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CORRESPONDENCE.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, 88, George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Pub-lishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Dally Bee for the week ending April 27, 1889, was as follows: Funday, April 23 18,855
Monday, April 25 18,500
Thursday, April 25 18,500
Thursday, April 25 18,500
Thursday, April 26 18,500
Thursday, April 26 18,500 Friday, April 26 Saturday, April 27

Average..... GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 27th day of April. A. D. 1889.

Seal. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

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 Bee
Publishing company, that the actual average
dully circulation of The Dally Bre for the
month of April, 1888, 18,744 copies; for May, 1888,
18,183 copies; for June, 1888, 18,243 copies; for
July, 1888, 18,033 cepies; for Angust, 1888, 18,183
copies; for September, 1888, 18,154 copies; for
October, 1888, 18,034 copies; for November, 1888,
18,986 copies; for December, 1888, 18,223 copies;
for January, 1880, 18,574 copies; for February,
1889, 18,596 copies; for March, 1889, 18,354 copies,
GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK,
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my
presence this 16th day of April, A. D., 1889.
N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

THE prospects for considerable railroad building in Nebraska this season are brightening.

NEW YORK will spend the half of the present week celebrating and the other half in sobering up again.

WHAT a rich, promising sound there is about the name of the Omaha & Yankton. The trouble is, nowever, it is nothing but a name as yet.

If the board of education is desirous of having its bonds carry, it should respect public sentiment, trim its schedule of new buildings and cut its cloth according to the means.

THE street sweeping firm has evidently become blinded by its own dust, If it intends to "get even" with the city by instigating suits because it has n held down to the letter of its con-

Both the military and naval demonstration in New York on the 30th will be the most impressive that the country has seen for many a day. At the smallest calculation there will be fifty thousand troops in the parade, and a naval display thirteen miles in length.

NEBRASKA adds one of her sons to the roll of the heroes at Samoa. Oscar Brinkman, seaman on board the Vandalia, deserves recognition and promotion at the hands of the navy department for his fearlessness in aiding the rescue of those imprisoned on the Trenton.

MR. ROBERT P. PORTER, the newly appointed superintendent of the census, is already making extensive preparations for taking the eleventh census. It will be a big feather in his cap if he can rush his work forward before the last volumes of the tenth census make their appearance.

A BREWERY trust is one of the possibilities of the near future. The purchase of a number of breweries, in the leading brewing centers, by an English syndicate, and the consolidation of eighteen out of twenty breweries at St. Louis, would indicate a general movement of such a nature.

THE Union Pacific directors have evidently reconsidered their intention of abandoning new construction by giving orders to resume work on the Cheyenne and Northern. The proposed line will tap the heart of the oil regions of Wyoming and is destined to become an Important feeder to the Union Pacific Bystem.

STRANGE as it may seem New Hampshire is credited with having the largest divorce rate of any state, not excepting Illinois. During the year 1887 there was one divorce to every ten marriages. The number of marriages for that per-1od was three thousand four hundred and ninety. With such a record the Granite State occupies a position in the country unique as it is undesirable.

PHILADELPHIA has adopted manua training not alone in the grammar, but in the primary departments of the publie schools. Clay modeling and the study of forms have been made a prominent feature of instruction, and the results are most promising. Other cities are sure to profit through the example set by accepting the best features of this advanced method of education.

THE peculiar phenomenon of the Washington celebration is the number of descendents who claim to be able to trace their family tree back to the father of his country. Their names are legion and their demands for special favors from the committees in charge of the New York celebration are most impudent. If the test of a true Washington could be applied by the simple rule that no Washington can be a subject for particular privileges who ever told a lie, the committees would be troubled by very few applicants.

A WORD OF CAUTION. Before the board of education takes final action on the submission to the electors of a proposition to vote the bonds deemed necessary for the erection of school buildings, it should revise its schedule of new school houses and estimate for proposed sites and improve-

ments.

The citizens of Omaha will not sanction the present enlargement of the high school building under any pretense. That structure is and will be ample for high school purposes for the next ten years. Any change in its interior construction should be made with a view to its being solely adapted for high school and normal classes. Instead of expending seventyfive thousand dollars for an extension of the high school building, the board should set apart the amount necessary for the purchase of an eligible school site, within two to five blocks of the high school square, and erect thereon a modern sixteen-room school house. Such a building need not cost over forty thousand dollars; and for that matter no school house should cost more than that sum.

