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

THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation.

Table showing circulation statistics for the week ending December 22, 1888. Includes daily circulation figures and average circulation.

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 22nd day of December, A. D. 1888. N. P. FRIEL, Notary Public.

There are but two representatives from Omaha among the four hundred and six students enrolled in the University of Nebraska.

Whatever the directors of the board of trade may do with regard to the selection of a secretary, it is to be hoped that they will not forget the lesson taught them by the freight bureau experience.

The new year will make its debut with an eclipse of the sun, which will be total on the Pacific slope, and partial in these parts.

While the laboring men have been favored by the mildness of the season and consequent reduction of coal bills, there is a serious loss felt by the men who are usually engaged at this time of the year in gathering the ice crop.

The recent exposure of gigantic smuggling operations in opium, silks and other valuable merchandise into the United States from Canada will make it necessary, apparently, to establish an unbroken line of custom houses all along our northern border.

It is estimated that six millions were invested in the erection of new buildings at Denver during the year. What is especially remarkable about Denver's building boom is, that the greater part of this capital is invested in dwellings.

A Mr. HENRY SHARON, of Chicago, filed a petition for divorce from his wife at 5 o'clock on one Wednesday afternoon and was divorced at exactly 10 o'clock the next morning.

The rigors of winter, if they have not yet been felt in our vicinity, have given warning to the mining camps in the mountains of Wyoming and Colorado to shut down for the season.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS does not stand alone in denouncing the dishonesty of railroad officials. At a recent meeting of the managers of the roads in the Western freight association, President Stickney, of the Chicago, Kansas City & St. Paul railroad, charged the present demoralized state of affairs to the recklessness of railroad officials and their willful violations of the interstate commerce law.

The dedication of the opening of the new wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in the city of New York is an occasion of great interest, not alone to the metropolis, but to the whole country.

Whatever advance in art workmanship is made in painting, in the carving of wood, in metal working, in the textile fabrics, due to the inspiration of works of art in the Museum, spreads its influence from one end of our country to the other.

A WORD OF TIMELY ADVICE.

The retail liquor dealers of Omaha are again in turmoil over what they deem to be a great menace to their interests. Like the bull who tries to buck the locomotive these men are silly enough to force a conflict which is sure to end in disaster to themselves more than to anybody else.

When the legislature enacted the high license law seven years ago, as the outcome of a struggle over prohibition, the liquor dealers of this city flew into a passion and arrayed themselves against the law and everybody who stood for its enforcement. They terrorized the city authorities and threatened to precipitate a general outbreak if an attempt was made to carry out the plain letter of the law.

Believing high license to be the means for effectively regulating the evils of the liquor traffic, THE BEE has never ceased to advocate the high license system. It has done so when to do it was to invoke the wrath of the liquor dealers, and it has continued as the champion of high license at the risk of being denounced by prohibitionists as a whisky organ.

But THE BEE has no patience with shams. It believes in enforcing the law in every essential particular, and it regards such strict enforcement as the only breakwater against prohibition.

The liquor dealers of Omaha have altogether too many fool friends. The roustabout politicians who congregate nightly in the saloons and the editors who live off their patronage, are constantly advising them to do the wrong thing at the right time. They make believe that the Omaha liquor dealer is a terribly oppressed and downtrodden citizen. They tell him that resistance to the tyranny of the mayor and the police commission is his only safeguard.

Now we venture to give the liquor dealers a piece of friendly advice. This paper cares very little whether it passes as the friend or the enemy of the saloon keepers. It is opposed to prohibition, both from self-interest and principle. It does not want to subject Omaha and Nebraska to the blighting effects of prohibitory legislation. The only effective way to block prohibition is to rigidly enforce high license. Unless the liquor dealers prefer to be made outlaws they had better show some respect for law and keep their hands out of the charter and of the city council.

At this stage of American progress and economic evolution when the most profound thinkers are grappling with many grave problems, it is not uncommon for people of more than common intelligence to be duped by charlatans and mountebanks. Such an instance has just come under our notice in the announcement that the Single Tax league of Boston had extended an invitation to Edward Atkinson to address it upon the scheme of tax reform, for the promotion of which the league has been organized.

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that may be suggested for extracting

per cent profits out of the community. They have a natural sympathy for sham reformers and humbugs who find in them the most patient of hearers and the most ardent of advertisers. But they have an extreme repulsion for the true reformer and avoid and deery him at all times and in all companies.

