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THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE DAILY BEE.

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George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Rec Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending July 20th, 1380, was as follows:
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GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 20th day of July, A. D. 1880. [Seal.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Bworn to before me and subscribed in my [Seal.] presence this 3rd day of June, A. D. 1889. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

THE Chautauqua graduate is now fill-

ing the land and crowding the college man to the background.

Now is the time when the club at the tail end of the base ball league is offered for fale to the highest bidder.

BETWEEN providing settlements for the royal family and running down Jack the Ripper, the English are having a hot time.

WE have been waiting now for ten days to learn whether Mr. Jim Creighton wants a fountain or band stand in the center of Jefferson square.

SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFORTE has sailed for England and will return in the autumn with his wife and family. He is quite fascinated with Washington society and-poker.

MINNEAPOLIS' cable companies are about to consolidate, and the council demands that a system of transfer checks shall be inaugurated on the system. Here is a hint for our council.

WHY not make an effort to secure

THE CARNIVAL WEEK. The business men of Omaha have finally got together to celebrate Merchants' week in a way that augurs success. A complete and satisfactory arrangement has been offected between the Fair association, the Coliseum management and the projectors of the Merchants' week carnival. The date for holding this joint entertainment has been fixed for September 2, and nothing remains but to complete the necessary details of the exhibition. Fortunately the province of each association has been carefully mapped out, and there is little danger that the various organizations will conflict in the list of their attractions. The fair association, following the custom of previous years, will hold its annual agricultural and animal display at the fair grounds. The Coliseum association will spread under the ample roof of its building an elaborate view of the mercantile and manufacturing interests of Omaha, South Omaha and vicinity, with such other attrac-

tions as may be appropriate. To the various committees of the Merchants' Week carnival is delegated the business of providing attractive features and amusements for the week which shall draw thousands of visitors and invite merchants from this and neighboring states to accept the hospitality of Omaha. Such is the scheme in outline to advertise Omaha at home and abroad and to make the week a flattering success.

In a project of this character it is well to impress upon the management in charge that Merchants' Week is not intended to be a catch-penny device. Its purpose is to furnish such entertainmeni as will attract and keep crowds of visitors in Omaha. The enterprise demands earnest work and enthusiasm on the part of those in charge of its management. It would be a burning disgrace to Omaha should the affair fail through the indifference of citizens to take hold of the celebration in a manner befitting its importance. On the committees in charge of the Merchant's Week carnival it is especially incumbent to provide popular and novel attractions. In fact, the success of the week rests largely on their shoulders. The young business men into whose hands the preparations have been placed are energetic and enthusiastic in their efforts. It remains for our citizens at large to liberally aid and encourage them. In no other way can the various attractions and pageants, the decorations and amusements be planned on an elaborate scale that shall reflect credit to Omaha and repay visitors for their attendance.

MOUNTAIN RESERVOIRS.

Within a few weeks the Senate committee to investigate the subject of irrigation in the and regions of the west will enter upon that duty. The necessity of irrigation in order to render available for agriculture the vast'territory in which the annual rainfall is inadequate is universally conceded. It is also generally acknowledged that if this can be safely accomplished by the means proposed, that of constructing mountain reservoirs where the waters are

to be stored for use upon the and service of the people by the fear of remote danger from the only means by which it is believed it can be reclaimed, and whatever may be the resolt of the senate investigation it can safely be predicted that in time the thousands of square miles of arid territory in the west will be subjected to a thorough system of irrigation.

SHIPPING PAUPERS TO AMERICA. Several weeks ago it was reported from London that considerable numbers of people were being shipped from the arms to be had. western coast of Ireland to America by order of the British authorities. In order to ascertain whether there was any truth in the report, one of the commissioners of emigration in New York wrote to the parish priest at Erris, county Mayo, and also to a leading merchant of that place. In reply he received the statement that the poorest and most worthless class were being sent from that place on what is termed the free emigration by what is there called the emigration committee, a nominal body merely, to cloak the operations of the agent of the government authorities. These statements have received additional verification from an Irishman who arrived in New York on last Friday, and who gave the information that the English poor authorities are making arrangements to send over to the United States two hundred and fifty poor Irish families who are unable to support themselves in the old country. One of the New York commissioners of emigration said a tew days ago that there is a systematic movement on