The policy of the school board should be to give schooling facilities to the largest number within our city limits. Two twenty-five thousand dollar school houses are more desirable by far than one fifty thousand dollar school house, while two such school houses will require more fuel and double the janitor service, they will be nearer the homes of a larger number of children. That should be one of the primary considerations in the location of projected school houses.

It strikes us that twenty-five thousand dollars for retaining walls and sidewalks around the high school is an extravagant estimate. Half that sum ought to suffice.

The board has taken the right course in sounding public opinion and it is to be hoped it will act prudently in reaching its final conclusion.

A NEBRASKA IDEA. The very general observance of Arbor Day throughout the state was a notable event of the past week. There were few cities, towns or villages in which this anniversary did not receive proper recognition. The sentiment of the idea, perhaps even more than its future practical value, seems to have taken strong hold of our people and tree planting and the observance of tree planting day have become assured for all time to come.

That this is so ought to be doubly gratifying to Nebraskans. The material benefits to be derived by a formerly treeless state are large. Not many generations hence will see our prairies dotted with generous groves, and the growth of timber transferred from the streams to hillside and plain. Grateful shade from summer's heat and shelter from winter's storms will, of themselves, amply repay the time and labor spent upon the care of trees, without consideration of the fuel and lumber supply which in years to come may reasonably be expected from the sprigs which school children and farmers are setting out on the annual holiday.

But Arbor Day, wherever celebrated. will for all time to come be inevitably traced back to the Nebraska home where the idea had its origin, and the feeling of just pride in its birth makes its celebration in our own state a pleasing and patriotic duty. Our Nebraska City correspondence tells of the impressive ceremonies which attended the observance of Arbor Day at the home of its founder where a general suspension of business, an imposing procession and the speeches of old-time friends and neighbors paid fitting and feeling tribute to the philanthrophic idea of Mr. Morton, which has borne such luxuriant and beneficent fruitage.

It is not often that those who sow great or novel thoughts of general application live to see the harvest unless; indeed, immediate personal or widespread pecuniary gain is promised. Reformers must too often be content to leave to others to gather the fully ripe grain, while they remain satisfied with the pleasures and pains of the labors of seedtime. Mr. J. Sterling Morton has been peculiarly fortunate, as was well said by Dr. George L. Miller, in his address at Nebraska City, in not only being the acknowledged originator of Arbor Day in the United States, but in living to see his beneficent idea adopted throughout the entire country as an economic suggestion of great and growing value. He was fortunate in the warm tributes of admiration paid him under the shadow of the beautiful home where Arbor Day was born, but he is still more fortunate in the silent tributes, which by hundreds of thou sands are yearly being planted in more than a score of states, and which for generations to come will bear fruitful witness to the value of a Nebraskan's

THE NATION'S CENTENNIAL. Within the past fourteen years there have been centennial celebrations of some of the most memorable events in the opening history of the country. The first of these was in memory of the encounter at Lexington, April 19, 1775. and in the interval, Philadelphia has had two great celebrations in honor of the signing of the Declaration of Independence and of the framing of the federal constitution 1787. The last of the momentous events of a hundred years ago to be commemorated with national rejoicing and thanksgiving, the inauguration of George Washington as the first president of the United States. and the beginning of constitutional government in this country, will be celebrated in New York City, and very generally throughout the nation, on next Tuesday, with a patriotic interest and enthusiasm that has never been

surpassed in our history. The preparations that have been making for this event, and the extended consideration that has been given in the press to the history connected with it, have familiarized the people with its character, its meaning and its importance. The inauguration of Washington was the triumphant consummation of the most remarkable struggle for popular liberty in the history of mankind. We

shall seek in vain for anything comparable with it in lofty wisdom, devoted patriotism, and unselfish sacrifice, while the result has magnificently justified the work. Under the constitution whose operation really begun with the inauguration of Washington, and which the first of living English statesmen has declared to be the greatest work ever accomplished at one time by the hand of man, a nation of less than four million people, occupying an area less in extent than the largest state at present, has in a century-brief time in the life of nations-grown into a mighty commonwealth of more than sixty million free and enlightened people, leading the world in enterprise and all that contributes to human progress, and with a development of material resources, wealth and power beyond any possible conception of the men who founded it. No American citizen can contrast the conditions when Washington first took the oath of office with those of the present without feeling a profound sense of pride in his country, and patriotically resolving that no effort of his shall be wanting to preserve intact and perpetuate the institutions that have been so grandly fruitful of the noblest achievements in human history and the highest benefits to mankind. And every citizen who can comprehend and appreciate what has been achieved will render to the memory of the wise and patriotic men who established the republic a homage and reverence, only less than that to be paid to the Great Ruler in whom they reposed their