Yet these Utopians have their uses. They prepare the public mind for reform. If the Utopians did not break up the ground, the world would never believe that there was anything wrong or that there was any real need of reformation. They obtain a hearing for the true man, not purposely but incidentally. So the encyclopedists of France, though they were perfectly satisfied with the old regime made possible the coming in of the revolutionary party, whose motives at first were most honorable, and who drifted into excesses simply because they had not intellect enough to comprehend the situation. But out of all the blood shedding of the reign of terror came many real reforms which have benefited France and mankind to this day. They are not the reforms of which the Utopians dream, but those idealists turned the attention of France towards the necessity of a change and gave the impulse that culminated in the republic.

PROTECTION FOR ACTORS. One of the greatest absurdities among the many that have grown out of the late crusade for restricting immigration is the request of American actors that the contract labor law be so amended as to exclude foreign actors from this country. The intent of the advocates of this remarkable proposition is not to keep out "stars," but to prevent any foreign actor of distinction who may come to this country from bringing a supporting company with him. Salvini, Coquelin, Irving, or any other eminent light of the foreign stage, may come to our shores without hindrance, but if he act here he must surround himself with native talent, and necessarily such talent as he shall happen to find disengaged, and therefore in a majority of cases the least to be desired. The plan is that English actors will work for less pay than Americans, and that their influx is reducing the salaries of the native actors as well as depriving them of employment. It is singular that this proposition to exclude foreign actors should have the approval of such intelligent and eminent men in their profession as Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett and Joseph Jefferson.

Obviously a restriction of the kind proposed would not be in the interest of dramatic art nor just to the patrons of that art. Its effect would doubtless be to exclude some of the distinguished actors of Europe, who would not care to risk their reputation by playing with a support made up of strolling players who either by reason of their habits or their inferior ability are unable to secure regular engagements. Irving, for example, would be almost certain to make a failure if required to act with a company unfamiliar with his methods and having no experience of his training and discipline. His success has been in no small degree due to the careful selection and thorough training of his support, and it is even more necessary now than at the beginning of his career that he should do this. He could not otherwise do justice to himself or to the plays in which he appears. And this applies to any star, foreign or native. Neither Mr. Booth nor Mr. Barrett could act to the best advantage with a supporting company picked up at hap-hazard, and subjected to but a few days of instruction and training. Such a condition could not but be detrimental to dramatic art in this country, and it would be unjust to the patrons of the drama, who are entitled to the highest attainable excellence in its production. Mr. Barrett does not reason well when he refers to Cooke, the elder Booth, Macready and other giants of the English stage as having been satisfied to accept the support of American actors, because the conditions in their day was very different from those now prevailing. Then every theater had its carefully selected stock company of actors who had begun at the foundation, as Mr. Barrett did, receiving a thorough training and discipline as they advanced. The majority of actors to-day in this country have had no such experience. The combination system does not necessitate it nor admit of it. There are many clever people in special parts on our stage, who if they were required to do the work of the stock actors of the past—such work as Booth and Barrett did, for example—would not be able to hold an engagement a week in any well regulated theater. There is no experienced and capable actor in this country who need ever be without employment, if he be also a trustworthy man, and prices that will fairly remunerate him for his work. This class of actors are not complimented by the appeal for protection, nor, indeed, is the profession as a whole. It is rather degrading to the self-respect of the American actor.

THE VETERAN POET. John G. Whittier, on last Monday, celebrated his eighty-first birthday. But one other distinguished American poet has lived to a greater age. William Cullen Bryant died at eighty-four, Longfellow at seventy-five, Emerson at seventy-nine and Fitz Green Halleck at seventy-seven. Oliver Wendell Holmes is in his eightieth year, with faculties unimpaired and a physical vigor promising yet many years of his most useful life. Tennyson is in his eightieth year, with his life-work ended, and Browning, at eighty-six, has wholly ceased to labor. The gentle Quaker poet, whose sweet and tender song is so infinitely human in all its moods and aspirations, has not yet abandoned all effort.

