charles Dinsmoor, removes a most worthy and charitable woman from our midst. For many years Mrs. Dinsmoor was a tireless worker in the interest of humanity, alleviating distress and lending her hand to support the weak. She was closely identified with the charitable organizations of the city and state, and at all times was to be found where sorrow or suffering called for aid. In the cause of education, especially the high education of women, Mrs. Dinsmoor was a liberal and enthusiastic patron. It is but natural that a woman of her progressive ideas should have championed woman suffrage and should have stood forth prominently as an advocate of equal rights. In her death the cause has lost a faithful leader, education a devoted patron, and charity a sympathetic friend.

CLEVELAND'S HOME LIFE.

There can be no palliation, and should be no pardon, for those people who are responsible for the stories charging that the domestic relations of President and Mrs. Cleveland have been unhappy, and that the wife of the chief magistrate has suffered abuse at his hands, even to the extent of blows. The origin of this scandal has not been fixed with certainty. The authorship has been ascribed to a well known journalist, who is said to have stated at a club dinner last winter, after the wine had been flowing freely, that he had personal knowledge of Mr. Cleveland having ill-treated his wife, and this statement was freely circulated in Washington society. Subsequently a preacher in some interior town of Massachusetts, having heard the scandal in Washington, repeated it at his home, and it got into the newspapers. This elicited from Mrs. Cleveland a letter in which she pronounced the story wholly false, and in modest terms asserted that she was treated by her husband with every kindness and consideration a wife could desire. She expressed the wish that every wife in the United States were treated as affectionately, kindly and considerately as she. At the time of the meeting of the national democratic convention these stories were again put in circulation, the party responsible in this instance being a reporter of a New York paper. Even the departure for Europe last summer of Mrs. Folsom, mother of Mrs. Cleveland, was perverted into evidence of the infelicity of the domestic relations at the white house, and that lady felt called upon to publicly say that her going abroad had no such meaning and that the president was devoted to and most careful of his wife.

This cumulative evidence ought to have silenced the malicious tongue of scandal, but it did not. Since the election a New York paper, before friendly to Mr. Cleveland has repeated the stories with additions and embellishments and again sent them broadcast over the land. Now comes further testimony, from a source entirely authoritative and trustworthy, pronouncing the scandal false from beginning to end. Mrs. Whitney, wife of Secretary Whitney, has been one of the most intimate and confidential friends of Mrs. Cleveland in Washington, and she is a lady whose word will not be questioned. In an interview with a correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, whom she authorized to print all she said, Mrs. Whitney explicitly and warmly denied what she termed "this awful story" regarding the domestic relations of the president. It is impossible to read the unreserved, vigorous denunciation of this scandal by Mrs. Whitney without a conviction of its entire falsity, and her unimpeachable testimony should be sufficient to forever consign these stories to oblivion. Public decency, as well as private justice to the highest official in the nation, whose position disqualifies him from speaking in his own defense, demand that the scandal shall no more be heard of. Soon the world will have no right, if it can be said ever to have had, to pry into the domestic life of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, and every just and honorable man will wish them the fullest measure of peace and happiness in their retirement.

THE HAYTIEN DIFFICULTY.

