CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and ediorial matter should be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE BEE. BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remiliances should be addressed to Tur Bes Punissing Company, Omana, Drafts, checks and postoffice orders, be made payable to the order of the company.

The Bee Publishing Company Proprietors.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. THE DAILY BES.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, | 8. s. George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bes Pub-Bening Company, does solemnly awear that the actual circulation of The Dally Bes for the week ending January 26, 1889, was as follows: Monday, Jan. 21, enday, Jan. Wednesday, Jan. 23 hursday, Jan. 24 ... Friday, Jan. 25 Saturday, Jan. 24

Average. GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 25th day of January, A. D. 1898, Seal N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. State of Nebras 'a.

State of Nebras, a. (88.)
County of Douglas, (88.)
George B. Taschuck, 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 January, 1881, 18,08 copies; for February, 1883, 19,02 copies; for February, 1883, 19,181 copies; for April, 1883, 18,481 copies; for March, 1883, 18,181 copies; for July, 1883, 18,618 copies; for Angust, 1948, 18,181 copies; for September, 1883, 18,184 copies; for October, 1883, was 18,084 copies; for November, 1883, 18,086 copies; for December, 1883, 18,251 copies.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my Presence this 3rd day of January 1883.
N. P. FEIL Notary Public. Figu.

If the worst comes to the worse at Samoa, it may be considerable satisfaction, as well as security, to know that the honor of sixty millions of people will be defended by the "Omaha."

THE fact that large oil deposits are said to exist in western Colorado near the Utah line, in all probability explains why Colorado was so determined to remove the Ute Indians from their reservation.

THAT Governor Thayer is in favor of making a display of Nebraska products at the Paris exposition is evinced by his recent communication to the legislature. Whether Nebraska officially will be able to take part in the great world's fair rests with the legislature.

THE remarkable movement of emigrants westward for this time of the year, during the past few weeks, deserves more than a passing notice. Many of them are bound to the far northwest, Washington territory and Oregon, which have been widely advertised during the last six months. It would be interesting to learn what efforts are being made at present to attract a thrifty farming immigration to our own state.

WHILE Omaha points to the development of the parks and boulevards of Minneapolis and St. Paul as worthy of example, Kansas City calls attention of her citizens to the progress made by Omaha in laying out a park system. This certainly is gratifying to our van-Ity if it does not exactly tell the truth. The fact is, however, that every city of amportance in this country is making great efforts to improve its sightliness and reputation by magnificent parks and drives.

EVERY day brings forward a new candidate from the south for a position in General Harrison's cabinet. This serves to show that the republicans of that section are not without material, but most of it will require to be carefully inspected. This the presidentelect can be depended upon to do, and it is reasonably certain that no such politicians as Mahone and Powell Clayton will be seriously considered. There should be no place anywhere under the next administration for men of that class.

UNDER authority of the health department of Chicago a staff of three inspectors is regularly employed in the work of inspection of the Chicago stock yards. By such precaution undesirable cattle are kept out of the market, and if by chance diseased stock is brought in, it is immediately condemned and sent to the rendering works. The movement set on foot by the board of directors of the South Omaha live stock exchange to introduce a system of inspection modeled after the Chicago plan should receive the encouragement of the stock yards company. Such a precaution is not necessary to protect the packing houses of South Omaha or elsewhere where buyers exercise their careful judgment in the selection of animals. But inspection is needed to prevent the shipping or the sale of unmerchantable or undesirable cattle in South Omaha to any parties for meat product.

THE corps of engineers which was running a bogus survey for a mythical railroad in Iowa and bleeding communities under the promise of the location of denots and round houses, illustrates how easily people can be imposed upon. The trick, however, is an old one and has been tried with variations time and again. The confidence game which this party of surveyors engineered in a small way, railroads and construction companies are playing on a magnificent scale. They go into communities, map out a road on paper, get large grants of money, subsidies and lands and fail to carry out their agreements. The most profitable business is the building of railroads on paper so long as the communities through which they are supposed to run pay for them. It is useless to warn people that they should not allow themselves to be gulled by impracticable and visionary schemes. The mere mention of a proposed railroad is sufficient to send counties and towns into a cailroad craze and into a frenzy of speculation.

