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BUSINESS LETTERS.

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E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation. Sworn Statement of Grediation

State of Nebraska, SS, County of Douglas, SS, George B. Tzschuck, secretary of the Bee Publishing company, does solemnly awear that the actual circulation of Thr. Dailly like for the week ending March 16, 1899, was as follows:
Sunday, March 10 18, 850

Tuesday, March 11 18, 850
Wednesday, March 12 18, 835
Wednesday, March 13 18, 835
Thursday, March 14 18, 822 Thursday, March 14.
Friday, March 15.
Saturday, March 16.

Seal.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska,
County of Douglas,
George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the flee
Publishing company, that the actual average
daily circulation of The Danly Ber for the
month of March, 1888, 19,089 copies; for April,
1888, 18,744 copies; for May, 1888, 18,183
copies; for June, 1888, 18,24 copies; for
July, 1888, 18,063 copies; for August, 1888,
18,183 copies; for September, 1888, 18,14 copies;
for October, 1888, 18,034 copies; for November, 1888, 18,026 copies; for December, 1888, 18,223
copies; for January, 1889, 18,574 copies; for February, 1889, 18,996 copies.

GEORGE B, TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my Sworn to before and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of March, A. D. 1889. N. P. FEIL Notary Public.

WATER, water everywhere, but not a "drop" to drink.

GOVERNOR THAYER has approved the Omaha charter, and it is now the law of the city.

NEBRASKA officeseekers are not getting to the front with alarming speed. Many are named, but none are chosen.

MAYOR BROATCH promises to rival Greely as a weather prophet. The city hall signal guarantees thirty hours of dry weather.

"GENERAL" PAUL VANDERVOORT appears to have been lost in the postat shuffle. Even Clarkson could not whitewash his record.

A CURE for the rabies has been discovered in Pittsburg. A prompt application of the remedy to the hydrophobists running wild in the Lincoln lobby would be a profitable investment for the state.

RUMORS of war preparation in Europe are promptly followed by denials. Meanwhile every nation is armed from toe to crown and anxiously watching a chance to turn the country into a vast slaughter house.

FRANK MORRISSEY, of informer fame, is said to be engineering the scheme to modify the gambling law by repealing the imprisonment clause. There is no likelihood of his succeeding, as happily the governor will have something to say in the matter.

THE accounts of the base ball invasion of England furnish food to cheer the patriotic heart. The outcurves and inshoots displayed at ducal dinner tables give ample proof of the capacity of our boys to sustain the glory of the republic as the paradise of consumptives.

THE BEE is again threatened with a libel suit growing out of the poor farm exposures. The libel laws of Nebraska are broad and liberal and if the poor farm management believes it can vindicate itself by appealing to the law, it has the indisputable right to do so.

THE BEE is in receipt of written and verbal threats of violence in case our poor farm investigation be not abandoned. THE BEE has received so many communications of this character in investigations of a similar nature in the past, that they are looked upon as a matter of course.

THE Hampton legislative committee will not report and in consequence the forty super-serviceable employes will all draw pay until the end of the session. This is just what was to have been expected in view of the fact that nearly every member has a relative clinging to him with a grip that cannot be shaken off.

THE organization of the Inter-state Railway association for the avowed purpose of giving stability to western freight rates promises an early and complete disruption of tariffs. The agreement was scarcely cold before the Chicago & Northwestern announced a reduction on rates from western points to Duluth. Combinations cannot turn the keen edge of competition.

THE tide of emigration from the states to Canada is assuming the proportions of a stampede. Last year's record exceeded that of the previous year by 4,762. The American idea of annexation will find little encouragement in the dominion while wealthy financiers, cashiers, bookkeepers and municipal statesmen seek homes and shelter there.

MANY of the leading cities of the country are enlarging the old and acquiring ground for new parks. Several thousand acres are to be added to the park system of New York. The California legislature has passed a bill authorizing cities and towns to levy a tax for park purposes. These movements are the result of crystalized public opinion. The universal demand in crowded communities is for places of recreation and pleasure, managed for the public good. The new charter will enable Omaha to follow the example and surround itself with a system of parks which will not only increase the attractions of the city but contribute largely to the general

THE OMAHA CHARTER. Governor Thayer approved the Omaha charter yesterday, and it is now in full force and effect. Some of the changes made in the provisions of the charter of two years ago are important. Chief among these, perhaps, is the one taking the construction of public buildings out on that day to no task of greater im-

of the control of the board of public works and placing it in charge of the mayor and council. There was not only a present necessity for this change, but it is wise on general principles, the executive officer of the city and the legislative representatives of the prople being manifestly the proper powers to control the construction of the public buildings. They are required to be governed by the same methods of proceedure as now govern the board of public works, so that the amended charter simply makes a transfer of authority without effecting any change in the manner of the exercise of the authority.