The issue between the government of the United States and the revolutionary government of Hayti is assuming a serious aspect. It is a matter of general knowledge that some time ago the government of President Salomon was forcibly overthrown, he fleeing to France, where he died. There has since been a war of factions in Hayti which rendered the tenure of power there so unstable that no government, constituted by the will of the people, has been recognized as administering responsibly the affairs of the country. The American representative was instructed to abstain from interference between the warring factions, and a vessel of our navy was sent to Haytien waters to sustain our minister, and for the protection of the persons and property of American citizens. Referring to the situation in Hayti the president in his message said: "Due precautions have been taken to enforce our neutrality laws and prevent our territory from becoming the base of military supplies for either of the warring factions. Under color of a blockade, of which no reasonable notice had been given and which does not appear to have been efficiently maintained, the seizure of a vessel sailing under the American flag has been reported, and, in consequence, measures to prevent and redress any molestation of our innocent merchantmen have been adopted." The vessel here referred to is the "Haytien Republic," owned in New York, which was seized by the revolutionary authorities of Hayti on the ground that she had attempted to run the pretended blockade. The owners of the vessel appealed to the government for redress, and since the appearance of the president's message the secretary of state has notified the representative of Hayti in this country that our government regarded the seizure as without justification and that satisfactory redress and reparation now came from Washington showing that the government intends to permit no trifling in this matter. The secretary of the navy has directed that three vessels of war, the Richmond, Yantic and Galena, shall be immediately prepared for service, Admiral Luce of the Atlantic squadron being ordered to make the first-named vessel his flag-ship. Only a very short time will be required to get these vessels ready, and unless by that time the government of Hayti has fully complied with the demands of this government, there is every probability that forcible measures will be taken to compel compliance. The prompt and spirited action of our government is fully warranted by the circumstances and will be generally approved. There is no good reason for parrying with a revolutionary government of uncertain tenure, and toleration of its unlawful and unjustifiable conduct would simply en-

ourage it. In the existing situation there is no safeguard to American interests in Hayti except as it is provided by the presence of a power there representing this government capable of enforcing those interests. We should take no part in the intestine conflicts of the Haytien people, but our government is bound to see that American interests there are properly protected, and if injured that there shall be due reparation. This it appears to have determined to do.

MUNICIPAL CORRUPTION ABROAD.

It is the habit in this country to regard municipal corruption as being peculiar to the United States, and to refer to the freedom which foreign cities enjoy from the deprivations of all sorts of plunderers as evidence either of the greater honesty of the foreign municipal authorities or the superiority of the systems of city government there. It is perhaps not questionable that municipal corruption has attained its highest development in the United States. There have been no parallels anywhere else to the Tweeds, Sharps and others whose rascalities gave them world-wide infamy. But municipal corruption is not confined to this country, as a report of the royal commission appointed to investigate certain accusations against the metropolitan board of works of London fully proves.

This board, has not completed its investigations, but so far as it has progressed the disclosures show that London architects, contractors, and others having business with the city, have been bribed by public officials with a freedom quite in the American style of doing this sort of thing, and that some of the officials have shown themselves hardly less ingenious and unscrupulous than the best, or worst, examples of this class of rascals which the United States has produced. There is of course nothing comforting in this knowledge that municipal corruption exists elsewhere than in the United States, and that foreign systems of city government are not proof against it, but there is one useful lesson to be derived from the matter. That is, that the men abroad who are convicted of corruption are summarily and adequately punished, and that under no circumstances can they thereafter get back into positions of trust. These London boodlers who shall be found guilty will drop out of their places with no hope of ever again occupying a public position. The stain of their dishonesty and disgrace will be ineffaceable. No constituency and no political friendship can relieve them of it. This should be the fate of such corruptionists everywhere, but unfortunately in this country a man may be known to have persistently plundered the people for years, and been engaged in all sorts of municipal rascalities, and yet find a constituency willing to again entrust him with position and power that will give him another opportunity to practice corruption and rob the people. In this respect we are very far behind the people of most other countries, and it is a matter regarding which public sentiment here greatly needs to be educated and reformed.

Not long ago a handful of men got together and resolved that the Omaha board of trade was in favor of the passage of the Outwathie funding bill. A greater portion of them were said to be the special favorites or beneficiaries of the Union Pacific railroad, who had been allured into the scheme by Mr. W. F. Griffiths, who is not a member of the board. Later on, a meeting of the board of trade was called for the purpose, as it developed, of authorizing Mr. Griffiths to tramp the state in an attempt to induce merchants of our small towns to join in a general protest against the threatened tariff reduction by the state board of transportation. Less than a dozen men attended the meeting, and the object was not accomplished, by reason of the opposition of two or three men. Mr. Griffiths made a tour of the state, however, and it is asserted that the railroads did not make a frenzied opposition to his scheme. It is also stated that Mr. Griffiths did not devote his time and energies in the interest of the railroads for the benefit of his health. And now, we understand, a few merchants are co-operating with the railroads to reward Mr. Griffiths in the shape of an appointment as one of the secretaries of the state board of transportation. His appointment would meet the hearty endorsement of the railroad interest, but what benefit Omaha, as a commercial center, would derive from the appointment, is open to conjecture.