A RETIRING DIPLOMATIST. It was a very distinguished company that sat down at the farewell banquet given to Minister Phelps by the lord mayor of London. The occasion was marked, also, by exuberant evidences of good feeling toward the American ambassador. The lord mayor declared that the high esteem in which Mr. Phelps was held by the British nation had belped to a closer friendship between the two nations, and when the minister arose to respond to the toast in his honor he was given an ovation. He extelled England's greatness, assured the distinguished company that

he felt flattered at the array around him, and said America owed its greatest debt to England for iterature, art and science, an acknowedgment which stirred his listeners to the utmost enthusinsm. To crown the expression of English admiration for Minister Phelps he will to-morrow dine with the queen and remain over night at the palace. No American minister has received more distinguished consideration from any foreign people, and yet it is not a matter of which the American people can feel proud. The truth is that all this show of friendliness and courtesy, if it has any sincerty, is personal rather than national. One London paper that has the courage of its convictions declared that the recent action of the United

States government, referring to the dismissal of the British minister, rendered the entertainment to the United States minister inopportune, if not indecorous. It cannot be doubted that this expresses the general sentiment of the ruling class in England. The tribute paid to Mr. Phelps was personal, not national. He had most fully commended himself to the favor and friendship of the nobility and aristocracy of England, by showing on all occasions how much more he is in sympathy with English policy and principles than with those of his own country, and they were anxious to attest their appreciation of this condescension. For three months Great Britain has not been represented by an ambassador in this country, and the indirations are that the British government does not intend to send one here during the term of the present administration. There could be no more distinct expression of unfriendliness than this, and it would seem to be sufficient to have justified Mr. Phelps, not only as the representative of this government, but as the appointee of an administration which it is the obvious desire of the English government to rebuke, to have declined any public entertainment. But the American minister to England has no such patriotic impulse. If he has ever been able to understand that Lord Salisbury has deliberately intended to affront this country, his superior respect for English opinion would not permit him to show the least resentment. Never before has the United States been represented at a foreign court by a man who so completely lent himself to the influences surrounding him or did so little to elevate his country in the public opinion of the nation to which he was accredited. From the outset Minister Phelps has shown a concession to English opinion, and a sycophancy to the ruling class of England, which have justly caused him to be contemned by all self-respecting Americans at home and abroad, and none such will feel any gratification at the honors marking the close of his diplomatic career. However pleasing his own

self or his country. ANOTHER NATIONAL PARK.

memories and the recollections of those

with whom he has associated abroad,

his record is not regarded by his coun-

try men as greatly to the honor of him-

The leading spirits of Denver and of Colorado are betraying the same weakness that was shown by Californians twenty years ago. At that time it was taken as a matter of course that anyone who visited the Pacific slope came to see the sights, and every Californian was either an amatuer or a professional showman. Invalids who came to recuperate under their golden skies were pestered to take long and fatiguing trips to see petrified forests, big trees, a wonderful beach, a soda lake, the Yosemite, and other matters of no special interest. In vain did the stranger within their gates protest and say that he was satisfied with the benignant air and the revivifying sunlight and explain that he wanted to be a human lizard, and bask and do nothing. All was of no avail, and he had no peace until he had gone the rounds and spent his money with the impartiality of weariness and indifference at each successive show place. Now the man who goes to California and wants to see the sights is regarded with undisguised contempt. and the serious men of San Francisco will beseech him not to waste his time and money going to such places, but to visit the raisin producing district of Fresno or the fruit ranches of San Bernardino and Southern California.

In Denver the showman spirit at the present moment is excessively strong, and the principal streets are made ridiculous by museum stores where curiosities that come from every part of the United States are sold solemnly and bought eagerly by the tourists who pay a flying visit from Colorado Springs to the chief city of the Centennial state. It is now proposed by some of their leading citizens to have a portion of Garfield county. in the west of the state, set apart forever as a national park in immitation of the Yellowstone park. There is no particular objection to this. and if the proper authorities are willing, no harm will happen if it is done. But it must not be supposed that the projectors will be greatly the gainers, and it may be doubted if people wil not be deterred more than attracted. At present Garfield county is visited by many hunters from every part of the world, for there is no grander sport than can be met with along the Eagle, Grand and White rivers, and in the mountain fastnesses that surround them. If Garfield county becomes either as a whole, or in part a national park, shooting will be prohibited, as in the Yellowstone region. There each new arrival is relieved of his gun which is

a keen sportsman he has the additional mortification of seeing mountain lions, and great gray wolves enjoying privileges forbidden to him. For the prohibition against shooting made game of every kind increase wonderfully, and the wild beasts to whom deer and hares and grouse are as agreeable as to mankind, have quartered themselves permanently in the park, and highly appreciate its humane regulations.