the part of the European governments to dump their naupers on our soil. Since the protest on the part of our government in 1884 their movement has been conducted secretly, but not without success. Last year, according to the report of the commissioners of emigration, out of some three hundred and eighty thousand who landed at Castle Garden, only five hundred and one were sent home. Under the condition of affairs existing at Castle Garden, as represented by this commissioner, there is ample encouragement to foreign goveraments which may desire to unload their paupers upon us, and particularly to the English government, and if the facts he states are true, the commissioner is right in saving that so far as Castle Garden is concerned the country

would be better off if it were wiped out of existence. There is matter in these disclosures for the serious consideration of both the secretary of state and the secretary of the treasury. The former should take prompt steps to officially ascertain whether England or any other country is shipping its paupers to the United States, and if such is found to be the fact the protest against the disregard of our laws and of international comity can not be made too vigorous. The duty of the secretary of the treasury is

to make provision for a more efficient and faithful enforcement of the law prohibiting the landing of paupers, and

not be kept permanently from the use | practice which appears to be worthy of his early fistic training in Massachusetts the attention of the military authorities, and that is that the soldiers should be furnished with a better class of arms. It is said that the arms now in the hands of our soldiers are old-fashioned, and the system of mechanism has for years given way in foreign armies to others far better calculated to win victories than our single-fire pieces. Good marksmanship with antiquidated weapons may reflect greater credit upon our soldiers than if superior arms were used, but our small army should be supplied with the best

> WHENEVER a franchise is to be procured for the private control of a public improvement, the parties who apply for them are very profuse in their promises of great plants that are to be crected and maintained. When a railroad company wants a subsidy from any town they promise to build a handsome depot or round house or mammoth machine shops. When the road is built and the bonds have been gobbled the town finds itself in possession of a ten by twenty freight house, a round house with three stalls, or a big shed with a plant for repairing broken down hand cars.

It is the same with the street car lines and motor companies. Vote them a franchise and they promise to build great power houses, mammoth car shops, with a plant that would give employment to hundreds of working men. By the time the franchise has been voted the promised extensions dwindle down to a few miles of track, the mammoth power houses become mere relays, and the car houses mere sheds for keeping two or three cars out of the rain. The franchise has, however, become a vested right, and the moment any competing line attemts to build, the courts are invoked to protect the speculators against the encroachments of rivals.

WITHIN the past few years Omaha has drawn a considerable amount of her lumber supply from the south. The growth of the southern lumber trade is a matter only of the last eight years. Before that time the forests of Wisconsin and Michigan alone furnished all the lumber used in this section of the country. Another great lumber region is about to be placed within our reach. It has long been known that one of the most wonderful pineries of the world existed in Northern California, Oregon and Washington. For years, however, it has been inaccessible. But the extension of railroads into those states

opens up large tracts of lumber lands which can now be worked profitably. There is little question but that just as Georgia pine found its way into our markets so will California redwood and Oregon pine shortly be brought extensively into use in the construction of our houses. With Michigan and Wisconsin on the north, Georgia on the south, California and Washington on the west, to draw from, Omaha should soon develop into a great lumber supply depot for this section of the country. _

IN many respects the session of the National Educational association just other suits. closed at Nashville was the most obtained cessful in the history of that body. Not alone was a large attendance present but its deliberations and discussions excited a widespread interest. It is gratifying to note that a spirit of ento occupy it, and proceedings were com thusiasm pervaded the session and that the educators were in hearty accord with the movement to make industrial training a leading feature of public school instruction. Unusual interest was manifest in the merits of Kindergarten training, the discussion of which occupied a considerable part of the meeting. The result of the convention is encouraging to the friends of education. It demonstrates that the teachers and instructors of this country are progressive, wide awake and alive to the junction. needs and necessities of the present

under the shadow of Harvard university. To this popular institution of learning both Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Kilrain owo much of their advancement.

Not a Man to Be Shoved. Philadelphia News

If the time ever comes when, for any cause, Blaine wants to step out, he'll step. But he won't be shoved from office by any man or any clique of rumor-mongers.

COUNTRY BREEZES.

A Typographical Celebration. Logan County Star.

We have to apologize to our readers for the many typographical errors in our issue of last week. Our only excuse is that the type celebrated.

Tribute to a Contemporary.