PROMINENT PERSONS.

Among the arrivals on the steamer Pavia, which reached Boston December 5, was James Russell Lowell.

Mrs. Halford, wife of the president-elect, is expected to be confined in April. Most of her winters are spent in Florida.

Mrs. Harrison will be the thirty-third lady to preside over the white house, although she has only been the twenty-third president.

Mr. George W. Cable has refused the leadership of his Tremont Temple bible class in Boston and will probably come west on a lecture tour.

Emperor William has been made president of the Union of the German Carrier-Pigeon societies, and is doubtless much elated over his promotion.

General Hawley is receiving congratulations on a birth of a daughter, and the senator is a very proud parent. This is his first experience in such a matter.

General F. E. Spinner, ex-United States treasurer, is nearly blind from the effects of a cancer in the face, and as he is eighty-six years of age his days may be considered numbered.

Minister Phelps has been obliged to move to the Buckingham Palace hotel because the house he occupied was used over his head. He will be compelled to move again next spring, when his official lease will expire.

The secretary of the Korean legation, when interviewed at San Francisco, was ready to give on the many points of his country what he thought of Mr. Cleveland he shook his head and said: "I don't understand. Excuse me."

Cardinal Manning's health is daily improving, and although he will probably be unable to fill the pulpit as often as he used to, his interest in public affairs is quite as keen as ever. He is a man of great energy and remains, down to the slightest detail, in his own hands.

Carl Schurz is once more an easily recognizable figure on the streets of New York. His beard has turned from the dark red which formerly characterized it to what might be called a rusty gray. His general appearance what of a man whose beard is not robust. All the brusqueness has departed from Mr. Schurz's manner. He is more courteous and suave than when he was an officeholder, and he has the air of a studious amiable which is a necessary adjunct to public life in Europe.

"When Saw We Thee?" Then shall He answer how He lifted up, In the cathedral there, at Lille, to me. The same still mouth that drank the passion cup, And how I turned away and did not see.

H-w-oh, that boy's deep eyes and withered arm, In mind Paris street, one glittering night, Three times drawn backward by his beauty's charm, I gave him—not a fath'ring for the sight.

How in that shadowy temple at Cologne, Through all the mighty mummy, I did wring The agony of love, when I was young, From that blind soul I gave not any thing.

And how at Bruges, at a beggar's breast, From that blind soul I gave not any thing, I saw him nursing, passed him with the rest, Followed by his starved mother's stare of woe.

But my Lord Christ, Thou knowest I had not much, And that which I had for grace To look, forsooth, where some dead painter's touch Had left Thy thorn-wound or thy mother's face.

Therefore, O my Lord Christ, I pray of Thee That of Thy great compassion Thou wilt have mercy on me, Laid up from moath and rust, somewhere, for me, High in the heavens—the coils I never gave.

paid attorney of one of the largest railroad corporations in the country he could hardly be expected to make a true representative of the interests of the people. Grand Island Independent: Lincoln need not delude herself with the belief, that liberal or even extravagant appropriations will anchor the capitol safely and securely in one corner of the state, as more central localities will duplicate every needed state building without any expense to the state, leaving the state, as a surplus, to what she can realize from the sale of whatever property she has at Lincoln.

Fremon't Tribune:—Wall Seely, secretary of the republican state central committee, is, as might be expected, a candidate for secretary of the senate in the coming session. The Tribune would like to see Seely thrown on his own resources once, and observe with what success he would make the struggle. To that end it favors the selection of some other fellow for the place—H. M. Wells, of Crete, for instance.

Time to Naturalize It. Washington Post. If Hayti gets away with us Secretary Bayard will do well to call in his foreign policy and domesticate it.

Cause For Congratulation. Minneapolis Journal. Jay Gould may buy and control railroads so far as to further his own interests, but he can neither buy nor control the press.