Another important feature of the new charter is the authority given the mayor and council to appropriate private property for parks, boulevards and public squares. It is provided that whenever such appropriation, shall be declared necessary by ordinance, the mayor, with the approval of the council, shall appoint three disinterested freeholders of the city to assess the damages to the owners of the property respectively taken by such appropriation, the damage so assessed to be subject to confirmation or rejection by the council. Provision is made for a board of park commissioners to consist of five members and to be appointed by the judges of the district court, whose duty it shall be to lay out, improve and beautify all grounds now owned or hereafter acquired by the city for public parks. For the creation of a park fund a levy of not ess than one and one-half mills and not exceeding three mills on the dollar valuation of all taxable property is authorized. Under these provisions Omaha may be expected to make an early start

system. The authority to grant liquor licenses is now lodged in the hands of the mayor and board of five police commissioners which will undoubtedly be found a much more satisfactory arrangement than that which it supplants. There are other changes of minor importance, but all of them improvements suggested by experience in the operation of the charter of 1887. A faithful enforcement of the provisions of the new charter ought to insure Omaha one of the best city governments in the country.

in establishing a much-needed park

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Strictly speaking, St. Patrick's day is a religious festival. Yet because Ireland has no great event in its history worthy of being called a natal day, the Irish race scattered over the earth have selected the 17th of March as the most appropriate one to give vent to their political hopes and aspirations, and recount the joys and sorrows-mostly sorrows-of the fatherland. The religious life and conquests of St. Patrick are somewhat typical of the' present struggle of Ireland for political independence. The former found the island steeped in paganism. Bloody druidical sacrifices were of common occurrence. The petty kings were constantly at war, and tribal strife had almost ruined the country. Patrick came as a missionary of peace and good will. He first moved among the peasants, taught them the benefits of christianity, and by education gradually led them to a high plane of civilization. Kings and princes, unable to controvert his arguments, bowed submissively, and an era of peace and progress dawned upon the island. It was truly the golden era of Irish history. In thirty-three years St. Patrick practically eradicated paganism and sowed the seeds which, in the following three centuries, flourished and deservedly gave to Ireland the title of "the island of saints and scholars." Then it was that Ireland was "the quiet habitation of knowledge and religion;" that her sons, not content with their good works at home, traveled all over Europe, everywhere carrying the light of christianity and civilization.

The history of succeeding centuries s a continuous story of bloody strife against foreign invaders, of abortive attempts to cast off the yoke of tyranny, of broken pledges, of persecutions, famines and evictions. Not until the Land League sprung into life in the seventies, culminating in the struggle for home rule, did the people of Ireland unite effectively in demanding their rights. While St. Patrick's path was peset by pagan ignorance, the leaders of the new Ireland have been encompassed by bigotry, race prejudice, informers and forgers. These evils are gradually but surely vanishing. Education has wrought a mighty change. The Irish leaders, backed by Gladstone and the liberal party, have in the past few years, broken down the barriers of prejudice and appealed personally to the rugged justice of the artisans and peasantry of England. The appeal was not in vain. Every town and hamlet, every district, give encouragement to the movement, and calmly await the opportunity to register their decision for home rule. As paganism vanished before the light of civilization in the fourth century, so do the evil influences of forgery and bigotry in the nineteenth disappear before the united demand of Ireland for justice and political independence.

ARBOR DAY. The recurrence of Arbor day in Nebraska-the second Tuesday of Aprilis so near as to render timely a reference to the custom of setting apart one day in the year for general tree planting, with a view to urging its importance and stimulating public interest in its observance. The people of Nebraska should feel an especial pride in this custom, now in vogue in many states, because it originated here, but proper attention to it is not simply a matter of sentiment, but is urged by the soundest practical reasons. The early settlers on the treeless prairies of Nebraska do not need to be told of the benefits to be derived from tree planting. They can bear testimony to the vast amount of

good that has been done by what has

been accomplished in this way during the past twenty years, and they are hardly likely to be found lacking zeal in the observance of Arbor day. The later comers, however, may need to have their interest aroused, and to be assured that they can devote their time portance than that of tree planting.