Blair Republican. As a political factor it is "too dead to skin," but as a disseminator of rank and mcredible lies its success grows in erratic cusseduess every week.

Two Horses on Mr. Morse, Wahoo Democrat.

On last Saturday a Mr. Chase, of Stanton county, was in Wahoo getting out papers to recover some stolen horses which had been stolen from him some time ago and sold to Mr. Morse, of Morse Bluffs. In the words of a bystander Mr. Chase got a clew and chased the horses to Morse Bluffs, but as his bluffing failed to awaken any remorse in Mr. Morse, he had to go at it with a replevin suit, which was probably the most suitable proceeding under the circumstances. That is probably two "horses" on Mr. Morse.

Increased the Force. Dexter Sentind.

Ye editor was married yesterday to Miss Mary Sellett, one of the most charming ladies we have ever met. Those owing us on subscriptions or job work will greatly facilitate the purchase of rag carpets, cord wood, baby carriages, etc., by settling at once.

Embarrassments of a "Rustler." Leigh World.

On account of moving our office, fixing up our house, and the sickness of our compositor, we didn't have much time to "rustle" this week. We never stopped to eat, drink nor sleep, but kept right on moving. We ask the indulgence of our readers for this one week. We also take liberty to whisper in your car that never in your life a more appropriate time to pay your back dues to this paper. If you ever have started to keep house, you will know that it takes money. We are not very fastidious either, and can stand it to use the bed of our press as a table and a dry goods box to rest our weary limbs on. We don't mind to use old wrapping paper as sheets, and a bundle of old exchanges for a pillow. All these things we can endure, but like to have the stuff to buy bread and butter with. Dehnquents please take notice.

ENTITLED TO THE ROUTE.

Omaha Street Car Company Wins An Important Victory.

What is known as the "Thirtieth street case" among motor, cable trainway and horse car injunction suits, was brought to a close yesterday morning by Judge Doane in a lengthy opinion covering the constitutionality of the consolidation of the two latter companies under an act passed by the state legislature last February. Several other points in controversy were also settled. Because of the alleged unconstitutionality, the case, being that of the horse railway against the Omaha motor company, attracted more attention and aroused a deeper interest especially among lawyers, than any of the

On April 94 plaintiff applied for an

BUZZINGS.

"I notice," said one of the heavy property

owners on Farnam street, "that certain parties have succeeded in getting a scheme through the city council to enclose the porches of the Paxton house, under the pre tense that it will improve the looks of the hotel. That is all very well, and I would like to see the hotel improved in its appear ance, but I question the right of the city council, or the mayor, or anybody in Omaha, to give a permit for any such use of a street as is contemplated.

"The Paxton house porces are said to extend nearly fifteen feet into the street. They were allowed to be built this way because some mistake had been made by the engincors, or, at least, it was so pretended. As open porches they might be tolerated, but to enclose them and make rooms of them above the first floor would simply mean that the city has conceded so much of the street to be used for hotel purposes.

"I have no ill feelings towards the Kitchens or the new proprietors of the Paxton hotel, whoever they may be; but if the Paxton house is allowed such privileges, every other man on every other street has the same right.

"The law gives four feet in the street for areas running along a lot line, and I would not object to even six feet being taken up for colonnades, but to have twelve or fifteen feet of a street enclosed and converted into rooms for a hotel would be an imposition of the worst kind. It would cut off the light from adjacent property, and is contrary to equity and justice in every respect. I hope the council will rescind its action in this case."

"Did you see Fred Nya's last open letter !" remarked an old newspaper stage-horse who is just now laying off. "Yes, indeed, I have seen it, if you refer to the letter in which he says that the Republican was a wrecz when he took hold of it five months ago, and had no circulation to speak of; while now he alleges its circulation runs away up above ten thousand.

"One would suppose that Fred had done something marvelous, but after all he has done what any wrecker might do. He took the paper as a wreck, and will leave it a greater wreck than it was at the time it left the hands of the receiver. The more circulation he gets at the ruinous rate he is fur nishing his paper for the more he is losing and the nearer he gets to the verge of a complete collapse.

"That kind of a boom nover lasts, because there can be no stability in a paper that will circulate for less money than it costs to produce the paper. I have been told confidentially that Fred and his partners have sunk thirty thousand dollars since they took the paper out of the hands of Yost, and at that rate it is only a question of a very short time before they must haul in their horns or stop scattering papers on trial or at ten cents a week."