Appropriate. Pioneer Press. At the opening of congress the democratic congressmen were deluged with flowers. Nothing could be more appropriate at a funeral.

An Editorial Victim. Baltimore American. Breach of promise suits are becoming more unpopular every day. Jurors look at courtship with practical eyes and refuse damages. Perhaps this is due to the fact that most jurymen are married.

A Painful Illustration. Chicago News. General Fisk received only two votes in the whole state of South Carolina. This is a painful illustration of the demoralizing effect of that historic remark once made by the governor of North Carolina.

Couldn't Stand Public Opinion. Springfield Republican. Early publicity had something to do with smothering the contemplated southwestern railroad trust or "clearing house." Even had it been practicable, it never could have stood up long against the law and public opinion.

Nothing in a Name. Chicago News. It must have sent a thrill of pain through the heart of the ex-president of the southern confederacy when he learned that Jeff Davis county, in Texas, was republican. After all, it really does seem that there is nothing in a name.

Like a Winter's Day. Quarts. Our life is nothing but a winter's day, Some only break their fast and so away; Others stay dinner, and depart full-fed; The dearest age but naps and zozs to bed; He's most in debt that lingers out the day; Who dies betimes has less and less to pay.

The Cause of It All. Philadelphia Record. There were two serious railroad accidents recently, involving the loss of several lives, and one is said to have followed upon willful disobedience of orders. No system yet devised for looking after safety could, however, prevent, stand up against the carelessness or neglect of those who are charged with operating it. But, in taking railroad employees to task for carelessness, we are not unmindful of the larger responsibility of the big fellows—superintendents, etc.—who, in order to make good reports to their bosses, hector, browbeat and pinch these under them till the latter grow indifferent from sheer disgust.

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CURRENT TOPICS.

There is much discussion among scientific societies as to the fate of Stanley, but the English seem to be determined not to accept any view that is not consonant with the ultimate success of the explorer and his expedition. This is in diametrical opposition to the only authentic news that has been received, which was that in November, 1887, Stanley was met by Arab traders at a point half-way between his starting point and his destination. Since that time nothing has been heard of the expedition. The theory that he has relieved Emin Bey and is returning is ridiculous, because the Arabs reported that Stanley's losses in men and stores had been very heavy. The theory that he is the white pasha who was said to be marching on Khartoum is equally ridiculous, because the Africans would give that title to no one who was not distinguished by some exploit or his own title. When we consider collateral news that is authentic, we shall see that Central Africa is about to become once more an absolute terra incognita. The Mahdi has conquered Wadai, south-west of which is Emin Bey's pashalik. The Mahdi has turned the Athara and rained the whole valley of the Nile. The people of Zambar are in open insurrection. The English bishop of equatorial Africa has recommended the recall of all English missionaries in Central Africa. If Stanley lives he is in a trap from which he can never emerge, but the probabilities are that he was massacred long before the murder of Bartholet, who was carrying supplies to him.

Richard Reed is a comedian of remarkable powers and of great favor with the public. He was happily married to Alice Hastings, a beautiful actress, whose death occurred recently. He conceived the queer idea of killing her pet black and tan dog, and burying it with its mistress. This unmistakable return to savage notions was duly chronicled by the press of New York, and shocked the community even of that easy-going city, for it betrayed the most extraordinary ignorance of or disbelief in, the ideas entertained of the other world by the orthodox and unorthodox alike. Some zealous people visited the office of Mr. Herzl, the president of the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and were very much disappointed when that institution refused to take any steps to prevent the deed. One official, indeed, defended the right part of the scheme, saying that he had ascertained that the dog was old and infirm, and would feel so acutely the loss of its mistress that a painless death by chloroform would be an act of mercy. Others called on Dr. Gallaudet, of St. Ann's church, the famous minister of the deaf and dumb, who was to perform the funeral service, and asked him to interfere. It is presumed that he did, for the lady has been buried, and her dog still lives.