The spirit in which the centennial of

the inauguration of Washington should be celebrated, and in which it will be largely observed, is that of patriotic rejoicing and reverent thanksgiving. Its influence should be a broader and deeper popular education in devotion to American institutions and in the love of country. There is need that the people shall be impressed not only with the magnitude of the work accomplished by the Fathers, and the unparalelled results that have proceeded from it, but also with the cost in labor and sacrifice of what they did. There is no grander record in human history, perhaps none so grand, of inconquerable devotion and fidelity to the cause of free government, and a knowledge of it is necessary to a right and adequate apprehension of the duties and obligations of American citizenship to-day. There is stimulus to patriotism in every incident of the unrivalled heroism of the revolution-a heroism of deeds and of suffering, of unspeakable hardship and of glorious valor; in the almost more than human wisdom which framed that instrument of government that has stood unimpaired the test of a hundred years, and in the great character and history of the Father of his Country, who by the unanimous voice of the people was chosen to put in operation the machinery of constitutional government he was so largely instrumental in creating. But we need also to remember the faith with which Washington and his great compatriots relied for assistance upon a higher power, and how they failed not to acknowledge such assistance in the hour of their triumph. It is, therefore, most appropriate that the churches throughout the nation will participate in this anniversary, observing as far as practicable the services held at the church in New York to which Washington and congress repaired after the inauguration. The religious side of Washington's character was not the least conspicuous and admirable, and the example he and the distinguished men with him set of sincere religious faith and devotion can not be valueless to the people of to-

April 30 will be a memorable day in the United States, and the influence it will exert must be beneficent not only upon our own people, but upon people the world over, who are in sympathy with free institutions and a "government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

A RISING ARCHITECT'S WORK. Mr. Thomas R. Kimball, one of the editors, sends us the closing number of the first volume of the Technology Architectural Review, issued from the department of architecture of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The success which has attended the Review has encouraged Mr. Kimball to widen the scope of its usefulness, next year, by including in its text subjects important both to architectural students and the general public interested in art and architecture. Primarily established to point out and emphasize the resources of classic art as a basis of design, the Review has awakened a degree of interest in architectural circles which is highly gratifying to the editors and the celebrated school at Boston which they represent. Of the plates enclosed in the Review, two of them, an Italian villa and a design for the Boston Art club building, both the work of Mr. Kimball, commend themselves as most admirable projets. The citizens of Omaha will watch with gratification Mr. Kimball's rise and success in the profession he has chosen.

AMUSEMENTS IN OMAHA. Omaha has long enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best amusement cities in the country. With possibly an exception or two, there is no other city of equal population that patronizes dramatic and musical entertainments, particularly of the better class, more generously than Omaha. Abundant evidence of this might be drawn from past seasons and from the present, and the fact is fully appreciated by the strongest and finest combinations in the country, which now invariably include this city in their routes as among

the most desirable points to be visited. The season now drawing to a close, in what it has presented and has yet in store, will certainly equal, if it does not surpass, any previous season in the number of superior entertainments presented, and we think it safe to say, also, that it will prove to be exceptional in the extent of patronage given to public entertainments. A list of the attractions that have visited this city will include some of the most distinguished

meritorious in the world. The foremost of all these, of course, is the Booth and Barrett combination, which concluded a most successful engagement at the Boyd opera house last night, its admirable performances having been witnessed by audiences whose intelligence and appreciation could have nowhere been surpassed. Other notable attractions, regardless of the order of their appearance, were the New York Madison Square company, Robson and Crane, Nat Goodwin, the Florences, Mrs. Langtry, Fannie Davenpert, Effic Ellsler, James O'Neill, Lotta, Minnie Maddern, The Bostonians, the Carleton Opera company, and Albani, with a number of other combinations of greater or less merit. Before the season closes we are to have Joseph Jefferson, the greatest comedian of his time, who will appear at the Grand opera house this week; the Conreid Opera company, which will occupy the stage of the Boyd this week; Frederick Warde, a very superior actor; the Musin and Bloomfield concert companies, the handsome and accomplished Rhea, Sothern, a second season of Nat Goodwin, and a number of others of

The annual visits of these attractions, most of which already booked for next season, with number of others of superior merit, are evidence that Omaha is appreciated as an amusement center. and this feeling is growing year by year. The best dramatic and musical combinations have found it profitable to come to this city, and there is every assurance that in future none of these will fail to include Omaha in their routes. The fact is one in which our people may find a large measure of gratification.