In a communication printed elsewhere in this issue of THE BEE, General Brisbin writes entertainingly and instructively on this subject, dwelling both upon its sentimental and practical aspect. The custom is both beautiful and useful. For those who can rightly appreciate it this annual tree planting may be made delightful pastime rather than a toilsome task, and it is in this spirit that it should always be undertaken. The children of the public schools should be interested in the observance of Arbor day, and they may be induced to become among the most active and serviceable helpers in promoting the success of the custom. Overseers of roads should be required to plant along highways, railroads along their tracks, and provision should be made for planting in cemeteries, public grounds and parks. In short, the whole population, urban and rural, should be made to feel a zealous interest in tree planting as a practical necessity and a contribution to future welfare and enjoyment.

General Brisbin makes two suggestions which are worthy of consideration. One is that Arbor day should come a month later, and the other that the state might encourage the observance of the day by offering liberal rewards to families planting the largest number of trees. It is unnecessary to discuss these suggestions now, but they may properly be recommended to public attention with the single observation that every proper and practicable means should be used to get from Arbor day the largest possible results.

ORGANIZED CHARITY.

Is organized charity a failure? Perhaps not wholly, but that it accomplishes as much as it might do, or as it is generally supposed to do, in relieving the destitute and suffering is unquestionably not the case. There has recently been furnished in Chicago striking evidence of this, and doubtless it could be supplemented in every considerable city of the country. Some time ago the Herald of Chicago instituted an investigation in the quarters of that eity where poverty most abounds and its discoveries were appalling. Hundreds of families were found in utter destitution. Fireless hovels were crowded with shoeless and hungry children, with the sick without medicine, or food, or care, with helpless invalids, and with those who, while able to work, could find no work to do. It was a shocking, pitiful and pathetic condition of affairs to be found in a great and wealthy city, and it proved how little organized charity was doing there for the thousands of unfortunates who must be helped or perish.

The efforts of the newspaper whose enterprise disclosed this unfortunate condition of affairs proved another thing, namely, that the great heart of Chicago is accessible to the cry of want and suffering. When the story of poverty and wretchedness was told there was a magnanimous response to the appeal for help that did honor to the people of Chicago. It was not their fault that fellow creatures at their very doors were freezing and starving and dying. They had supposed that the regular machinery of charity was in full operation and doing all that it was designed to do, and that this was sufficient. They will not be again misled by any such blind faith. Hereafter, we may be sure. Chicago will find means additional to organized charity for taking care of the helpless poor.

The lesson is that a great deal of suffering is inevitable in every large city if dependence for charitable relief is placed wholly on the organized methods of giving it. These are necessary, indispensible, but they do only a limited work. They provide, not over-generously as a rule, for only those who come to them, some of which are not the most deserving. Organized charity works under rules and regulations, and it is no part of these that it shall go forth in search of distress. But there is a great deal of misery and suffering that can only be found by hunting for it, and it is the duty of every community to guard itself against the shame of allowing its helpless poor to suffer and starve when the means to relieve are at hand

in abundance. Here in our own city the winter has passed with comparatively little suffering, but it would perhaps have been far different had the winter been of the usual severity. As it is organized charity has been sufficient to provide the relief called for. But it can be depended upon to do this only under such favorable conditions as have prevailed during the past winter. needs to be supplemented in every large community by independent effort that will not wait to be called on, but will seek out for itself opportunities of ben eficence. How this may be most wisely and usefully accomplished it is for the philanthropists to determine.

A LOUISIANA court has set aside the verdict of a jury in a murder case because the members relieved the tedium of confinement with a quart bottle of whisky, sandwiched between a pack of cards and a supply of baked beans. These accessories of justice cannot be safely dispensed with without imposing on the average juryman a dangerous exercise of the mental faculties. Courts should be considerate in attacking the national weakness for poker, beans and

budge. THE announcement that Hon. Walter Q. Gresham will soon be promoted to the supreme bench will be received with general approval by the people. No man on the beach has done more than he to curb the power of corporations and uphold the rights of the masses against the aggressions of monopoly. A jurist of superior ability and unquestioned integrity, his elevavation to the supreme bench would be

one of the most popular acts of the new administration.