"This cheap newspaper business," said another man, "has been the ruination of every man who has ever attempted it, except perhaps Mr. Pulitzer, of the New York World, and Mr. Lawson, of the Chicago News, who have a million and a half of people behind them to serve. The New York World now charges 2 cents per copy, and 5 cents additional for the Sunday issue. That makes 17 cents per week. But most of Mr. Pulitzer's papers are sold to dealers, and not

by carrier delivery, which is computed to cost in this town at least 31% cents per week for each paper delivered. "At St. Louis, the Post-Dispatch, which is the most prosperous paper, delles the penny sheets and ignores them entirely, charging 20 cents per week for its six day evening issues and the Sunday morning edition. The Globe-Democrat charges \$12 a year, and \$1 a month by carrier delivery, and yet there are

eral, and Mr. Pritchett's tenure of office is threatened from a side which a month ago was apparently impregnable."

Captain John Bourke, of the Third cavalry, who is making a short stop in Omaha, has just returned from a very important mission Alabama, where he was sent as the confidential agent of the secretary of war to investigate the condition of the imprisoned Apaches at Mt. Vernou barraoks, and to report upon a suitable reservation in the east to which they could be removed and where they could be taught the arts of peace. Those who only know Captain Bourke as for many years the faithful and efficient aide of General George Crook, or who have mot him in a purely social way, will be surprised to learn that the captain's reputation as an ethnologist is even more extensive in foreign countries than it is in our own. For twenty years he has kept one of the most remarkable collections of notes on the native races of the United States which can be found in any country. During all of Captain Bourke's campaigns with General Crook among the various Indian tribes of the west, he jotted down daily every interesting feature of savage life and customs which came under his observation, and gathered in addition a most interesting collection of clothing, war implements

and utensils, which might be interesting and illustrate savage life and manners. Since his detail at Washington, where he was sent at the request of many of the most prominent scientific men of New England, Captain Bourke has been engaged under the direction of the secretary of war in preparing a compilation of his memoranda for pub-

lication. He has already published three books; one entitled "The Apache Campaign;" another, which was issued in England, "The Snake Dance of the Moqui Indians," and an-

other, upon certain peculiar religious ceremonies common to various savage tribes throughout the world. This latter pamphlot, which was published by the government, the captain has enlarged to a volume of four hundred pages, which will shortly appear.

Of all the army officers stationed at Wash ington, Captain Bourke is probably most thoroughly conversant with the American Indian, and his advice and information has been found invaluable by the war department where he is now stationed.

MARTHY'S YOUNKIT.

Engene Field. The mountain brook sung lonesomelike 'nd loitered on its way

Ez if it waited for a child -

- to jine it in its play; The white flowers of the hillside
- bent down their heads to hear The music of the little feet
- that had, somehow, grown so dear; The magpies, like winged shadders, was a-flutterin' to and fro

Among the rocks 'nd holler stumps in the ragged gulch below; The pines 'nd homlocks tesst their boughs

- (like they wuz arms) 'nd made
- Soft, sollum music on the slope
- where he had often played. But for these lonesome, sollum voices on the mountain side.

There wuz no sound the summer day that Marthy' younkit died.

We called him Marthy's younkit, for Marthy wuz the name Uv her ez wuz his mar, the wife

- uv Sorry Tom-the same Ez taught the school house on the hill way back in sixty-nine
- way back in sixty-nine When she married Sorry Tom wich ownt the Gosh-all-Hembeck mine; And Marthy's younkit wuz thoir first, wich, bein' how it meant The first on the Heas mountain

The first on Red Hoss mountain, wuz trooly a event! The miners sawed off short on work

ez soon ez they got word That Dock Devine allowed to Casey what bad jest occurred; We loaded up 'nd whooped around until we all wuz hoarse, ez soon ez they got word

Salutin' the arrival wich weighed ten pounds, uv course! Three years, and seeh a pretty child! his mother's counterpart Three years, and seeh a holf ez ho he had got on every heart! A peert and likely little tyke with hair ez red ez gold, A laughin', toddlin' everywhere-'nd only three years old! Up youder, sometimes, to the store, and sometimes down the hill

Theodore Thomas, with his orchestra or Gilmore's great band for Merchants' Week? They would prove a great attraction and a drawing card.