For the past week the local money market has been easy in supply with an active demand for jobbers. Prime mercantile paper is steady at 8(a 10 per cent. Exchange, \$1.00 per thousand. City trade has been rather quiet. Country trade and collections have been good. Crop prospects are excellent. The clearings for the five working days of last week were \$3,452,092.73, an increase of 1.3 per cent. Country produce and garden truck is pleatiful and in good demand at somewhat lower prices. Eggs, cheese and butter are steady at quotations. Hides are off and a trifle lower. Poultry is in good demand and firm.

THE BEE calls special attention to its tabor news in this issue. In it the me-chanic and artisan will find information of vital interest to him, and the builder and those intending to improve their property in any way, are afforded an opportunity to feel the pulse of the labor market.

HITS AND MISSES.

The hatchet-face is the patriotic style of beauty just now.

Omaha is to be afficted with another exhibition of wheelwomen panting for notoriety and stray dollars.

The board of education will soon issue a thrilling serial story descriptive of "The Sites of a Growing City," and the speculative tendency of its members.

"Lives of great mer oft remind us That we can make life sublime And in going leave behind us"

Our wives with the household grime. The Nebraska legislature manual is out Fortunately the logislature adjourned before the lob was completed. The book, however, will be treasured as a reminiscence of a job lot.

The consolidated cable and horse lines of

Omaha failed to connect with Council Bluffs. The motor and the Boston end of the Union Pacific are to closely allied to permit a rival to fatten in an exclusive clover patch. Two weeks more will end the park com

mission agony. The anxious 100, who have applied for the job, need not worry about the responsibilities of the position. A discrim inating court will see to it that the office seeks the man. Commissioner Anderson confidentially in

forms the public "I'm not the man to say one thing and mean another, even if I do chew gum." People acquainted with slippery L. M. will recognize in this assertion his natural attachment to truth. Surrounding cities are taking undue liber

ties with the name of Omaha. A score of paper railroads organized within a year or two have been floated temporarily by boring the magic title, which is synonymous with integrity and success. The projectors are merely adventurers who browse on the outskirts of prosperity and endeavor to raise the wind with high-sounding promises and empty purses.

The generalship of the motor in outflank ing the local officials of the Union Pacific who tried to barricade the viaducts, was shrewd, skillful and successful. While Holcomb, Kimball & Co. were chuckling over the prospect of a liberal cash bonus, the motor commander slipped a bomb under their chairs, and lit the fuse in Boston. The explosion demolished the obstructions and silenced the obstructors.

The ex-pugilist, Ben Hogan, is doing the country towns of New York as "A Model of Hercuies." Hogan was a great favorite in Omaha in the seventies, and endeared him self to all acquaintances by gentlemanly con duct and unassuming manners, so unusual in the profession. His bout with the braggart Allen, a few miles below the city, attracted as many church pillars as a Sunday school convention. Ben is now sparring for points with the hosts of old Harry, and lecturing, between times, on physical culture.

STATE PRESS COMMENTS.

The Norfolk Newscheerfully asserts that Boston "sticks like a brother to its baked beans, brown bread and book beer," by some 50,000 majority.

"Congressman Laird's harp," says the Hastings Democrat, "has been hung upon the highest tree, for the present. He's all right. He is getting strong and healthy, and is very much like his old self again."