Taking one consideration with another the lot of the millionaire cannot be said to be a happy one. In his lifetime he is vexed and pestered more than other men. He is expected to pay his taxes like the rest of the world, and though he has hitherto evaded it, still the matter costs him much time and trouble, and he is compelled to waste some of his substance in bribing officials. Then again there are inconsiderate persons who insist upon kicking up a fuss about monopolies and railroad robberies, and iniquitous trusts, and other sources from which he derives nine-tenths of his immense income. These attacks compel him to give subsidies to those newspapers who are willing to denounce his abuse and calumniate his enemies. Then he is eternally bothered by the solicitations of agents of worthy charities, who seem to think that he is bound to subscribe because he is rich. So he is far from happy during his lifetime. But what are these troubles to those which beset his poor body when he is dead and embalmed and confined and hid away in a mausoleum? The hearse comes to steal his remains and hold them for ransom. William H. Vanderbilt's resting place on Staten Island is in the big family mausoleum, which is watched by Pinkerton detectives armed with Spencer rifles. One man patrols on the outside, and another is locked inside the gated gate, in company with the family coffins. Wealth obviously has its drawbacks, and in a certain sense it pays a man to be poor.

Those families in the west, who, from old associations continue to take eastern papers, must have been struck with astonishment at the steady down pour of bear stories. The Sunday edition of a certain New York daily has been known to be guilty of no less than four terrific accounts of encounters with bears. In fact, there is a run upon the market for a supposed popular demand. Sometimes the locality of the bear slaying is up near the Canada line, or in the Adirondacks, but as a usual thing, the west is the scene of action, more especially the Rockies of Colorado, and the Black Hills of Dakota, and the Big Horn mountains of Wyoming. In the thriving cities that are rising up in those parts, the inhabitants are well wadded with the goods of bear visits, and never even see a bear suspended from the store front of some enterprising dealer in game. The bear is an accustomed sight, but the bear is a rarity. It is now believed, in fact, known, that there are journalists who devote themselves to this brand of fiction, and regularly develop the news columns from the depths of the inner consciousness. But editors should believe that there is a popular demand for these fabricated battles with bruin no one has yet found out.

The Californians have been compelled by circumstances to be self-reliant to an extraordinary degree. Freight on many of the commonest articles of consumption is so high, and they determined to break away from the ordinary ruts, and to make for themselves and grow for themselves everything that was within their limits. The raisin culture is one of the outcomes of these industrial tap roots which Californian enterprise has set down. It seemed as if, as it came and California could not possibly be equalled. But the raisins that are being used in Omaha and Chicago come from San Francisco, and the general verdict is that they surpass the Spanish fruit. And now our friends in the Golden State propose to tempt us with a substitute for currants, a fruit much more in favor with economical mothers than with children, but of which there is a vast consumption, all the same. Currants are a modification of the world Corintus, because though grown in the Ionian islands, they were generally imported into England from Corinth. They are a small, seedless grape, and the Californian substitute is a small wine grape with the same pleasant mingling of sweet and tart flavors.

It is currently reported that among the public schools of Omaha there are teachers who keep their classes standing for more than an hour, and that there are others who punish offending pupils by making them stand during the whole morning. This seems injudicious when the pupils are growing girls from twelve to fifteen, for in the west girls often attain their full height before they are thirteen, but are like bean poles, and naturally have outgrown their strength. It may be taken for granted that teachers must have the power to punish, but it is necessary that the form adopted shall not be injurious to health. We all know what a great outcry was raised about the inhumanity of stocks in Europe, and fully grown and vigorous in-

health, to remain standing for the whole day. It is said that what was considered laborious to the late of Stanley, and the English seem to be determined not to accept any view that is not consonant with the ultimate success of the explorer and his expedition. This is in diametrical opposition to the only authentic news that has been received, which was that in November, 1887, Stanley was met by Arab traders at a point half-way between his starting point and his destination. Since that time nothing has been heard of the expedition. The theory that he has relieved Emin Bey and is returning is ridiculous, because the Arabs reported that Stanley's losses in men and stores had been very heavy. The theory that he is the white pasha who was said to be marching on Khartoum is equally ridiculous, because the Africans would give that title to no one who was not distinguished by some exploit or his own title. When we consider collateral news that is authentic, we shall see that Central Africa is about to become once more an absolute terra incognita. The Mahdi has conquered Wadai, south-west of which is Emin Bey's pashalik. The Mahdi has turned the Athara and rained the whole valley of the Nile. The people of Zambar are in open insurrection. The English bishop of equatorial Africa has recommended the recall of all English missionaries in Central Africa. If Stanley lives he is in a trap from which he can never emerge, but the probabilities are that he was massacred long before the murder of Bartholet, who was carrying supplies to him.