Show places cannot be made to pay unless they are much nearer to civilization than either the Yellowstone park or carfield county in Colorado. The setting apart of the Yellowstone lake region was an act of patriotism which looked into the future far away. There is in the wonderland of Wyoming territory much that will make it a resort for Americans as Switzerland is a resort for Europeans. But that will only be when there are hotels in the valleys like the Swiss hotels. Garfield county is grand and picturesque, but it cannot be compared with what may be called its rival. Yet it is a magnificent shooting ground, and many a sportsman who loves big game will be sorry to hear that it is to be protected from him and his kind by the broad folds of the national banner. The Denverites who have sprung this scheme upon the publie will make no money out of their brilliant idea.

A DIVERSION OF CAPITAL. An eastern paper recently recorded the fact that a large sum of money had been subscribed in Boston and other portions of New England for investment in the south, and thus remarked upon it: "The ease with which this sum was raised in a mouth's time is a true indication of the ready capital that may be had from this section when any meritorious enterprise is well presented. There are many rich fields as yet uncovered in the south, and if the western legislatures take any rash and inequitable steps in the farm mortgage matter, there will be more New England money for other growing sections of the coun-

try than even now."

The last sentence is suggestive, in view of the fact that there is just now a good deal of solicitude being manifested in the eastern farm mortgage market. Advices from that section are to the effeet that a quite general feeling prevails among bankers and brokers that investment in western farm mortgages has been overdone, and that it is expedient to put a restriction upon it. In Massachusetts, legislation has been proposed with this end in view, and there is evidence from other portions of New England that capitalists are becoming exceedingly careful and conservative regarding this class of investment. This feeling is not really of recent growth. It has prevailed to a greater or less extent for a year or more past, stimulated by many false representations in the eastern press regarding the condition of western farm interests. But the allusion made to possible western legislation shows that the feeling of caution and distrust has been intensified by the proposed "three year stay law" in the Kansas legislature to prevent the collection of mortgages. THE BEE expressed the opinion at the time this introduced that its effect was likely to bad in the direction at has proven to be. It is said that one result of it is that New England parties who have advanced large loans on farms in Kansas have given orders to call in those due and to collect the rest as fast as possible. Not only must great embarrassment to many farmers, and bankruptcy to some, ensue from this, but its tendency is to create distrust generally regarding western farm mortgage investments that may cause an effort to push collections everywhere while at the same time restricting

loans. Obviously a policy of this kind would work hardship to thousands of western farmers, and some who are honest, industrious and thrifty would suffer with those who perhaps deserve to. Statistics exclusively show that investments in western farm mortgages have been safe and profitable. But evidence of this sort would have little weight in the face of proposed legislation such as the legislature of Kansas is asked to enact. Whatever is necessary to protect western farmers from unjust or arbitrary exactions at the hands of eastern money lenders should be provided, but to make laws permitting the violation of contracts would be a very dangerous and damaging experiment. The honest farmers of the west do not desire or need protection of that kind.

THE movement in Illinois to secure a reform of the divorce laws of that state ought to be successful. The laws as they stand are admittedly loose, and have long been a reproach to the state, though, in fact, no worse than the divorce laws of some other states. There is a growing sentiment, however, against the principle of making divorce easy, and it is well that it should find legislative expression in the state where this principle has been conspicuously carried out. One important amendment proposed to the law prohibits the marriage of divorced person within twelve months from date of the decree of separation, and gives power to the court to extend the duration of prohibition to ten years. This could not fail to be conducive to good morals, the scandal of a marriage before the ink on a bill of divorcement is dry being frequent under the present law. The proposition to amend the federal constitution so as to authorize congress to enact a national marriage and divorce law, will probably never prevail. The matter is distinctly one for state regulation, and there is every reason to expect from the increasing sentiment in favor of divorce laws that will prevent the miscarriage of justice and protect society that in a few years no state will be without them.

A CORRESPONDENT asks "whether the basis of representation as given in Article I, section 2, of the constitution of the United States has been changed and if so, what is the basis of representation at the present time." The article provides that the number of representatives shall not exceed one for sealed until his departure, and if he is every thirty thousand of the population,

and also that representatives shall be appointed among the several states according to their respective number, each state to have at least one representative. The fourteenth amendment changed the method of determining number of persons for the of the apporpurpose tioning representatives, by providing that "representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed," but three-fifths of those in slavery having been counted under the original provision of the constitution. There have been ten changes in the ratio of representation since the organiza-

tion of the government, a change suc-

ceeding each decennial census uni-

formly, except after the first census, the

third year thereafter. The present ra-

tio of representation is 151,912. How the people are plundered in the national capital is suggestively shown in the annual report of the secretary of the United States senate. On the pay roll a large number of persons are ennumerated in various menial and mechanical employments, at good round salaries. Some of these persons do nothing at all about the senate, though they may be of personal service to senators. They draw public money with unfailing regularity, though the alleged shoveller or varnisher may be a stenographer or newspaper reporter. Among the numerous things paid for by the government for the use of senators during the years 1887-88 were hundreds of quinine pills, while a solid silver writing set for the vice president's room cost the people four hundred and fifty dollars. The senators are far less careful of the public money, in the matter of making provision for their wants, comfort or convenience, than the members of the house, and the annual reports of the expenditures of that body for various commodities are not entirely creditable to it. But worse than this is the dishonesty of keeping on the pay roll under false pretenses men who perferm no service whatever for the government. The national senate needs reforming.