The Adams County Democrat has discovered that the eyes of the hungry "are turned to the best plums in western Nebraska, viz the McCook land offices. Among the most hungry we notice Hon. Bill Brown, of Cul-Says the Beatrice Democrat: "Paul Van

dervoort, the bottle-scarred veteran, who has marshalled the forces in the railroad lobby for years, has at last procured an appoint nent. He is now a mail carrier in Omaha, or something to that effect." "If Omaha gets nothing under this admin istration," suggests the Francat Tribune.

with cool candor, "it will be because that city is a part of a state with a sure republi can majority and not because it is not ambitious. While the effort is still being made to got John L. Webster the position of a justice of the United States supreme court,

efforts are also being directed toward getting Judge Groff appointed a member of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. It is not possible to get both men appointed, but in the presentation of their names Omaha is going on record in Behalf of two excellent

Congressman Dorsey has incurred [the mortal enmity of the Fremont Flail. He did not consult the editor's wishes in regard to the postoffice, and assumed the whole responsibility of selecting the postmaster. Truly, a congressman's lot is not a happy

The Dakota City Eagle is ready to engage in mortal combat with any liar of equal weight who disputes the claim that "Dakota county has the largest corn, the finest cattle. the biggest hogs, the richest lands, the best schools, the fairest women and the braves men of any county in the state of Nebraska."

The Fremont Tribune pathetically suggests that "the Nebraska land offices are still manned with democrats, notwithstanding the fact that the republican administra tion is nearly two months old." The Tribune couples its mourntul plaint with a hint that Congressman Dorsey should keep his promises.

Referring to the overwhelming defeat of prohibition and outlawry in Massachusetts, the Grand Island Independent says: "All sensible thinking men who are conversant with the working of prohibition have become fully satisfied that the license plan is the best that has yet been devised for the regulation of the liquor traffic."

"Prohibition," says the Blair Pilot, "got black eye on Tuesday-a very black eye. Staid, sober, industrious and moral Massa chusetts voted on a prohibitory amendment and the returns indicate forty or tifty thousand majority against it. What may be expected for prohibition in this 'wild and wooly' state, when the rock bound, morality loving puritans of the 'effete' cast sit down upon it with such a "thud !" "

Sir Julian is Shrewd. Kansas City Journal, Sir Julian Pauncefote, the new British minister, has arrived in Washington, and shows a prudent disposition to mind his own

Hard on the Missourians. Chiengo Tribune.

If water sells for 10 cents a drink in Guthrie, I. T., what fabulous prices Missourians must have to pay for something they can

Senator Hoar's Chagrin. Chicago News.

Senator Hoar is understood to be sadly dis gusted with his own Massachusetts because that silly state didn't know enough to take his advice and come in out of the wet.

Advertising Pays. Samerville Journal.

Advertising pays. A man in Dakota ad vertised for a house and the very next day a cyclone came and blew a whole brick block over on him.

It Is an Honor.

Omaha Mercury. The hearty endorsement received by Judge L. A. Groff for a position on the inter-state railway commission is very creditable to that gentleman. It is likewise creditable to those who endorsed him.

What Wonder Is It? Attributed to Amelia Rives by Washington Critic The naked hills lie wanton to the breeze: The fields are nude, the groves unfrocked Bare are the shivering limbs of shameless

trees: What wonder is it that the corn is shocked

His Great Mistake. New York Herald. He had gone to Oklahoma, And he didn't take a gun; So he missed his quarter section And his bones bleach in the sun.

Degenerate Sons. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. If the fathers of the republic had shown the silliness and petulant spirit displayed by the weak-minded creatures in New York who claim to be their descendants there would be no centennial April 30 or any other day which would be worth celebrating.

Both Futile and Obnoxious

Providence Journal.

Massachusetts is to be congratulated on the vote which it has given against the prohibitory constitutional amendment. It ought to be the end of that form of legislation which has been compelled to abandon the purpose of forcing people to religious observance of penal statute.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

Omaha's Advantage. Minneapolis Tribune. "This Carter divorce case is going to hurt Chicago like the very mischief."

"Why so?" "Because it is taking her so long to get it If Chicago keeps on this way Omaha will get a corner in the divorce market."

A Hopele s Suit. Minneaphtis Tribune. "No. William, I cannot marry you now. but I will give you my hand when the one bright dream of young life is realized."

"And what is that, my darling;" "To see the Minneapolis nine win a game from Omaha."

"Then, Gwendoline, we must part, aud part forever. In the after years, when you are the mother of another man's children do not forget him who loved you fondly, and whom you banished by a single sentence. Farewell," and he was gone.