The Executive Power.

St. Nicholas. The great mass of work imposed upon the executive power of the government—embracing so many distinct subjects, and requiring so many thousands of agents to perform—must be arranged and treated in an orderly and systematic manner. To expect the president to give him his close personal attention and directly superintend the doings of each agent, would be absurd. The magnitude and diversity of the work demand its separation into parts, and the general supervision or management of each part must be entrusted to a trusted and able officer. On this business basis, and in accordance with the design of the constitution, congress has divided the work among seven executive departments, each in charge of a general officer or "head of department." Known, respectively, as the secretary of state, the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of war, the attorney general, the postmaster general, the secretary of the navy, and the secretary of the interior; and the work of each department will further subdivided and distributed among "bureaus" and "divisions" and minor "offices," in charge of lesser heads or chiefs, designated as "commissioners," "superintendents," "directors," and by various other general or special titles.

An executive department, then, properly means one of the grand divisions of government work boldly marked out or suggested by the express provisions of the constitution. These grand divisions readily arrange themselves. The sovereign relations of the republic with foreign powers, and its official intercourse with the government of the states at home may be regarded as one distinct grand division; accordingly, we have the department of state, the coinage, currency, revenue, and general fiscal affairs suggest another great work; hence, we have the department of the treasury. The mention of armies suggests the third grand division, accordingly, we have a department of war. The prosecution of offenses against the United States, and other judicial matters which are not of a general character, constitute a general division, represented by the department of justice. The postal service as one of the most intricate and important branches of government work, certainly forms another grand division; therefore, we have the postoffice department. Maritime protection, like the military or land defense, forms a separate division, and thus we have the department of the navy. The various matters of domestic concern, not covered in these other departments, but contemplated by the constitution, such as the census, public lands, patents, and "odds and ends," may be conveniently grouped into another general division, and we have the very miscellaneous yet not misnamed, department of the interior.

To some of these executive departments are entrusted matters, which on their face at least, do not appear to have any connection with the grand division to which they have been assigned by law. For instance, the "weather bureau" is a bureau of the war department; the work being intimately connected with the peaceful interests of agriculture and commerce. It is very generally demanded that it should be taken from military control and placed elsewhere.

LITERARY NOTES.

It is with genuine pleasure that we have the opportunity to notice the work done in the interest of architecture by Mr. Thomas R. Kimball, of our city. For the past eight years Mr. Kimball has been identified with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston, a school whose thoroughness and excellence has placed it at the head of the technical colleges of the country. Coming to this institution as a student of art and architecture, Mr. Kimball not only became an apt pupil, but soon took a prominent place among the rising young architects. He is still connected with the school, hardly a pupil, hardly an apprentice, but an expert and peculiarly unique, as editor of an architectural review published under the patronage of the institute. The Technology Architectural Review, bearing the stamp of approval of the faculty, is the organ of the Boston Society of Architects, and is a publication which of necessity must rank high in the architectural world. Its purpose is to afford the American student of architecture a means of acquiring the training in classic architectural design that must form part of the only foundation upon which any successful architectural career can be built. With an aim so high and a field so broad the review has set up a standard of excellence both in plate work and in critical text never before reached by a technical periodical in this country. For that reason draughtsmen and students of architecture who have not enjoyed the advantages of technical education have the opportunity to study the purest and highest forms of art by problems published through plates and projects submitted in the Review.

Mr. Kimball has been entrusted with the editorship of this important publication. It is safe to say that the city which claims him for a townsman, will encourage him in the work he has undertaken. Price, 50 cents. For a year, published by the Forum company, 233 Fifth avenue, New York.