After a two weeks' absence from the city I find myself welcomed back as usual by a fusillade of would-be journalists who have for years made it their occupation to blackwash me. It hardly pays to fire a cannon at a fly. I should certainly take no notice of the contemptible prattle of the small-bore gossip who has ventured to set about the stupid canard that my opposition to the relocation of Fort Omaha is inspired by mercenary motives, if I were not convinced that the citizens of Omaha are about to suffer incalculable damage by the consummation of this scheme.

AS TO FORT OMAHA. The fact that I have persistently opposed the removal of Fort Omaha from its present site for four years, and was largely, if not entirely, instrumental in the defeat of the Fort Omaha removal bill in the last congress is in itself the most effective contradiction of the story that the attitude of THE BEE has in any way, shape or manner, been based on negotiations with army officers for the occupancy of the new BEE building. My opposition to the Fort Omaha removal scheme has, from the outset, been inspired by what I sincerely believed to be detrimental to the material welfare of Omaha. On this point I know the business men of Omaha are a unit, excepting perhaps two or three who expect to profit by real estate commissions or sales of land. In common with the best informed and most largely interested tax-payers, I regard the removal of Fort Omaha to a point ten miles beyond the city limits as a serious blow to our prosperity, for which no amount of appropriation will afford compensation. To all intents and purposes the fort might as well be in Cheyenne as to be below Bellevue, where the parties who are engineering this project propose to locate it. The location below Bellevue may not be as damaging to the Omaha of to-day as the location of the Union Pacific bridge, which these same land speculators sought to bring about, would have been to the Omaha of fifteen years ago. But I venture to assert that Omaha can better afford to pay two thousand dollars for every acre which may be needed for the permanent enlargement of the present fort than to allow the fort to be removed under the bill that passed congress last summer.

Right here let me state that I have not one dollar's worth of interest in any real estate north of Douglas or south of Farnam streets.

I have no pecuniary interest near Fort Omaha or any locality which is competing for the new fort.

My sole desire is to prevent a great blunder and preserve for this city what was acquired in the early days by the generous liberality of her citizens.

The proposed change has never been looked upon favorably by any of the various commanders of this department, or any prominent army officer located here. That fact and the universal opposition of our citizens, entirely unobscured by any newspaper controversy, should have some weight with our representatives in congress, who can, by a united effort, have the removal bill repealed and a bill enlarging the present fort substituted. E. ROSEWATER.

THE people of St. Louis will be able to extract considerable comfort in spite of the adverse decision just rendered in the supreme court of that state in the Bell telephone case. The company resisted the attempt of the city to fix a maximum rate for the rental of a telephone instrument on the ground that the authorities have no right to fix the rates. The supreme court sustained the appeal and the Bell telephone company apparently won a substantial victory. The ruling of the Missouri court in this instance is in direct conflict with the decision of the Indiana supreme court which declared valid an ordinance of the city of Indianapolis fixing a reasonable maximum charge. It will be seen therefore that the question at point is one which depends on the powers conferred upon a city by its charter. The Missouri court held that the right to fix telephonic charges is given to the city of St. Louis, while the Indiana decision would imply that such powers were

vested in the authorities of the city of Indianapolis by its charter. It must not be presumed, however, that the right to fix such maximum charges are denied by the supreme court of Missouri. The courts recognized that the rights and privileges which the Bell company enjoy as a public corporation make it subject to public regulation. For that reason the state had the right to fix and prescribe a maximum rate for telephone service. If denied to the city of St. Louis by reason of its defective charter.

The holiday season in Omaha this year has been an agreeable surprise to people who do the shopping, as well as those who do the selling. Never before has Omaha exhibited such a superb display of holiday goods, ranging from costly works of art down to the cheapest of toys, and at no time before has there been such variety for selection with prices within the reach of the smallest purse. Omaha is getting to be truly metropolitan in all that the word implies.

IN spite of the unseasonable weather the merchants of this city have every reason to congratulate themselves over a prosperous holiday trade. The clear-headed patrons of the advertising columns of THE BEE who know that it is the only medium through which all classes of our population can be reached have reaped a golden harvest.

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS. "Judicious advertising," says the Norfolk News, "is as bread cast upon the waters which returns after a few days in the shape of sponge cake."

The democratic Johnson County Journal has positive information that the "surplus of republican statesmen is the first surplus that will engage the attention of Mr. Harrison."

Says the Fairmont Signal: "Hon. John A. Dempster is the people's candidate for speaker of the house of representatives. The only man against whom there is no nomination of Attorney General Lesse, will fail to defeat him."