Personal in an Oklahoma newspaper: "W. B. Guthrie from Custer county, Neb., has arrived. He rode a slim bay mare, and covered twenty-five miles in one hour and threequarters."

Mr. Guthrie of Custer.

Chicago Times.

Omaha's Big Clearings. Denver Republican. Omaha reported a larger amount in clear-

ings than Denver last week. It may be that, of the three cities, Denver, Omaha and Kansas City, Denver will, by the end of the century, be in the lead.

COUNTRY BREEZES. The Nose for News.

Clear Water Message. There is something dead under the Message building, judging by the peculiar odor noticable in the barber shop. For some time it was thought the blame might be laid on the barber's feet, but he swears himself clear, owing to his frequent ducking expedi-

> Building up the Country. Brewster News.

tions.

The News only points with pleasure to the many new marriage licenses recently issued to the rising generation-or rather the generation that has recently risen. There has been a continual output of these useful documents since January 1. It will be remembered that one of Blaine county's judges was forced to abscond on account of the duliness in the matrimonial market. This is the way to boom and build up the great thrifty country as it should be.

Not Afraid of Mr. Guppy. West Point Republican.

The conductor of the Republican is threat ened with what in vulgar parlance is termed a "licking." it may be remotely possible

that he deserves chastisement but not at all probable that he will get it. If a party by the name of Guppy should be foolish enough to undertake the job he would be led to believe further on that he had been monkey ing with double-geared chain lightning and that a mountain had fallen upon him. There would be a spectacular exhibition In comparison with which northern lights, brilliant comets and shooting stars would pale into insignificance; the earth would appear to quake and the rush and force of a cyclone would seem to be heard and felt. Mr. Guppy is advised, therefore, to nurse his wrath in quietude and allow the white-winged messenger of peace to hover around a while. It will be far better thus.

BUZZINGS.

Self-destruction is to be pitied. When a great railroad company decreases its revenue \$1,351,981 in one year, and \$266,000 in three months, something is the matter. It invites investigation especially when the interests of a flourishing city and the surrounding country are injured or retarded.

Such is the case with the Union Pacific. Omaha and certain sections of Nebraska. It looks as though the man immediately in charge of the operation of its trains is not versed in the important bearing they have on the commercial interests of the country and the revenues of his company.

When J. H. H. Clark was general mana ger that official succeeded in "knocking the bottom out of things" through his failure to supply the business public with necessary train facilities to build up local travel and trade, and develop the resources of the country along the line. Stage lines and livery stables were then nowerful and successful competitors for local business that ought

to have gone to the company. When he left, and Callaway came, the night trains on the South Park road, between Denver and Leadville, were withdrawn. This gave Denver the mumps, and that road showed a decreased revenue of nearly \$363,000 in 1884. In 1885 the consequences were even worse. At the same time livery "rigs" were powerful and in demand on the Omaha & Republican Valley railroad.

In 1886 the Leadville trains were restored. Denver recovered, and the South Park road increased its freight and passenger earnings \$100,000 in that year. In the month of June Mr. Kimball and others succeeded in inaugurating a system of local passsenger trains from Grand Island, Beatrice, Stromsburg and Norfolk, reaching Omaha in the forenoon as one train, and returning at night. This resulted in an increase of \$141,912 in the freight and passenger earnings of the Nebraska branch lines in 1886, against a de-

crease of \$15,920 in 1885.

to their homes at night.

The system (since broken up) was successful from the start, an average of 15,000 passengers a month was handled, and on the main line, these local passenger trains earned about 90c per mile. The cost was less than 50c per mile. These trains were not only profitable to the country but they threw open the daily trade of the surrounding country to business men of Omaha. The freight and stock trains were also run at convenient hours for the Omaha and South Omaha markets. The effect on the two cities were magical. The years 1886 and 1887 were the quietest in our history in their developments, not only to Omaha and South Omaha, but to the entire district covered by the operation of these trains. Omaha at once became a trade and travel center Business, wholesale and retail, was on the rapid increase, money was plenty, among the retail dealers especially, and Omaha then began to assume metropolitan proportions-all because the policy of the company was to make Omaha accessible to the people of the sucrounding country, enabling them to visit the city in the forenoon and return