A NOVEL theory for coast defense has been advanced to protect our seaboard from the attack of a hostile fleet and the landing of an enemy. It is proposed to flood the entrance to harbors with petroleum by a system of submerged pipe lines, to be supplied from reservoirs on shore. At the approach of a hostile fleet this floating oil could be set afire and so calmly been the invaders' ships, without firing a gun. There is, undoubtedly, nevelty and a sort of spectacular ferocity to commend this scheme. But viewed in the light of common-sense and practical experience it cannot be adopted. Until the winds and the tides can be controlled this burning sea would as likely be swept into the harbors and destroy our own shipping as to be carried out to sea and envelop the foe.

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS. The Ingredients on Hand.

Beatrice Democrat Lincoln might be easily turned into a large pickle factory. They have the brine, and the pickling material.

> Plenty of Fossils Already. Fremont Herald.

A bill has been introduced to the legislature for a geological survey of the state. They want to dig up a lot more of old fos-

Only For the Dear People. Plattsmouth Journal,

The legislature may submit prohibition he people, but it is doubtful if many of themselves would submit to it if it became a law.

May the Prayer Be Answered.

Fremont Flail. THE BEE is writing up prohibition in Iowa to the great discomfiture of prohibition. If the statements of THE BEE are true may the good Lord deliver us from prohibition. But the picture may be overdrawn.

> But Few Are Chosen. Fremont Tribune

The number of bills introduced in the lower house of the state legislature already approaches three hundred. Fortunately they are like the elect-many are called but few It May Be Possible.

Crete Globe. It is rumored in a mysterious way that THE OMAHA BEE'S Iowa correspondent will soon send in a detailed account of the man-

ner in which he and a friend unearthed an

opium and whisky joint in Governor Larrabee's cellar. Heave the Lead. Beatrice Times. The present legislature proposes to make a move in the direction of economy and reform. Thus far the ship seems to be stemming the current stern foremost but, when she gets

herself fairly squared, and proper steerage, she will make a run at reform or snag her bottom-presumably the latter. Would Break Up the Picnic.

Wood River Gazette The committee on public lands and buildngs will probably be a little cautious about their expenditures on their visits to the different public institutions, as the senate has passed resolutions that they shall present an itemized statement of their expenses, and only such as are necessary be met by the state. It will not be such a picnic to be member of the committee in future.

> Simply a Suggestion. York Times.

So far the times has not been dictatorial to General Harrison in regard to the make-up of his cabinet, but has been constrained t allow him some choice in the matter himself. He will have to associate with them more than we will, and he may have some choice in regard to who he plays "high five" and goes fishing with. If he gets cranky, however, the Times will be compelled to straighten him out. We mildly suggest that Senator Allison, as secretary of the treasury, would be very acceptable, and if Senator Paddock could be removed from his present position to a more exalted one it would leave an opening that we think some Nebraskan could be prevailed upon to fill. If the president elect wants a very smooth rail road lobbyist he should not neglect to secure the services of John M. Thurston, leader of the Union Pacific lobby. John is likewise a very emotional speaker. He can weep' over the sorrows of a sick cat and blow his nose with such a pathetic accent as to draw tears from a chronic office-seeker.

Couldn't Dodge the Reporters. Chicago Times.

Mrs. Harrison and her daughter, Mrs. Mc Kee, undertook to fool the reporters by getting out of Indianapolis without the reporters' knowledge but failed. Ligh Halford doesn't manage these little details with the diplomatic cunning of Colonel Lamont.

Political Ague Cincinnati Enquirer,
To the critical mind it would appear that the democrats of West Virginia need a dose

of quinine. They are shaky. Mr. Bayard as a Relic. Chicago Tribune, After March 4 the Hon. Thomas F. Bay

ard, of Delaware, will still have some mar

ket value as a relic. Plumb Full of Puns. Chicago Herald. Kansas' favorite political fruit is Piumb, but he must not prune the tariff, or the Kan-

sas farmer will know the raisin why. Not Headed That Way.