The Hastings Nebraska thinks the situation will be complicated and interesting enough in the Nebraska legislature this winter to make real statesmen of the successful members, while the political graves of others will be fairly yawning for them before the session is over.

E. M. Correll's announcement that he is not a candidate for secretary of the state senate leads the Fremont Tribune to remark that this leaves Brad Slaughter as the heir apparent. When Brad Slaughter isn't her apparent to something of this sort the mercury is low in the thermometer.

The Grand Island Independent notes the fact that a constitutional convention may be provided for by the next session of the legislature, and says that "if one is held it should provide for an independent railroad commission or prohibit explicitly the creation of any evasion of the constitution as has been done."

The Hastings Nebraska thinks it is possible that the declaration of one of the members of the outgoing legislature as the most intelligent ever elected in the state may be true, and will be very gratifying, of course, if it proves to be the case, but this seems to have been the invariable opinion just before a new legislature assembled."

Of Hon. John A. Dempster's candidacy for speaker of the state house of representatives, the York Times says: "He was a member of the last legislature and made an excellent record. He is a good, substantial business man, and one upon whom it is safe to rely. Mr. Dempster's election would be highly pleasing to the people of this part of the state."

Commenting on the fact that the state board of transportation has cost the taxpayers \$12,000 in two years, the Howells Journal remarks: "This amount of money has been virtually thrown away. The people have received nothing for their \$12,000, and the railroads have continued to rob the producers in the most approved manner, the same as has been their custom for the past twenty years."

The Beatrice Democrat warns the members of the legislature from Gage county that they must not be idle, but should get out and muscle in the legislature. At the meeting of the legislature is drawing nigh, and the combats are now combining, the states are being fixed. It is proper to trade your vote for speaker for any committee that you may want. A great many want to be on the committee on public lands and buildings. This is a real bonanza. The railroads under passes, or special trains to carry this committee about the state, and the committee puts in a bill for mileage, 10 cents a mile, which doubles up the salary in great shape. Again, while the committee is out monkeying around public buildings, and being banquetted at the expense of the state, there are various opportunities to make money in the shape of gifts of money from citizens where they want appropriations recommended. The fellow who is up to snuff is getting in his work now, and the Democrat, with characteristic pride and patriotism, hopes to see Gage county get there with both feet, and with her shoes on at that."

PROMINENT PERSONS. Mrs. Jay Gould holds her own. Jay Gould's beard, once black and glossy, is now almost white. A soft black hat is President-elect Harrison's new headgear. Allen Thorndike is mentioned as a "possible minister to France."

Prohibitionist St. John has taken up his home in wine-producing California. The German-born player of India this year is the Maharajah of Koch Behar. The Duke of Cambridge has completed his fifty-first year of service in the army. Sir Richard Webster, the English attorney-general, was a noted athlete at Cambridge.

The car and his brothers have built a Greek church at Jerusalem in memory of their mother. Erno Mackay, the author of "Love Letters of a Violinist," is the son of Charles Mackay, the verse writer. Although this year has seen three German emperors, not one of them celebrated his birthday as emperor in 1888. Rider Haggard wears a queer velvet coat, cut short behind, which gives his short, lank figure a peculiar appearance. The great-grandfather of the present emperor of Mexico has accepted an invitation to visit Grand Rapids next year and sample the Michigan trout fishing. The king of Bouas, who is on his way to England, is described as a well behaved gentleman, particular about the cut of his clothes. M. Macinski, the distinguished chess player, has introduced the novelty of playing chess with his chess adversary is playing his chess at a distant table.

Attorney General Garland's decision to appear in a dress suit will doubtless be a landmark in his career. No Arkansas politician could expect to furnish the clawhammer coat and continue in public life. George William Curtis is housed at his State Island home. His complaint is "water on the knee," superinduced by a hurt got while playing tennis. His pen, however, shows no sign of wear on the nib.

CURRENT TOPICS.