A REDUCTION of the bridge motor line's fares between the hours of five and seven, both morning and evening. for the benefit of workingmen, would be a move in the right direction.

KILRAIN now says he has had enough of Sullivan. The general public is in the same frame of mind. This remark is equally applicable to Mr. Kilrain and the whole brotherhood of bruisers.

As was predicted, the local train service inaugurated on several of the lines leading into Omaha is a pronounced success. Now let the Iowa roads likewise establish local train service between points in Iowa and the Missouri river.

AMONG the most worthy of charities in large cities are those which provide for summer outings for poor children. New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago notably have inaugurated such series of summer excursions whereby the children of tenement districts are sent out to hospitable sanitariums at the sea shore or in the country. The benefits derived from these trips by the sickly and emaciated children of crowded cities may be hard to estimate. Nevertheless they are greatly enjoyed and the money which goes into these fresh air funds is as certain to yield as large returns as any recreation which benevolence and charity can devise.

OMAHA is more or less interested in the success of the Yankton Cement works, just being established in that city. On the testimony of experts it is said that the quality of the elay found in Yankton is almost equal to the famous ingredient found near Portland, England, of which Portland cement is made. Should it turn out to be true that the Yankton cement is of a superior quality, it will develop a great industry in that city. Omaha will be benefitted in being able to purchase a superior article at a price probably not exceeding the cost of other American cements, of which this city uses large quantities annually, especially in public works.

THE early possibility of introducing electric lighting in this city, together with the rapid extension of electric motor lines through our streets, both large bodies of water held in by artibusiness and suburban, once more calls attention to the danger of overhead wires. There is no escape from the fact that such electric wires are a constant source of peril to life and proporty, as demonstrated by the fatal accidents and fires which happen almost daily in New York and other cities of the country. It is a serious question whether life should be wantonly imperilled or property destroyed by the deadly overhead wire. The council has taken preliminary steps to build an underground conduit system, and it behooves that body to reach some definite conclusion as to the disposition of elecperfect spider web of them.

dry plains below, the achievement would unquestionably be worth many times the financial outlay, enormous as this must be. But this question of safety is a serious one, so serious in the opinion of some as to be regarded by them as presenting an insuperable objection to the scheme.

A writer in an eastern journal, who has evidently given this matter careful and intelligent consideration, suggests some of the dangers to be apprehended from the storage of a vast body of water in a system of mountain reservoirs. When we consider the thousands of square miles which it is proposed to irrigate, he observes, and estimate the vast amount of water that will be needed to give each

acre as much as might fall elsewhere upon this space in a single summer shower, we can begin to understand what an enormous capacity these reservoirs must have to be of any practical benefit to agriculture. Admitting it to be within the limit of engineering skill to construct dams that will not yield under the pressure of a given weight of water, yet it is a fact that both in this country and in Europe the walls of reservoirs which have been pronounced safe by experts have opened to release torrents which have desolated a thousand homes. No one can tell what agencies of disintegration are at work in the foundations of such a structure. The engineer can measure the pressure of so many feet of water, and if he knows the quality of every solid yard of material in his embankment he can estimate its power of resistance when his work is finished. But he never can be sure that some chemical agent is not corroding an obscure portion of his masoury, or that some insignificant animal is not undermining it.

Other pertinent considerations presented by this writer are the liability that the work could not be properly done, the difficulty of making any adequate inspection of such enormous dams as those proposed for the mountain guiches of the west, and the constant menace of some unusual danger. For example, an earthquake so moderate that it would do no other damage might easily make a fisthe year. sure in the dam at some storage reser-

voir which would admit enough water to open a passage for the sea that was crowding behind it. In short, concludes this writer, there is danger always from and tion ficial construction. In investigating the practicability of the proposed system of irrigation the senate committee will undoubtedly have regard for the very considerations suggested by the writer from whom we quote, the importance of which is obvious. Yet they are by no means conclusive as objections to a project of such enormous possibilities if it can be successfully accomplished. The reclamation of the vast arid region of the west would give the nation a territory capable of subsisting, it is estimated, a population greater than that of the nation at presont, and which in time would contritric wires before our streets become a bute incalculably to the country's greatest efficiency. There is one sugwealth and power. Such a region can gestion made in connection with this

oubtless he could not make a better beginning than by abandoning the arrangement under which the treasury department delegates to the New York emigration commissioners duties and authority which should be exercised only by officials of the general government. A little looking up on this subject in Washington, where it has apparently received the least consideration, if indeed it has received any, would be generally commended. The information certainly appears to be sufficiently definite and trustworthy to warrant the national authorities in taking notice of it.