Chicago Tribuot.

An Ohio preacher prayed: "Oh Lord. teach these members (legislators) to understand that there is no free passage to heaven." This will not annoy the average Ohio member. He isn't headed in that di-

A Ten Years Job. Chicago Tribuns

"Blim, it's my treat. I've just got the romise of a ten years lob.' "What is the job, Flim!"

"Senator Dashdash is going to procure me position as assistant compiler of next year's census returns."

AMUSEMENTS. Bartley Campbell's drama, "Siberia," is not one of those plays that is forced to de pend wholly upon scenic effects, the vein of human nature and realism running through it being so strong, that the drama of itself would carry, even in the absence of elaborate stage settings. Although it has been two years since the drama has been seen in Omaha, the public mind is still impressed with the thrilling situations in which the play abounds. The perfection of detail with which the piece is invested, brings out with startling force the characterists of the Sibe the play are so intermingled with humothat the public is enabled to extract from more laughter than tears. The strength of the drama and its drawing powers have in duced the management to extend the engagement of Mr. MacDonough's "Siberia" con pany throughout the entire week at the New Grand opera house. The members of the east are well known in the theatrical profes sion and comprise one of the most important organizations upon the road.

The play of "Monte Cristo," as everybody knows, has had a long and prosperous career, and is still considered a very popular drama, a shining example, to "Monte Cristo, jr.," which will be seen at the Boyd the first three evening of this week. The "junior," is of a decidedly more joily and erratic turn of mind than his "senior," but goes through the same list of scrapes from the harbor of Marseilles to the grand salon in Paris, with an abandon and disregard, for conventional itios that are thoroughly refreshing and highly satisfactory from every standpoint The young gentleman will be personated by Corinne, who will be assisted by a company of fifty, all possessing the abilit required by a first-class performance. Prof ably in no character which the little lady ha assayed in several years, has she achieved such a decided success. The extravaganza will open with a fine representation to the harbor of Marseilles, with the scene very prettily filled in with a host of peasants, fishermen and dancing girls. The scenery is all very gorgeous and extensive; the wardrobe and effects are beautiful, the chorus large and well trained.

M. B. Leavitt's Grand European Novelties play a return engagement at Boyd's opera house on next Thursday evening. Sine their last appearance here Mr. Leavitt's com pany played a most successful engagemen at the Bush Street theater, San Francisco, and the press of that city were liberal in their praise. In addition to their many sterling features several new ones have been added, chief among which are McIntyre and Heath, the well known comedians, who are great favorites in Omaha, having played a season of three months in this city several years ago. The list of specialties include: the following: The Zanetto troupe of jug glers, from the Albambra theater, London Jules Keller, the wonderful pedro-manua phenomena, from the Court theater, Munich the wondrous Pylades, from the Theater Royal, London; character mimics who make up as celebrated personages in full view of the audience; Duncan, the ventriloquist the Milton sisters; dance and sketch artists; the funny Avoes, acrobatic comedians, from the Eden theater, Brussels; the Donnells, English sketch artists and dancers; the Brothers Gilleno, musical clowns, from the Hippodrome, Paris, and Farrell and Willmot the Dublin lads, vocalists and punsters.

The first tragic engagement of the year will be played at Boyd's, Friday and Saturday, when the brilliant heroic tragedian Robert Downing, under the management o Mr. Joseph H. Mack, is announced to appear The rise of this young actor has been indeed remarkable. Some years ago in the support of Mary Anderson, he was looked upon as a player of very considerable ability, but i into a tragic star and of such magnitude Next to the Booth-Barrett company he is to day undoubtedly the most popular legitimate star now before the public

Downing has the peculiar advantage as regards, voice and physique of belonging to school in which he mode stands to-day—that of the heroid romantic school. The tragedian will appear at the Boyd in The tragedian will appear at the Boyd in school in which he alone stands pre-eminen three grand and realistic productions: "Vir ginius," Friday night; "St. Marc, the Sol dier of Fortune," Saturday matinee, an "Spartacus, the Gladiator," Saturday night.

There will be a special attraction at Goos' winter garden to-night, corner of Fifteent and Jackson streets, Louis Koch and Frieds Koch Reepenach appear in two plays, "David Garrick" and a farce entitled "Sachsen and Prussen," in which latter Mr. Koch will an pear as the school master. In the former he will assume the title role which is one of the prettiest on the American stage.

The Eden Musee has many interesting a tractions for the coming week. Among these will be Lizzie Sturgeon, a woman born without shoulder blades, who plays the plane with her feet. In all parts of the house the attractions are good.