THE capitol jobbers of New York are painfully wanting in that penetrating charm which finds a flourishing home in Nebraska. The Boss Stouts, of the Empire state were content to pull through a bill of extras for \$102,000 on a twenty million dollar job, while Ne-braska's only William scooped in \$49,000 at one sitting of the legislature. New York's grab is a trifle in comparison.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Grover Cleveland will celebrate his fiftyecond birthday anniversary to-morrow. Patrick Egan will not sample Mexican pulque without a government commission. Secretary Tracey and Chauncey M. Depew swapped yarns in the New York legislature

President Harrison will back his hand for reasonable amount, but declines to shake the multitude.

Uncle Billy Bowers, of Bowersville, one of the two men in Georgia who voted for Abraham Lincoln, is still alive and vigorous.

Major Watson is believed to be willing to throw up his commission in the state militia for a federal office. Johnny keep your gun, keep your gun. John B. Fry, of Sidney, N. Y., who was once private secretary of Henry Clay, is

anxious to fry the fat out of a foreign consul-John H. Musick, a lawyer of Kirksville, Mo., wants to be Minister to Siam. Musick would be a good man to maintain harmony

in such a position. The undertaker's convention will assemble n Lincoln next June. If the members could be induced to assemble next week, they would find several large sized jobs to decently inter.

When Governor Church heard of the an pointment of Mellette for governor of Dagota, he gathered his surviving braves about him and led the service with the soul stirring hymn, beginning: "There's a land that is fairer than Da.

Cotorado is wrestling with the capitol building problem. Nebraska cheerfully tenders the services of her eminent citizen, Bill Stout, to solve the difficulty, coupled with a guaranty that his exhausting ability will not be felt outside of the treasiry.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the newly appointed British minister to the United States, is said to be much pleased at the prospect before him. "The position in question has been the ambition of my life," he said recently. His daughter is described as a most attractive woman and a great favorite in London so-

ciety. Candidates for postoffices will not find much comfort in the 'remarks of President Harrison to the Wise men of the south who called to urge the appointment of a republican to the Richmond postoffice. "Is the office vacant?" asked the president. "No, I believe not. But," said one of the delegation, as soon as he recovered his breath, "it was expected that you would not wait for a vacancy." "But I shall," returned the president. "The term of the incumbent doesn't expire, I understand, within eighteen months. Come around then and you shall

Ignat us What are You Up To? Chicago Tribuns. Ignatius Donnelly has been ominously quiet for several days. He is undoubtedly doing something again to disturb Shakspeare's bones.

A Laughing-Stock Company. New York World.

that they have become a faughing-stock comcompany. Ward is Growing Weary. It is said that Ward McAllister's hair is turning gray because of the guying para-

graphs the newspapers print about him.

Ward is the dreariest old beau the country

having the unpleasant fact forced upon them

has ever seen. He should go into retire-

A Marriage de Convenance. Chicago Times. The Canadian parliament and the United States senate are simultaneously discussing the question of Canadian annexation to the United States. The tone of the debates in both legislative bodies serves to convince people that if the parties are ever joined in political wedlock it will in all probability not be a love match, but simply a marriage de

convenance, as the French say. Dot Loaf of Bread. Carl Pretzel in New York Mercury It was in a half-starved garret house dot a mudder und daughter lay: Dhere dond vas a mouthful of food to eat, nor some fire by the shtove dot day. Faint und sick vas dot mudder poor, stretched

out mid a ped of pain; Der wrinkled face and shlender cheeks bespoke how long she'd lain. "Fadder, give us dis day some daily bread,"
vas vat der child did said,
As she knelt by der side of der tattered gwild und prayed for dot loaf of bread. Shuckful mit faith she shdarted out to find

"I've comed for dot," said der leedle child. "I've come for dot daily bread! I vant me two of der freshest loafs," to der baker man she said.
"All right, all right," said der baker man: "dhere's der bestest dot I've got; But shtop me here, you leedle tief, dot money I dond hafe got!"

Vhere God vas keep His baker shop for

feedin' der human race.

Der leedle gal, mit frightened look, did said she could notting pay; "I dond was got a single cent to pay for der bread dot day."

'Veli, vat you dinks!-you shteal dot bread; I take you mit der polices; I dond did know how ish der reason you dook me dot two loaf pieces."

Mit tearses flowin' down ner cheeks she vas say, "Der Fadder did said He yoost would gif to all dot ask dis day some daily bread. So I youst come here to got der bread vot He did said He'd gif— To took 'em back to mudder dear, so dot she

could mit me lif." Der burly baker was now feel bad of vat der child did said: So he yoost did fili der bag full of dis, "our daily bread." daily bread."