ARMY RIFLE MATCHES.

The army rifle matches this year promise to be of more than usual interest. The greater attention given day. . within the last few years to marksmanship in the army has been productive of gratifying results, and the marked advance made in this important element of soldierly efficiency insures a continuance of the practice, with such improvements from year to year as experience shall suggest. In the matches of the present year there will be some changes from the requirements of preceding years. Two country. years ago a new competition, that of distinguished markmen, was established to alternate with the army competition.

It accordingly again comes up this year and will be held in the latter part of August, at the Bellevue range, Omaha, under the supervision of Major Guy V. Henry, with cavalry. This year there are separate competi-

tions for the cavalry, who must use the carbine, while the artillery and infantry use the rifle. In the competition of distinguished marksmen there will also be separate trials for those who use the carbine and those who use the rifle. The cavalry competitions

in general are released from department limits and accordingly those for the departments of the Platte, Dakota and Columbia will be held at the Bellevue range, taking place in August. Thus the two important events of the competition of distinguished marksmen and the cavalry competitions of three departments are to take place here, the Bellevue range getting by far the most interesting matches of

Rifle practice is pursued with increasing enthusiasm from year to year by both officers and men. So deep widespread has the devoto it become that some officers of the inspector general's department are said to have urged its curtailment, on the ground that it unduly absorbs the time, attention and energy of which other parts of the soldier's training merit a larger share than they now receive. But whatever force this objection may possess, it is not likely to be effective, for if over-devotion can be permitted in any direction in the army it could be manifested in no more excellent cause than that of educating the soldiers in marksmanship. Certainly no other attainment of the soldier is more necessary than that of ability to uso his weapons with the

Here's Your Mascot. Chicago News.

A great grandson of Andrew Jackson ha just been born at the Hermitage. The democratic party should adopt him as a mascot.

> The Anti-Blaine Gossip. Washington Post.

Depend upon it that whenever Mr. Blaine gets ready to resign he will step down and out in broad daylight and in full view of the

About the Size of It. Pittsburg Chroniele-Telegraph

A subscriber wants to know what a com mercial "trust" is. It is a lot of men who get together to take care of your property for you and to prevent you from wasting it or getting it back.

Better Call in the Grave Digger. Philadelphia Press.

A bottle of Dr. Brown-Sequard's newly discovered elixer of life should be brought over here immediately and tried on the dem cratic party. It would be an improvement upon trying it on the deg.

Petting the Prohibs. New York Tribune.

It is instructive to note what quantities of extra-sweet taffy the third party prohibitionists are now receiving at the hands of democratic newspapers. Nearly every Hill organ in the state has dedicated a generous supply of this confection to these people. In fact, the democracy dotes upon the prohibi tion party-for revenue only.

> A Surplus of Constitution. Galceston News

Texas has more constitution than any other state, over three times as much as the United States, more than is needed by any ten states-a surfeit, indeed, of organic law so vast and voluminous, varied and intricate that after thirteen years of study and con struction its provisions are conceded on all hands to be above and beyond all human understanding.

Begging Pardon of the Brutes. Indianapolis Journal.

If any person can discover or analyze the feeling which has caused such a general interest in this brutal and degrading exhibit tion we should like to have it explained. All cant and hyprocrisy aside, we are in clined to believe it is because there is in human nature a large element of the unspeak able and irreclaimable brute.

Under Harvard's Classic Shadow, Kansas City Times.