Affairs are somewhat mixed with regard to Dakota, and the hopes that were cherished of a speedy admission to statehood of the southern section seem destined to be blighted. The inhabitants of southern Dakota are almost a unit in the determination to achieve statehood by themselves, without paying attention to northern Dakota or to the other territories. They are ready for statehood, for they long ago made the necessary preparations and adopted a constitution, known generally as the Sioux Falls constitution. But there are some dissenters to this, because it contains strong prohibition clauses. As, however, there is an overwhelming majority in southern Dakota in favor of admission, there is practically no reason to see the injustice of the democratic party why southern Dakota should not be admitted by the present congress. But the recent movement at Aberdeen in the center of the territory is an embarrassing one, and it can hardly be doubted that it was started for the purpose of preventing South Dakota from receiving the reward of years of patient effort. The men of Aberdeen protest strenuously against division, because if Dakota was admitted as one entire state, they hope that their city might become the capital. If Dakota is divided then Bismarck would be the northern capital, and Sioux Falls the southern, and Aberdeen between the two stools would fall to the cold, cold ground. There is grave reason for fearing that the Northern Pacific railway stimulated much of the controversy, and fans into flame, for purposes of its own, sparks of opposition that would have quickly died had they been left to themselves.

The Chicago Herald has investigated the subject of deaths ascribed to "blowing out the gas" with some curious results which are being widely discussed in consequence of the vengeance that Representative Martin took recently upon a Washington reporter who had lampooned him as the rustic congressman that blew out the gas. The paper quoted found out by actual experiment that only men with very powerful lungs could do such a thing, and that the warnings against attempting it have been so incessant that even people unaccustomed to gas would not be likely to do it. It is far more likely that there is a flaw in the gas fixtures. When the screw of the valve is worn out, which is often the case than not, there is nothing to prevent it from turning completely round, so that the gas is blown out of the burner. If the gas is turned on by the same movement. This theory is very reasonable, and it ought to lead to a reform in gas fixtures, for apparently it ought to be a very simple matter to invent a thumb-screw not liable to any such eccentricity.

The statistician is very frequently a good fellow, but a decided crank who intoxicates himself with figures. One of them has recently come out with the statement that every day that the sun rises upon the American people it sees an addition of two and one-half millions of dollars to the national wealth. This man evidently does not know in what the national wealth consists, or he would have been incapable of uttering a dictum so monstrous. There can be no question that the obligations and debts are of wealth, but most unfortunately this is too fine a point for the statistician. The various securities that represent the national railroads are debts for the most part, and yet they form the largest element of the alleged national wealth. If a man is possessed of \$10,000, and is indebted to the amount of \$10,000, he surely is not worth \$20,000. If his business pays interest on that amount it can only be by conditions that are temporary, and that cannot last. But the debts will last. That is the exact condition of the railroads which are upon the verge of bankruptcy, because the companies that are unwarranted, or in other words have no business, are not consumers of the railroads for the sale of embarrassed roads. The conviction has forced itself upon the minds of all honest disinterested men that the new congressional regime will make short work of the roads in debt to the United States; will seize them, shake the water out of them, and sell them out for what they are intrinsically worth. The result will be that the statistician a great shrinkage in the national wealth. These arithmeticians make practical men.

The religion of the Theosophists has not come to Omaha, so far as is known, though it is asserted that a branch is to be established in the northern part of the territory. Theosophy is a blending of Roman Catholicism, Buddhism, Brahmanism and Shamanism, with a partial return to the religion of the ancient Egyptians and the doctrine of the two elements held by the prehistoric Phoenicians or true Aryans. In the temple at 117 Nassau street, in New York, there is a brazen Buddha, and there are drawings of a virgin and child, and also of the same virgin with two children pursued by an enormous serpent with human eyes, said to be taken from porphyry by reliefs in the cave temple at Ellora. Incense is burned perpetually before these and before the Buddha, and this is made from sandal wood with a little added gum copal. Many New York theosophists have tried to learn the meaning of the virgin with the two babes pursued by the serpent, but have not succeeded. One more enterprising than his fellows consulted a journalist who was thought to be an archeologist well, and he said that the picture was Etruscan, and he pointed it by taking the religion of the Etruscans. He also mentioned an illustration in Inghirami's great work, "I Monumenti Etruschi." The gloom, however, was not dissipated by this, for the text said this picture referred to the Goddess Latona, the mother of Apollo and Diana. But Father Inghirami was wrong, because their hands are not joined, and they stretch out their hands in the same manner as their parents. The general impression in New York seems to be that the Oriental theosophists are desirous of introducing a purely philosophic religion, and use these curious and contradictory symbols just to excite comment and get the new faith talked about.