This splendid system has been emascu-

ated and Omaha is no longer accessible

to the people on the branch lines

as a trade and travel center and the country west of Omaha is shut off from the city and its trade. So far as Norfolk, Lincoln, Stromsburg, Beatrice, Wahoo David City and other places on the branch lines are concerned, the present inadequate train service makes it impossible for the business men of Omaha to reach out and secure their trade. No service at all is better than the present. It is injuring the company it is injuring Omaha, and it is decreasing the packing operations of South Omaha, as shown by the latest reports from that extensive market. The Kansas City express ac commodates neither Omaha nor Kansas City. It should arrive in the forenoon and leave at night. The train from Norfolk (150 miles from Omaha), requires thirty-six hours and unwards for the round trip over the Union Pacific. Over the Elkhorn Valley road it is an all-day wait at Omaha and about eight hours on the train. The towns and cities in the Elkhorn Valley, between Omaha and Norfolk, are thriving and prosperous. On the Union Pacific, business is dull. If General-Manager Kimbali will instruct his subordinates to arrange a permanent and convenient schedule, so all local trains can reach Omaha in the forenoon, and return at night, the stimulating effect on the revenues of his company, on Omaha, South Omaha and the surrounding country, will be immediate in its result. He is familiar with the growth of the suburbs around Cincinnati and Chicago, and the interior cities of Ohio and Illinois, and their superior train facilities,

both freights and passenger. Permanency and convenience in train schedules are essential, as in everything else, and with such as the one indicated the road, the people and the city will prosper, and for all time. Omaha will be the principal "trade center" of the west, on account of its accessibility to the people of the surrounding country.

WITH THE VIOLETS.

Oliver Wendell Holmes. Her hands are cold; her face is white; No more her pulses come and go; Her eyes are shut to life and light; Fold the light vesture, snow on snow, And lay her where the violets blow,

But not beneath a graven stone,

To plead for tears with alien eyes A slender cross of wood alone Shall say that there a maiden lies In peace beneath the peaceful skies. And gray old trees of hughest limb Shall wheel their circling shadows round

To make the scorching sunlight dim That drinks the greenness from the ground And drop their dead leaves on the mound. When o'er their boughs the squirrels run, And through their leaves the robins call, And, ripening in the autumn sun,

Doubt not that she will need them all. For her the morning choir shall sing Its matins from the branches high, And every minstrel voice of spring That thrills beneath the April sky Shall greet her with its earliest cry When, turning round their dial track,

Eastward the lengthening shadows pass,

The acorns and the chestnuts fall,

Her little mourners, clad in black, The crickets, sidding through the grass Shall pipe for her an evening mass. At last the rootiets of the trees Shall find the prison where she lies, And bear the buried dust they seize In leaves and blossoms to the skies-So may the soul that warms it rise.

If any, born of kindlier blood, Should ask, "What maiden lies below!" Say only this: "A tender bud, That tried to biossom in the snow, Lies withered where the violets blow."

FOR PEOPLE WHO THINK.

The worst enemies of the human race are the doctors who try to prolong our miserab'e existence in a world that is full of deathtraps, save the London Telegraph. One medico tells you not to eat or drink what you relish because you will eat or drink too much. Another says that you must only cat what you fancy, because otherwise you will bolt your food without giving to each morsel the thirty-six mastications which are necessary for digestion. You must wear a respirator over your mouth, a pad on your chest and a swathe of flannel round your lions. If you live in town you will die of fog; if you go to the country you will be poisoned by bad drainage; if you drink water you are tempting the typhoid fiend; milk spells scarlatina, and tea-cake is sudden death. Do you shun these tempestuous pleasures of the senses and take refuge in the recreations of the mind! Do you borrow a novel from the circulating library? That is to import the germs of disease into a healthy household. The volume in your hands may have been perused by a person recovering from an iu-

fectious illness! As a matter of equity there can be no question that woman has not only a right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, but also of a husband if she feels so inclined, writes Mary Norton Bradford in the Boston Globe

If a woman wants to propose there's no "law agin' it." But let those sisters who favor the new dispensation seriously consider whether they are ready to assume the responsibilities that devolve upon those who 'propose."

Are they prepared to pay for or forego theater tickets, carriages, car fares, ice cream, angel cake, caramels, bonbons, banjuets, and all that courtship now implies! Are they prepared for the post-marital tortures of January bills? In short, are they prepared to assume the responsibility of maintaining a family?