So she vent mit spheed of lightnin' gwick mit dhem plessin' on har head—
Und told her mudder she'd found der place

vhere der Lord vas bake His bread. Mit ublifted eyes again they prayed, und der language vhat dney said Tas "Tanks to Him for plessin's sendt mit dis day our daily bread."

Meet Me To-Morrow at Two, Love. New York World "Oh! meet me to-morrow at two, love, By the fountain in Central Park, And we'll sail as the dainty crew, love,
On the lake in a fairy bark.
You may bring me of pound-cake a bite, love,
Of billet-doux paper a ream,
So I shall not forget me to write, love,
But don't forget change for ice-cream,"

Alas! when to-morrow at two came Agustus De Smith was not there, He found cash for the boat and the carriage For roses to braid in her hair, For roses to braid in nor hair,
For caramels, cake, etcetera,
For billet-doux paper a ream,
But he knew he never could fetter her,
And he couldn't find change for ice-crean

BUZZINGS.

Joseph Millard, president of the Omaha National bank, in exploring the recesses of his desk, discovered a small cylindrical package rolled in brown paper. He was about to throw it away when it occurred to him it might be advisable to open it and examine the contents. He tore off the wrapper and found a piece of medium bristol on which was pasted a letter, which rend as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, NOV. 17, 1868.—In pursuance of the fourteenth section of the act of congress entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes," approved July 1, 1862, I, Abraham Lincoln, president of the United States, do hereby fix so much of the western boundary of the state of Iowa as lies between the north and south boundaries of the United States township, within which the city of Omaha is situated, as the point faom which the line of railroad and telegraph in the section mentioned, shall be constructed. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The document had been missing for over ten years. It was still in an excellent state of preservation. Close inspection was required to convince the observer that the relic was not autographic. It was, however, but a photograph. It displayed the legible chirography of the great executive, which at the time had not acquired the angularity which later distinguished it. Almost every letter was perfectly formed. There were but one or two erasures. These are not noted in the transcript above given, though in other respects the letter is produced just as it appears to the reader in punctuation, capitalization and style. It was one of the most important proclamations which President Lincoln ever issued, and yet it does not cover a sheet of paper of four square inches. Its importance and the bearing it had upon the great question of determining at what point the Union Pacific road was to be inaugurated, prompted Mr. Millard to have it photographed. This little relic was used in the great case before the supreme court of the United States in the effort to determine which was the initial point of the Union Pacific. It that suit, the decision, as is well known, was rendered in favor of Council Bluffs and against Omaha. In this connection, it will be interesting to note that a later proclamation on the same subject was issued by the president. This

reached Omaha on December 2, 1863, and fixed the initial point of the road on the western boundary of the state of Iowa opposite Omaha-opposite section 10, in township 15, north of range 13, east of the sixth principal meridian in the territory of Neraska." What led to a change in the phraseology of

the original message, the chroniclers up to date have failed tell. Mr. Millard's souvenir has been framed and will honceforth decorate a wall in his residence.

In the biographical sketches of President

Harrison's cabinet, recently published, mention is omitted of an interesting stage in the career of Noble, secretary of the interior After the battle of Prairie Grove, Mo., which was fought by Brigadier Generals Blount and Herron, of the United States volunteers, under the command of Major General S. R. Curtis, United States volunteers, the latter was ordered to St. Louis Mo., to relieve Brigadier General John M Schofield, now in command of the army who was then only a brigadier general of the Missouri state militia, and who, upon being relieved, took the field, replacing General Curtis. General Curtis brought with him his personal staff, which included Colonel N. P. Chipman, chief of staff; Major H. Z. Curtis, A. A. G.; Captain Stark, A. A. A. G., and Lieutenant John W. Noble, who was assigned to duty as assistant judge ad-Lieutenant Noble at that time was a seedy-looking chap, in contrast with the spruce-looking staff officers who had been so long on duty in Washington at department headquarters, and attracted but little attention. During his service on the staff of General Curtis, who was some months later relieved and virtually retired. Noble made but few appearances in public, devoting himself to drawing charges and specifications against the various civil ians who, about that time, were being "grid ironed" before the military commissions which were popularly supposed to be convened to convict. And, indeed, as most of the indicted ones coming before them landed in the Alton, Ill., military prison the old penitentiary, the belief gained ground that these commissions knew why they were convened, and that Lieuten ant Noble knew how to draw charges and specifications that would stick. Later, the lieutenant was relieved and joined his regiment to fight his way to martial fame and, again, on reaching civil life, to demonstrate in the noted whisky trials at St. Louis, that he had not forgotten his army training as a prosecutor. It may, perhaps, be yet his destiny to appoint another to the position which he has now accepted at President Harrison's hands. The two men, Harrison and Noble are alike, more in character and method than in personal appearance, and their similarity in the latter respect will be noted