Enights of Pythias. Thursday evening, January 31, the officers elect of Enterprise lodge, No. 79, Knights of Pythias, will be installed. The following Pythias, will be installed. The following are the officers: P. C., William Boumann; C. C., T. C. Marsh; V. C., R. A. Carpenter; K. of R. and S., E. K. Wells; M. of F., W. R. Sage; M. of E., John D. Robinson; P., James H. Bulla; M. at A., James P. Hayes; I. G., J. W. Ball; O. G., Charles Jones; trustees, for one year, Messrs, John Barda, John Yates and James H. Bulla; representative to the grand lodge, William Boumann; alternate. Frank Lake. The grand lodge alternate, Frank Lake. The grand lodge will meet in Omaha in October, 1889.

Oriental Princes.

A lodge of the order of Oriental Princes has been established in connection with Enterprise Lodge, No. 79, Knights of Pythias, South Omaha, and the following officers have been elected: Grand pa di shaw, R. A. Carpenter: grand visor, John D. Robinson grand pashaw, W. A. Schrei; grand prophet, E. K. Wells; grand scribe, A. N. Shriver; grand herald, Charles Jones; grand wards-men, S. M. Press and James H. Bulla. The lodge meets in Knights of Pythias hall every Thursday evening.

An Unfortunate Woman. For the last few days Mrs. Annie Ford, re siding at 105 North Thirteenth street, has shown signs of insanity. Yesterday she be came violent, and it was found necessary to remove her to the county jail. Deputy Sheriff Greebe was detailed for the work, and re-moved her to the bastile, where she had to be strapped down to prevent her from doing herself an injury.

The Monument Committee. At the Millard hotel last night the commit mittee of the soldiers' monumental associa tion held a short session for the purpose of pevising plans of organization. Little was done beyond organizing. There will be an-other meeting next Saturday. CURRENT TOPICS.

A most interesting relic of early days in the northwest has been discovered by Mr. Charles D. Griffith, of Montana, while prospoeting at the head of Belt canyon. He discovered a stout pillar of stone round which was clamped a sheet of copper bearing an impression of the arms of France under the Bourbons. The Montana Historical society is about to take steps for the possession and care of the metal plate which Mr. Griffith did not disturb. A member of that association suggests that this must have been placed where it was found by the French explorer, Verendrye, who took possession of all the lands in the name of the French king in 1743, in the belief that he had come to the head waters of the Missouri, though in reality he was following the Yellowstone. The Sioux massacred most of his party, and Verendrye's account was supposed to be chiefly fabulous but it is now ascertained that he really did what he claimed to have done, and that he was the first white man who ever planted his foot on the soil of Montana.

The mession of the Chicago paper is to

each everything to everybody, for it is nothing if not educational. The western world owes to it the discovery of the Italian poet Dante, who had never been heard of until the Chicago paper, rummaging in the timbo of obscurity, discovered the Divine Comedy, and announced the fact to a listen ing, awe-struck world. A club was immed lately formed to do justice to the occasion. and to disseminate Dantesque knowledge among the ignorant, but it has not done what t expected to do, in consequence of dissension among the members upon a point of pronunciation. The question was, how the name of the poet should be sounded! Should it be Darnt, or Dant, or Dan-tee! In the heated arguments that arose, so much all feeling was created that the use of the Dante club has been provokingly curtaited. And now the Chicago paper has discovered John Keats, and it is probable that a Keats club will shortly be announced. As he was an Englishman, there can be no difficulty about his name, and the prospects of such an or ganization would be bright. There is one little circumstance which it is important that the Keats club should know; he had a special and particular way of drinking lead claret, which should undoubtedly be adopted by any association bearing his name. The present craze of wealthy people is for

cchids-air plants-and astonishing some are being paid for rare specimens. Jas Gould in this country and the duke of Marl berough in England are the most renowne for their orchid houses, but the center of operations is Hamburg in Germany. There are florists there who have dozens of travelers in their regular employment, whose business it is to wander through the eternal forests of South America and Africa hunting for these extraordinary creations of prodigal nature. The finest specimens come rom Brazil, and especially from the forests that are liable to inundation from the Amnon. Here the orchids are not found on the roots of trees, or upon the trunks, but hang from the upper branches like rare jewels, se that the discoverers have to be continually gazing upward. It is in orchids as in every thing else that collectors are crazed about The most valuable ones are those that are rarest, not those that are most beautiful. The Cattleya is really one of the most exquisite flowers of the floral kingdom, but it is not dear by any means. The duke of Marlborough has his own travelers, and whenever he gets anything particularly rare it is sold to a dealer after a short exhibition season at Blemheim. He recently sold one for a sum only a little short of a thousand dollars, which had been sent in by one of his orchid