A sporting gentleman, writing to the Times, says: "Speaking in regard to Kilrain, the great prize-fighter, where was he borni" We are not speaking "in regard of Kilrain" to any great extent just now, but he was porn at Greenport, N. Y., receiving

the from board publi works, pe mission to extend its line from all the time. Twenty-seventh and Lake streets to Thir tieth street, thence north to the city limits. About that time the street railway people ascertained that the Motor company had designs on Thirtjeth street and was about

menced for an order enjoining them from carrying out their intentions. The court said : "Proofs satisfy us that plaintiff is entitled to the route in con-troversy by virtue of prior appropriation, providing it is in a position to claim the right to occupy any of the streets of the city. It is contended on behalf of defendant that plaintiff has no such right because the law inder which the Horse Railway and Cable Tramway companies were consolidated is unconstitutional and void because the terms of the law were not complied with. "As to the first objection, this court will straps." not presume to declare a law unconstitu-tional upon an application for temporary in-

unction. After a very careful examination f the law itself, and of the arguments o counsel as to the unconstitutionality of the law, we cannot hold that it is so on this ap plication, but, on the contrary, think it free from objection on that account.

"On the second objection, as to the failure of the plaintiff to comply with the terms of the law in order to effect a consolidation, we do not understand that the question can b inquired into collaterally. That can only be done by a proceedings in the nature of quo warranto, instituted by the proper officer for such purpose.

It was further held that these two company ies had made a good showing of strict com-pliance with the law in the terms of the consolidation. Sections of the act were read clearing every point supporting the plain-tiff's position, and holding that the street car company was fully entitled to all rights, franchises and appurtenances owned by each company before the consolidation.

The individual property was mergen into the new concere and justly belong to it. The injunction was granted, and the attorney for plaintiff gave notice that he would have the decree ready by Monday.

Senator Paddock was in court, heard the lecision read, and, at its conclusion, went away feeling jubilant. The result is considered a great victory for

the Omaha Street Railway company. Now that the matter has been decided in tayor of the street railway company and the validity of its franchise established, the company, according to Mr. Murphy, the president, will immediately begin to push extensions in all directions. Ten miles of

new steel rails was ordered for this purpose esterday. The work upon the South Omaha lines will be pushed forward as rapidly as pos-sible. One of these will run out by the way of Thirteenth street and Vinton, and

the other by the way of Han-scom park and Thirty-second avenue. Trains will be run on each line every ten minutes, giving a live-minute service between the two cities. The motive power on this line will be electricity. It is the intention of the company to use electricity on the level and the cable for the hills. The horse cars will be abandoned ex-

cept on stub lines. The most important move that the com

pany contemplates is the construction of a cable line on Farnam street. Work upon this line will be commenced at once. Altogether the company expects to have thirty miles of electric road and fifteen miles

of cable in operation before the close of the Proposed Paxton Improvements.

Several months ago Kitchen Bros. desired to inclose the porches on the east and north sides of the Paxton hotel, and appued to the superintendent of building for a permit to do the work. The application was denied or the ground that except authorized so to do by special ordinance, the superintendent had no power to grant permit to build over the property line on the street. The inclosing of these porches from the second story up to the roo' plates would add several handsome At the meeting of the city council on the Pth inst, the committee on buildings reported instructing the city attorney to prepare the proper ordinance, and grant such permis-sion. The city attorney had not been notified of his duty in the matter until questioned re-arding it has been in a Bar reporter bar garding it last evening by a Baz reporter, he having just returned from Missouri. He will attend to the matter early this week.

two give-away sheets in St. Louis at 1 cent apiece which are on the verge of pankruptcy

"At St. Paul and Minneapolis the papers have been running each other down on rates, giving away books and all sorts of premiums, and the result has been that the Tribune of Minneapolis sunk nearly \$50,000 last year, and the Pioneer Press lost thousands of dollars by its ruinous give-away policy. "You may set it down as a fixed fact that no eight page daily can be delivered for less than 15 cents per week without actual loss, and anybody that tries that game is sure to go into the hands of a receiver sooner of later. It is merely a question of how much money a man can afford to sink in trying to raise himself over the fence, by his boot

"Collector Peters," said a prominent politician, "is succeeding in straightening out the affairs of his office. No collector since the mauguration of the internal revenue office here in Nebraska has probably ever had such a job upon his shoulders. Colonel Calhoun's administration, which ended so sadly. was characterized by carciessness and a laci of administrative ability, and this more than anything else is accountable for the trouble which has scandalized a number of officials connected with it.

"The special agent whose duty it was to report upon the condition of affairs in the office, and to whom the collector himself had a right to look for advice, was a rollicking Kentuckian who borrowed heavily from young Calhoun, and who ought to have known, if he did not, that the young man was conducting himself in a way which would bring disgrace upon his father and an investigation of the collector's office by the federal courts.