There is every indication that in the very near future the phonograph will become an indispensable adjunct of every well-regu lated newspaper office. And what a grand thing it will be-in fact, a boon, filling a "long-felt want." Many uses will arise for the little instrument, and when once introduced a full corps of these sound receptacles will become a necessity. For instance, there would be needed many phonographs of assorted sizes for interviewing. Two column ones could be sent when some cuitured gentleman would consent to talk on a vital question of the day, and machines with a capac ity of only two lines when a crank desired to descant on a useless hobby. What a saving of valuable time for the overworked editor to be able to pick out a phonograph holding just the length of interview wanted, write a note to the victim asking him to talk the machine full on the desired subject, and then call a messenger boy and order the "interviewer" delivered at its destination and await the answer. What a relief to reporters - no long-winded yarns to listen to, no poor cigars to smoke, no vile liquor to take on the side, no snub and no "roastings" because the interview was not correctly reported. But this is only one feature of the revolution which will undoubtedly result from the introduction of the phonograph. . There are others, so numerous, that THE BEE will wait until it has secured its corps of instruments before naming them.

when they come together and their peculiari-

ties are discovered.

The presence in this city during the last three days of the past week of Lydia Thompson, recalls the circumstance which, more than any ability she possessed, gave her notoriety throughout the country. In 1869 she was at the head of a company of "British blondes." which in those days were considered a novelty. She was play-ing "Sinbad, the Sailor," "Ixion" and several other burlesques of the same kind in Crosby's opera Chicago. The Times of taat place had for long time cherished an intense feeling against the management of the house, feeling which colored almost every notice which was given of the performances which there took place. The blondes received

some lively notices to which the fair Lydia objected. She passed judgment upon the paper and adjudged the editor, Mr. Storey guilty. (She determined to horsewhip him and on Friday evening, on such a night as last Friday, rainy and disagreeable, she accomplished her purpose. Mr. Storey had just stepped from his carriage on his way to his residence on Wabash avenue when a carriage drove up and out of if rushed Miss Thompson and Miss Markham. They intercepted Mr. Storey, and the farmer slashed him over the shoulders and face several times with a rawhide. The old gentleman staggered and ran, but was not followed beyond his gate. The assailants then drove away. Saturday afternoon they appeared for trial in the old armory. place was thronged. Their case was set for the following Monday. They gave ball for their appearance. Later it was sought to charge them with another offense, and officers were tent to the Michigan Central depot to arrest them. But they could not be found. Their company was on the train bound for Detroit, and the train started. About fifteen miles out of town the two

women were taken on board, having been driven thither through the mud at a rapid gait. They thus eluded the officers of the law and forfeited their bonds. The next night they appeared in Detroit to an overflowing house, and were received with storms of applause. Storey is dead, and the glory of Thompson has faded. As she now appears on the stage she shows the effect of time. She is no longer the admired of a certain class of theater-goers, but a curiosity which everybody likes to see for the sake of old times. Miss Thompson sees it, and an expression of sadness seems to overspread her features as she allows her mind to run upon the past. She is almost the last of her noted associates, but her name will live longer in the recollection of many than that of any of them upon whom the curtain of life has been rung down tor-

CLEVER WOMEN.

Harriet Beecher Stowe's biography, written by her son, will be published prior to her death if it is finished before that sad event occurs.

Miss Sanger, President Harrison's typewriter, is said to be the first woman ever employed at the white house in a clerical capacity.

Frances Hodgson Burnett writes a scathng letter in the Critic denying that she wears Kate Greenaway dresses, and asking for fair treatment from the gossips.

Mrs. James K. Polk, now eighty-five years old, wears black kid gloves all day and walks with a gold-headed cane. She never leaves Nashville nor goes anywhere in that town except to church Sunday.