The state of Nevada has been famous in fallen from their high estate and the people are turning towards agriculture very gener ally wherever water can be obtained for irrigation purposes. Unfortunately the west ern boundary of Nevada was established by congress in 1864 in such an arbitrary fashion that the head waters of all the streams available for irrigation on the western side are in California. The 120th meridian fixes the line of the state from the north to the center, and from that point it runs back at an acute angle until the 114th meridian is reached. There has been a movement Nevada in favor of agitation for the adop tion of the crest of the Sierra Nevada as a proper boundary, so that all streams running to the castward shall belong to Nevada. The legislature of the Silver State has appointed a committee of seven members to confer with the legislature of the Golden State upon the question, and if Barkis is willing, ther the aid of congress is to be invoked. But it Barkis is not willing, then it is difficult to see what Nevada can do in the matter. The people of Nevada propose to compensate California by giving to that state the whole of Arizona, but it is to be observed that Cali fornia has no hankering atter Arizona, and Arizona is looking steadily towards independent statehood, which must come, and p. d. q. for the matter of that. Arizona will some day astonish the world with raisins and figs, just as San Bernardino county has sur-prised the rest of California. Miss Julia Marlowe is creating a real sen

sation, and her performances of Juliet and of Rosalind in one of the leading Philadel phia theaters have confirmed the good opinion which competent and unbiassed critics had formed of her. It seems now an accepted fact that she is the great actress of the time, and veteran stage-goers predict for her a career far more brilliant than May Anderson's. There always was lacking to the impersonations of "our own Mary," the fire of genius, but her elocution was so wonderful, her voice so musical, and her face so beautiful that people who heard her were grateful for getting so much, and criticized under their breath if they criticized at all Miss Marlowe is undoubtedly a genius, and has been most carefully trained by her aunt. a veteran actress, so that there are no draw backs to her performances, and her acting is not marred by faults inseparable from a stage noviclate. She is young, she is beauti ful, she is gifted, she is well trained; there fore she will go far unless untoward accidents intervene. 'The theatrical world has been aching for a great actress, and is thor oughly tired of the Langtrys and the Potters who under pretense of wishing to elevate the stage have brought into it an element of questionable decency not improved by a thin lacquer of pretentious fushion.

A rumor is prevalent among railroad men that the Canadian Pacific is dissatisfied with its present terminus at New Westminster on the straits of Georgia, which every Omaha schoolboy knows is the northern entrance to Puget sound. It is also said that this railroad wishes to enter into negotiations with the president of the Northern Pacific, Mr. Oakes, for the building of a union depot at Tacoma, in Washington Territory. This is very natural, because all the life of Puget Sound is at the American cities of Tacoma and Seattle. Victoria being on Vancouver's island, is limited in trade operations to that island, and cuts no figure at all in the calcu lations of the Canadian Pacific. But it is amusing to observe with what innocent unconsciousness of inconsistency this road which blew cold to iciness when the North ern Pacific wanted to connect with their line at Winnipeg, now blows hot to tropical ness when it wants to make connection a Tacoma. It is eager to carry American goods on its own line, but it will plunge all Manitoba into mourning before the Ameri-

can line shall carry to and fro between Win tipeg and St. Paul. There is something in the essential nature of a through Pacific ratiroad that breeds pure selfishness and utter cussedness, a fact which Omaha has carned by a long and painful consideration of the Union Pacific and its allies

Some man whose head was level exclaimed.

"If Providence will deliver me from my

friends, I will take care of my enemies. Chauncey M. Depew, the president of the New York Central, suffers untold anguish at the hands of the New York press, which overs him with fulsome flattery in the same lavish way that the followers of an Ashanti ing smear him with outter. To western en this sort of thing is loathsome, and hen Mr. Depow met the men of the west at leago last year in the presidential convenion he discovered that his goose had been oked by the injudicious praises of the New ork press. No amount of blandishments, and of dining and wining could induce the western men to fance Mr. Denew, and he withirew nominally in the interests of party harmony, but in soper truth because he realized that he was cutting a most ridiculous figure. And now this little great man has sorained his ankle-yes, sorained his ankle, and the New York papers have been filled with accounts of the splendid courage with which he endured the manipulations of the experienced surgeon to whom he confided his injured foot. If he were a prima donna he could not be more fulsomely puffed. It is to be noped that foreigners do not accept New York journalism as a sample of newspapers over the whole country, for if they do, they are apt to form a very erroneous impression. The worst is that this hogwash about Depew's ancie is telegraphed as news, as if myone in the west cared a copper cent for the man, or would be concerned if he had broken his leg in fifty places.