Though Theodore Thomas gave up the struggle against envious musical rivals and an indifferent public eager only for novelty, he has friends made of sterner stuff, who will not yield. At the head of these is the great piano-manufacturing house of the Chicago firm who have a new charming concert hall on Fifth avenue in New York. Arrangements have been made for six orchestral concerts during the month of January, and the hall will be rent free on condition that the entire profits go to form the nucleus of a musical endowment fund. It is hoped that wealthy people will increase in number, so that the time may come when music of the very best character will be furnished to New Yorkers for an almost nominal sum. This is the most progressive action ever taken in Gotham, and musical people will begin to regret that, as the Irishman said, they cannot be their own posterity.

Vice President Spooner, it is currently stated, will demand (save the mark) the right to name which of the cabinet offices is to be filled by a New Yorker. Just so. New York wants the treasury, of course, for it is of the utmost importance to the banking element of New York that the secretary of the treasury should be a New Yorker. Secretary Manning and Secretary Fairchild did and does. The

Chicago Can't Be Beaten. It is absurd for Washington to hope to rival Chicago as a divorce-manufacturing center. One judge at the capital granted five divorces in six hours Saturday, while a Chicago expert granted thirty-five in the same time.

To Begin the New Year With. Here is something for every American citizen to begin the new year with: Whereas skilled labor in cabinet making is a drug in the market just now, I solemnly swear that I will attend to my own business and give General Harrison a chance to attend to his.

Guessing the Combination. If we were persuaded to offer a conjecture it would be that the story assigning Mr. Blaine to the state department, Allison to the treasury, and Platt to the secretaryship of the navy, might be found far wrong. There is a sort of co-existence in these suggestions that is impressive.

Blaine and the Cabinet. It is entirely reasonable that Mr. Harrison should offer the position of secretary of state to Mr. Blaine unless he wishes to offer what would generally be considered as an affront. It is likely that Mr. Harrison will extend the invitation to Mr. Blaine, and the latter is likely to decline it and then be named for some mission abroad.

Old Virginia Ahead. The centennial celebration of the inauguration of George Washington, which is to be held in New York next April, will be attended by President Harrison, who comes of good old Virginia stock. A century of Presidents, which began with a chief magistrate from Virginia, will end with one whose ancestor of the same name was three times governor of that state.

The Nativity. Calm on the listening ear of night. Come hither, ye angels of heaven, Where wild Judea stretches far. Her silver-mantled plains. Celestial choirs, from courts above, Shed sacred glories there; And angels, with their sparkling lyres, Make music on the air.

The answering hills of Palestine Send back their echoes true. And greet, from all their lofty heights, The day-spring from on high. O'er the blue depths of Galilee There comes a hollow call, And Sharon waves, in solemn praise, Her arms above her head. "Glory to God," the sounding skies Loud with their anthems ring; "Peace to the earth, good will to men, From heaven's eternal King!" Light on thy hills, Jerusalem! The Saviour now is born; And bright angels, with their joyous plains Breathe the first Christmas morn.

The Tenement Population. The health department has just compiled an interesting census of tenement houses of New York City. The term has also been construed by them in the strictest sense, and no flats are included. During the last six months 836 tenements have been built. The tenement house population has also been increased by 63,363 persons. The total now is not far from 1,100,000, or only about 600,000 less than the city's estimated population.

In Favor of Manitoba. MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 22.—The Journal's Winnipeg special says that the supreme court at Ottawa has unanimously decided in favor of the province of Manitoba in the dispute about the right to cross the Canadian Pacific tracks.

To See an Eclipse. ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22.—The municipal council has accepted the offer of Lafayette and West. Rev. C. M. Charopon of St. Louis university, have started for Norman, Cal., where they will observe the solar eclipse New Year's day.

mining elements of California, Nevada, Arizona, Colorado, Utah, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho and Dakota are to be satisfied as a matter of course to the business interests of New York capitalists. The decision of the treasury upon the importation of bullion pigs from Mexico free of duty was meant to be unfriendly to the west, and it robs them of millions yearly. There is in Omaha an institution whose handling of lead is so great that the mimical action of Secretary Fairchild makes a difference to it of nearly all its profits, although its operations are colossal. Turn about is fair play. Let the west take its losses, for it was the west that won the election for General Harrison, in the assured belief that he was friendly to western interests, and above all to the wronged territories.