This magazine, so ably edited by the former assistant of Allen Thorndyke Rice, has been called a keynote article, in the December number the honor of writing this belongs to Mr. Park Benjamin whose paper on "the new system of naval warfare" will astound those good souls who have admired the spirited pliancy of Secretary Whitney in leading policy of heavy armament, and who from Great Britain and proposing to build them at great expense. Those who have in their secret souls been afraid of the Admiral Benbow and the Emperor Umberto with their guns forty-four feet long, will be greatly interested by Yankie ingenuity, aimed not a little by what may be termed Polish quick wit and perseverance, has triumphed. The pneumatic gun, which owes its success, if not origin, to Captain Zalkuski of the United States army, is an established fact, and a new era in naval warfare must date from it. A small vessel armed with the Vesuvius is being built, which will be armed with two 16-inch caliber, and four of smaller caliber. She is so small that when approaching another vessel, bows on, she will present only twenty-six feet of visible target. And yet this American floating gun is said to have destroyed a number of herbig guns a shell containing 600 pounds of nitro-glycerine and

gun cotton, and the discharge will not cause a vibration. On the other hand the big gun, and forth a shell that weighs a ton, but it only contains twenty-five pounds of bursting charge, and that, of course, powder. And the discharge causes so much suffering to the men in the vessel that firing cannot be continued for any length of time. The contractors have, in fact, in their noble ardor for England produced guns that are too big to handle. There are many other excellent articles, besides this one, by Park Benjamin. The most notable ones in our judgment are: "One by Archdeacon Farrar on Count Tolstoi's religious views, which is keenly analytic and yet sympathetic." "A Possible Revolution in Medicine," by Austin Flint, which deals with the term "Marry or Not to Marry," by Julius Henri Browne, which shows much quickness of observation, couched in very pleasant English. Professor Thomas Davidson does not understand the subject which he has attempted to handle: "Teaching the Mechanic Arts."

THE VETERAN AND HIS PIER. 19 Mo. J. Judge Tourgee. Published by Bedford Clarke & Co., of Chicago, New York and San Francisco.

Judge Tourgee made a name for himself by his first work, "A Fool's Errand," and a man with a name commands the "open sesame" to all publishing houses. But all that he had to say he said in his first work, and he has in his subsequent efforts done more to lower what reputation he had than to increase it. Frankly the present work is a series of shrieks over the exclusion of the republican vote from southern states. The north has made its collective mind that so long as the southern negro is uneducated, no steps will be taken to open a question that must necessarily be a serious one. But the north is also taking steps to educate the freed man, and when the position of Judge Tourgee may rest assured that it will be plucked. When the freed man is fit to vote, his vote will be counted, or there will be a fresh crop of widows and orphans.

The Whitechapel Murderer.

The Pall Mall Gazette contains the following account of the supposed Whitechapel murderer, as given by a member of London.

"On Thursday I had been to Romford and I returned from there about 2 o'clock on Friday morning, having walked all the way. I came down Whitechapel road into Commercial street. As I passed Thrawl street I passed a man standing at the corner of the street, and as I went toward Flower and Dean streets I met the woman Kelly, whom I know very well, having been in her company a number of times. She said: 'Mr. Kelly, I have a question to ask of you. I said: 'I cannot, as I am spent out, going down to Romford.' She then walked on toward Thrawl street, saying: 'I must go and look for some money.' The man who was standing at the corner of Thrawl street then came toward her, put his hand on her shoulder, and said something to her, which I did not hear; they both burst out laughing. He put his hand again on her shoulder, and they both walked on toward the corner of me. I walked on to the corner of Fashion street near the public house. As they came by me his arm was still on her shoulder. He had a soft felt hat on, and this was drawn down somewhat over his eyes, and he did not seem to look him in the face, and he turned and looked at me very sternly. They walked across the road to Dorset street. I followed them across, and stood at the corner of Dorset street. They stood in the corner of Dorset street for three minutes. Kelly spoke to the man in a loud voice saying: 'I have lost my handkerchief.' He pulled a red handkerchief out of his pocket and gave it to Kelly, and they both walked on together, and they both looked up the court to see if I could see them, but could not."