"When the new collector entered the office he found charges of peculation brought against the deputy collector, scores of letters coming in from all over the state charging that the funds forwarded for special stamps had miscarried, and such a general demoral ization among deputies and employes that it was impossible to make head or tail out of the office. Mr. Peters had fortunately been treasurer of Boone county for years, and he took off his coat at once, and went to work to straighten out the situation.

"It is understood that so far something like six or seven thousand dollars of embez zlement has been checked up, and that the end is not yet.

"Mr. Peters has already made a number of appointments which commend themselves on civil service grounds for efficiency and honesty. By the end of next week the entire office will have been thoroughly reorganized."

"Speaking of the federal building," chimed

in another gentleman, "there are not likely to be many more changes for a few months, and perhaps for two years to come. District Attorney Pritchett absolutely refuses to resign, on the high moral ground that he has heard of intimations against his efficiency. and, therefore, can not ist loose his grip of so good a salary while on the fire.

"It is understood that there has been con siderable pressure brought upon Mr. Pritchett to relieve his mind on this score, but so far without avail. It is barely possible, however, that the trouble in the accounts of the late deputy collector may have some bearing upon Mr. Pritchett's case, as Mr. Calhoun was an associate of Mr. Pritchett politically and federally. This being the case, the administration may deem it advisable to make a change in the district attorney's office in order that the prosecution of young Calhoun, which has already been ordered from Washington, may be put in the

hands of a district attorney who is entirely new to the federal building. "This view of the case, it is understood, has already presented to the attorney gen-

He kited (boys is boys you know-You couldn't keep him still!)

And there he'd play beside the brook where purpel wild flowers grew And the mountain pines 'nd hemlocks

a kindly shader threw And sung soft, sollum toons to him, while in the gulch below

The magpies, like strange sperrits, went flutterin's to 'nd fro.

Three years, and then the fever comes wuzn't right you know.

With all us old ones in the camp, for that little child to go! It's right the old should die, but that

a harmless little child Should miss the joy uv life 'nd love-

that can't be reconciled ! That's what we thought that summer day,

and that is what we said Ez we looked upon the piteous face uv Marthy's younkit dead;

But for his mother scobin' the house wuz very still,

And Sorry Tom wuz lookin' through the winder down the hill

To the patch beneath the hemlocks where his darlin' used to play,

And the mountain brook sung lonesomelike and lostered on its way.

A preacher come from Roarin' Forks to comfort 'em 'nd pray, And all the camp wuz present

at the obsequies next day; A female teacher staged it twenty miles

to sing a byms. And we jined her in the chorus — big, husky men 'nd grim Sung "Jesus, Lover uv my Soul," 'nd then the preacher prayed And preacht a sermon on the death out that fair blossom laid uv that fair blossom laid

Among them other flow'rs he lovedwhich sermon set sech weight

On sinners bein' always heelt against the future state,

That, though it had been fash'nable to swear a perfect streak,

There warnt no swearin' in the camp for pretty nigh a week!

Last thing uv all, six strappin' men took up the little load And bore it tenderly along

the windin' rocky road To where the coroner had dug

a grave beside the brook-In sight uv Marthy's winder, where the same could set and look

And wonder if his cradle in that green paten long 'nd wide Wuz es soothin' ez the cradie that

wuz empty at her side; And wonder if the mournful songs

the pines wuz singin' then Wuz ez tender as the lullables

she'd never sing again; And if the bosom uv the earth

in which he lay at rest Wuz half ez lovin' 'nd ez warm

ez wuz his mother's breast.

The camp is gone, but Red Hoss mountain rears its kindly head And looks down sert uv tenderly,

know not slumbers near:

'nd loiters on its way Ex if it waited f'r a child

to jine it in its play.

That the mapples on the sollum rocks strange flitterin' shadders make.

And the pincs 'nd the hemiocks wonder that the sleeper doesn't wake;

That the mountain brook sings lonesomelike

Extending the Line.

Hanscom park to the belt line, and on Six-teenth street from Harney to Farnam.

The Omaha street railway company to-day

nade application to extend its lines from

upon its cherished dead; And I reckon that, through all the years,

that little boy which died Sleeps sweetly 'nd contentedly That the wild flowers uv the summer time bend down their heads to hear The footfall uv a little friend they