Of course they are not. And until they are

it is not only a breach of good taste, but a very cheap farce for any of the feminine half of creation to talk of actual out and out viva voce proposing. Meantime the good old fashion of courtship will undoubtedly go on, and women will have

-as they generally have had-just about as

much to do with it as anybody. We have read nothing on the question of prohibition which has seemed to us more thoughtful or more beautifully considerate or charitable than the remarks made by Rev. Phillips Brooks, D. D., of Boston, in his Fast Day discourse, says the Philadelphia Record. Dr. Brooks says that he has "no reproach to bring against the most extravagant of temperance reformers," for he can well understand the feeling which leads some to account "no measure too sweeping, too radical, too venturesome, for the suppression of that which lies at the basis and root of so much sin and misery that beset our land." But he gently intimates; "To many of us it seems as if restrictive legislation, which is not prohibitory legislation, but which is continually educating the restricting process upon the restraining consciences of menupon those inclined to self-indulgence in intoxicating drink, and those restraining themselves for the benefit of others-as if such

policy." The present is an epoch of curious religious development. Faith flies the banner of tolerance, and doubt rallies its forces with an appeal for righteousness. Religion is tolerant to a shred of faith; skepticism clamorous in its demands for a better life. The extremes of christianity are drawn together more closely than ever before. Differences of creed are forgotten in the fact of unity of origin. Variance in form is accounted of even less importance than difference in dogma. Common ground is being found where for generations there has only been room for strife. Episcopacy shakes hands with the presbytery and only Romanism stands without the pale of recognized unity. Even to Rome overtures are constantly being made by the religious uniformists, which only the rigorism of Rome prevents breaking down the line between them. What is broadly termed protestantism-including Anglican episcopacy-is more thoroughly harmonized

legislation without prohibition is the true

and solidified than ever before. John G. Whittier deplores the enforced idleness of the convicts of New York prisons, due to the repeal of contract labor laws that operated against the interests, or were assumed to, of free labor. Says the revered poet: "I desire to protest in the name of christianity and humanity against the enforced idleness in prisons, perilous alike to the body and mind, which can only result in filling your prisons with maniacs. My sympathies are with the laboring class in all their just demands, and I would favor every legitimate measure which promises to benefit them. But the suppression of labor in the prisons is too small a gain for them to be purchased by the transformation of prisons into madhouses. I trust further reflection and the knowledge of the dreauful consequences of the slow torture of brooding idleness will ere long induce them to forego what must be a very trifling benefit at the

least." More men have been losers than have ever been gainers by trading in western unimproved real estate, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The men who make money are those who till the soil and gain the increased value thus imparted to their holdings; and the men who hasten to the regions where new lands are opened to settlement belong for the most part to that class, as the record of their achievements clearly demonstrates. They are honest and industrious citizens, so far as the large majority of them are concerned. It is not less to the advantage of the nation than of themselves that they undergo the hardships and privations of frontier life. They carry with them into the waste places all the influences of civilization; and so long as any land remains for them to occupy and develop they are entitled to the privilege of going forward in their work of

There may be states, at least it is conceivable that there are state, throughout which the sentiment against drinking is so strong that a statutory prohibition can be enforced, says the New York Times. In most states that is not the case, and in these the practical method of dealing with the liquor traffic is by local option and high license. When a civil division like a city or a township vetes prohibition for itself the chances are that it will be at least reasonably well enforced, while the vote of prohibition by a state, and much more the embodiment of prohibition in much more the embodiment of promotion in the constitution of a state, is a "barren ideal-ity." The good sense of the people of Mas-sachusetts is shown by the rejection of this empty and mischevious declaration even in the cities that have prohibited the sale of liquor within their own limits.

A billious Britisher writes in the London Sunday Times: "If I were asked for an epitome of American life I should point to a Broadway tramcar. It dashes along, a Juggernaut of illegality. The road was built through bribery and corruption. It is owned, not by New Yorkers, but by Philadelphia shareholders. The car is overcrowded, to the inconvenience and annoyance of every passenger. On the front platform, in open violation of the regulations of the company, is a mob of smokers. On the back platform, also in violation of the regulations, s a mob of pickpockets. The driver is disregarding a city ordinance by the speed at which he drives, and there is no trip without its accidents. Corrupt, uncomfortable, but fast—that is the Broadway tramcar, and it is, I regret to say, in these respects, charac-teristic of the great country which permits it to exist."