It will be remembered by THE BEE readers that a violent storm arose in Boston over the exclusion of a text-book from the public schools because it gave offense to Catholics. This action was deeply resented by many ladies, and they resolved to exercise their right of registering and voting for the municipal election which took place on the 11th day of this month. But there are Catholic ladies as well as Protestant ladies in the Hub, and when a whisper of what was going on reached them they determined to register and to vote also. The whole fair sex of Boston felt the generous fire of religious enthusiasm glow within them, and the consequence was that over 30,000 registered and voted. The result has been a complete triumph of the Protestants. The school board consists of twenty-four members, thirteen of whom hold over. Of these thirteen eight were Catholics, and as upon the victorious republican ticket there were no Catholic candidates for the school committee, there will now be sixteen Protestants to eight Catholics, an overwhelming majority. It will follow as a matter of course that the text book will be restored, and that the grave question involved as to whether an indulgence in a permission to commit sin will be considered as decided in the affirmative.

Chicago Can't Be Beaten. It is absurd for Washington to hope to rival Chicago as a divorce-manufacturing center. One judge at the capital granted five divorces in six hours Saturday, while a Chicago expert granted thirty-five in the same time.

To Begin the New Year With. Here is something for every American citizen to begin the new year with: Whereas skilled labor in cabinet making is a drug in the market just now, I solemnly swear that I will attend to my own business and give General Harrison a chance to attend to his.

Guessing the Combination. If we were persuaded to offer a conjecture it would be that the story assigning Mr. Blaine to the state department, Allison to the treasury, and Platt to the secretaryship of the navy, might be found far wrong. There is a sort of co-existence in these suggestions that is impressive.

Blaine and the Cabinet. It is entirely reasonable that Mr. Harrison should offer the position of secretary of state to Mr. Blaine unless he wishes to offer what would generally be considered as an affront. It is likely that Mr. Harrison will extend the invitation to Mr. Blaine, and the latter is likely to decline it and then be named for some mission abroad.

Old Virginia Ahead. The centennial celebration of the inauguration of George Washington, which is to be held in New York next April, will be attended by President Harrison, who comes of good old Virginia stock. A century of Presidents, which began with a chief magistrate from Virginia, will end with one whose ancestor of the same name was three times governor of that state.

The Nativity. Calm on the listening ear of night. Come hither, ye angels of heaven, Where wild Judea stretches far. Her silver-mantled plains. Celestial choirs, from courts above, Shed sacred glories there; And angels, with their sparkling lyres, Make music on the air.

The answering hills of Palestine Send back their echoes true. And greet, from all their lofty heights, The day-spring from on high. O'er the blue depths of Galilee There comes a hollow call, And Sharon waves, in solemn praise, Her arms above her head. "Glory to God," the sounding skies Loud with their anthems ring; "Peace to the earth, good will to men, From heaven's eternal King!" Light on thy hills, Jerusalem! The Saviour now is born; And bright angels, with their joyous plains Breathe the first Christmas morn.

The Tenement Population. The health department has just compiled an interesting census of tenement houses of New York City. The term has also been construed by them in the strictest sense, and no flats are included. During the last six months 836 tenements have been built. The tenement house population has also been increased by 63,363 persons. The total now is not far from 1,100,000, or only about 600,000 less than the city's estimated population.

In Favor of Manitoba. MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 22.—The Journal's Winnipeg special says that the supreme court at Ottawa has unanimously decided in favor of the province of Manitoba in the dispute about the right to cross the Canadian Pacific tracks.

To See an Eclipse. ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22.—The municipal council has accepted the offer of Lafayette and West. Rev. C. M. Charopon of St. Louis university, have started for Norman, Cal., where they will observe the solar eclipse New Year's day.

Perished in the Flames. MISSOURI, Mont. Dec. 22.—The Exchange hotel and building adjoining it burned last evening. Bones and fragments of human flesh were found in the ruins. Harry Hawkins and George Collins are missing, and as they were seen in the hotel just before the fire commenced, it is supposed they perished.

Editor Pulitzer's Gift Accepted. PARIS, Dec. 22.—The municipal council has accepted the gift of a statue to the city by Joseph Pulitzer, of the New York World.