COWARDLY DESERTERS.

The Kansas City Times Talks Plainly

About, Van Wyck's Defeat. The Lincoln (Neb.) News takes for a text ex-Senator C. H. Van Wyck of that state, says the Kansas City Times, and begins its lugubeious sermon by saying: "How the brighty have failen! How evanescent is that bauble called fame! Two years ago the man whose name was in everybody's mouth, C. H. Van Wyck, rode high on the wave of popularity. Now he is forgotten and his name is but a plaything in the mouths of all. And where is the man of brain and brawn? Alas! from morn till night on a wind swept farm on the lonely prairie land in the county of Otoe, may be seen a bent form and a pair of legs toiling at the protruding ends of corn. Indeed, it is a hard task to say where fame's eternal

camping ground is located. But who made this man fall, this exsenator of the United States, this C. H. Van Wyck? Who, indeed, but the farmers of Nebraska. These leagued shamefully and most cowardly with the railroads and struck him down. He had stood for their rights. In the senate as they have never had a representative to do before or since. He made the land-grabbers and the railroad grant boodlers disgorge millions upon millions of acres of ground splendid for cultivation, and yet the poor, monopoly-ridden, cringing farmers of Nebraska saw with perfect indifference the combination made of railroad attorneys, general managers, and the handy henchmen of all dirty work, no matter what kind, put him to a political death. Nay, more--for a few rebates here and there and a few passes handed about on the slythey helped to do it.

False, greedy and treacherous, by and by you sell-out farmers will not only not ave a friend in the American congress but you will not deserve to have one. Take care in the future how you cry, "Wolf!" "Wolf!"

"FY NHYN DYFODI I."

The Prophetic Cognomen Given to Stanley by His Welsh Grandfather. "One Who Knows" has been strangely misinformed as to the birthplace and

early name of Henry M. Stanley, says a writer in the London Times who signs bimself "One Who Knows Better." His birthplace was not Mold but Denbigh, where he was born Thursday, January 28, 1841. His mother, whom I knew well, was the daughter of a butcher in that town, and his father, John Rowlands, was a farmer who lived at Segrwyd, in the near vicinity. The child was a great favorite with his maternal grandfather, who somewhat propheti-cally named him "Fy nhyn dyfodi i"-

that is, my man of the future.

When he was five years old his grandfather died suddenly-as his daughter described it, "he fell dead in the garden." The home was broken up, and the child was placed with one Richard Price and his wife, who lived in the bowling-green in Denbigh Castle. Shortly afterward the son of this man. also named Richard Price, carried him on his back from Denbigh to the St. Asaph Union Work House, where he was brought up and bore the name of his father, John Rowlands.

His subsequent career may be read in a little book published some years ago by Camden Hotten, of Piccadilly, en-titled, if I recollect aright, "H. M. Stanley, Story of His Life, by Codwalader Rowland." The name of Stanley is derived, not as stated by your correspondent, from a lady who adopted him. out from a storekeeper in whose service he lived when he first arrived in America. His mother died in her sixty-third year, March 23, 1886, and was buried in he churchyard of Bodelwyddan, near St. Asaph. It is recorded on her coffinplate in these simple words, that she was "Mother of H. M. Stanley, the African Explorer.'

AN EGYPTIAN BELLE'S BEAUTY. Tooth of a Donkey Dipped in Honey for Strengthening Her Hair.

Hair dyes and toilet beautifiers do not belong exclusively to our day and generation. Indeed, at the present time there is a strong sentiment against the use of cosmetics and preparations for "improving" the hair. The Woman's World publishes the following toilet recipes that were given out in the days

of ancient Egypt's glory: Curious hair recipes occur on some of the papyri, some of which are very absurd. One to prevent the hair from turning gray directs that a salve should be made from the blood of a black calf cooked in oil; in another that of a black bull is preferred for the same object; evidently the color of the animal was to pass through the salve into the hair.

In another place we read of the tooth of a donkey, dipped in honey, used for really strengthening the hair, and the ingredients for an ingenious compound are given for injuring the hair of a rival, and the counter-remedy to be used by those who think their hair oil has been tampered with by a suspicious friend.

Cakes of some composition which aborb oil were always placed on the heads of the guests at a feast, and from them the oil gradually trickled down through the hair. A most disagreeable practice this may seem to us, but to them it appears to have given great pleasure and with the Egyptians as well as with the Hebrews, oll was symbolical of joy

and gladness.