Miss Miriam Samuels, a bright Jewess of

Bombay, is going to London to study medicine with the view of practicing as a physician in India. She has already earned the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the Bombay university. Mrs. Helen S. Conant will probably suc-

eed Miss Booth as editor of Harper's Bazar. Mrs. Conant is the widow of Stillman S Conant, editor of Harper's weekly, who so mysteriously disappeared about three years ago, and of whom no trace has ever been discovered. Mrs. Platt, who is a skillful amateur pho-

tographer, has several pictures of her husband, the ex-senator, taken by the instantaneous progress. One of them shows him throwing stones from his garden walk into a wheelbarrow. It is apprehended in some quarters that a picture to be taken about three years hence may show him throwing stones into President Harrison's back vard

Mrs Humphry Ward has evolved a new scheme for the disposal of her literary wares. Having completed the manuscript of another novel she has completely turned the tables on her publishers by announcing that up to a certain day at 12 o'clock m., after the man ner of the most stately government advertisements for proposals, she will receive propositions from publishers for the production of her book and will then decide between them.

GREAT MEN.

The Rev. Dr. Silence is a Chicago socialist vho believes in "agitation." Historian Froude is writing a novel

describing country life in Ireland a century Hialmar Hjorth Boyesen says that Riobert Birowning has "a certain pagan delight in nudity." Oh, no; quite the contrary.

Browning clothes even his meaning in obscurity. Wwanga, the deposed king of Uganda, has ecome a broken-hearted man since his downfall. He claims that the glory of Uganda has departed because Kiwewa, his

enthroned brother, has no appreciation of

the delicate features which pertain to the

artistic cooking of missionary-meat. A lively rivalry has been going on in the house of representatives at Washington between Messrs, La Follette, Yost and Washington for the palm of youthfulness in looks. The latter, known to his Tennessec constituents as "Joe Washington," has come off victorious by shaving his face clean. He now looks almost painfully young. A few days ago he clapped his hands for a page The boys laughed at him." They thought one of their number was playing a joke on them.

Washington had to walk over to them and

assure them that he was not a page. Count von Moitke is now very old and suffers considerably from deafness and the maladies attendant upon a bad liver. He does not show his ill health, however, and to all outward appearances is well preserved. He is tall, lean, and slightly bent. He wears a blonde wig. His features are very strong, and the gray-blue eyes, thin lips, marcid cheeks, and long, straight nose, are calculated to leave a lasting impression on all who

Mr. Mortimer Mempes, the painter, has rather radical ideas about art. "I paint anything,, says he, "which I think is beautiful. Anybody who calls himself an artist should be above neglecting any subject or any medium for expressing his ideas till he reaches the limit of his capacity of reproduction. I am sorry to say that I don't care particularly for the company of artists. There are a great many humbugs among them. I don't believe in a man putting on a velvet jacket and long hair and fancying himself clothed in the whole armor of art."

Discounting the Future. New York Mercury. My boy sat looking straight into the coals From his stool at my feet one day, And the firelight burnished the curly head And painted the cheeks with a dash of red And brightened his very eyes as he said, In a most confidential way:

Mamma, I think, when I'm a grown up man I shall have just two little boys." I smiled. He was six, but he did not see; And I said, "Yes, how nice that will be! But if one were a girl, it seems to me, It would add to your household joys.'

Well, yes," reflectively, "that would be nice, And I'll tell you just what I'll da; I'll name one Robbie, for me, you know," Then the bright eyes shone with a deeper

glow.
And there's just the two of us now, and so
I'll name the girl Annie, for you."

But how would their mother like that?" I "Do you think that she would agree

For us both to have names while she had none!"
With the mystified, puzzled look of one Wholly belogged sat my logical sea, "Their mother! Why, who is she!"

FOR THINKING MEN.

Recent statistics show, says the London Times, that while crime is satisfactorily diminishing in England, it is rapidly increasing in the United States. During the past few years American crime has increased not less than one-third, and the growth of the prison population has, unfortunately, been steadily progressive since the year 1880. At the close of the first half of this century the proportion of prisoners to the million in the United States was 200, being one to every 2,448 persons; but by 1880 the proportion had risen to 1,160 to the million, or 1 to 855 of the population. This did not include juvenile delinquents, who would have raised the proportion to 1 in 715. In 1857, when the population of England and Wales was about 19,250,000, the average number of penal-servitude sentences in this country was 2,589; but by the end of 1887, when the population had riseu to over 27,750,000, the average number of such sentences had fallen to 962. On the last day of 1869 there were 11,660 persons undergoing sentences of penal servitude in England and Wales, the population then being 21,681,000. But in July, 1888, when the population had advanced to nearly 28,000,000, the penal-servitude subjects had fallen to 6,921. The conviction of soldiers and sailors has gone down greatly; while with regard to women, although 186 were sentenced to terms of penal servitude in 1883, in 1887 only 85 were thus convicted.

It is not a perfect machine, the British constitution, and the cynics say that it has not been improved in the last sixty years, obs erves the St. James' Gazette. But at least we have no need to copy American institutions, although the home rulers are aften appealing to the constitution of the United States as a precedent. Because each of the different states which are called United has a legislature and an executive of its own, it does not follow that every district which would like to set up politics on its own account is therefore allowed the priviteges which it claims. But as it is to the custom of the United States that home rulers make their appeal, by the example of the United States let them be condemned. There is a colony of thriving and industrious and peaceable folks called Mormons; but, because they entertain views of matrimony which are properly repugnant to the views of the majority of the citizens of the United States, the colony of saints is mercilessly coerced under the denomination of an alien tegislature. It is idle for them to say that they have a natural right to home rule. That may be, says the government, but what will you do with it! If you intend to use it for a purpose which we consider to be immoral, why, you shan't have it, and that's the end of it.

We form bad habits so easily, says the Christian Union, that it is a mistake not to watch ourselves at least as closely as we watch others. This is especially true in regard to language, not only grammatically, but to avoid forming the habit of using exclamatory words that have not a particle of sense in the way we use them-"splendid," "horrid," "awful," "magnificent," and a host of others. If you tell an incident that is pathetic, or should induce sober, serious thought, to have it met with a word that does not express any relation to pathos shows your listener a most superficial thinker, and you must lose respect for his mental power, while it is by no means certain you do not offend in the same way and start the same thought in another.

The other day two young girls were in a car, one telling the other something that interested them both greatly. When she finished she teaned back saying: "Wasn't that awful?" "Yes, it was," said the other emphatically, and they both giggled. Now, of two things: they were perfectly heartless, or the thing told was not awful. Most probably the latter, for they continued their journey in the utmost good humor. It is not wise to form the habit of using extravagant language, it is like paying too dear for your goods, and no one does this who knows then

A few years ago the American congress labored under the impression that the classification of the press as the fourth estate was an error, says the New York World, and that the position belonged to the congress of the United States. At all events our distinguished representatives regarded themselves as being on a much higher plane than "newspaper men! and were disposed to snub the latter on all occasions. Correspondents and reporters were relegated to the reporters' gallery, excluded from committee rooms and taken to task on nearly every occasion if the managed to obtain information through their own resources. When Greeley and Raymong were in congress, the one in 1848 and the latter in 1864, they were constantly called to account for articles in their respective journals. Poor Greeley, as non-combative as a child, was personally assaulted by a ruffianly congressman, Albert Rust of Arkausas, in consequence of some comments in the Tribune. Even Brooks of the Express did

not escape. All this is changed. Journalists who are now in congress are honored by their associates, and they write their contributions to the newspapers to which they are attached at their deaks while attending to public duties. They sign their names to letters actually criticising their colleagues. A few years ago as correspondents they would have found it difficult to obtain the privileges of the floor.

A recent Russian report on the agricultural situation in leading grain exporting countries holds that "the position of the Indian grain market cannot, of course, be compared in the least with that of the United States of America, as the native rural population are in a state of poverty, debt and complete ignorance, while the ordinary productiveness of the soil is not equal to that of America. In fact, the present exports of wheat from India to Europe must be considered artificial and only temporary, owing to rice being the staple food of the natives. Should the consumption of wheaten bread become more common, India, with her comparatively low power of production, will be obliged to become an importing country. Indian exports may be called artificial for another reason; the cultivation of wheat is proportionately too dear to withstand steady competition in Europe."

It often happens that men of the whose merals are notoriously loose are most severe in their denunciations of intellectual unbelief, says the New York Tribune. And the strange part of it is that they are really sincere in their repudiation of such unbelief. Down in the bottom of their hearts there is a profound belief in the code of Christian morality which in their daily lives they fail to follow, but which they vaguely expect some day to follow when they have exhaused all the pleasures of life. And the fact is to be regarded not as an argument against chritianity, but as an unintended tribute paid

But He Don't Write Hymns.

Chicago News. Envious people of other cities who are fond of calling Chicago wicked are respectfully informed that Charles Wesley is running a saloon on the west side.

The Langtry-Gebhard Nuptials. Kansas City Times.

They say that Mrs. Langtry and Mr. Gebhard are married at last. Let us trust that the proceedings were regular and that Mr. Langtry was properly consulted in the preliminary arrangements.