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THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska,
County of Douglas,
George B. Tzscnuck, secretary of The
Publishing Company, does solemily swear t
the actual circulation of The Daily Bee
the week ending August 31, 1839, was as follo
 Sunday, August 25
 18,820

 Monday, August 26
 18,586

 Tnesday, August 27
 18,590

 Wednesday, August 28
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 Thursday, August 29
 18,570

 Friday, August 31
 18,684

 Saturday, August 31
 18,576

presence this sist day of August, A. D., 1830.
[Seal.]

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska.

County of Douglas.

George B. Teschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Daily Bee for the month of September, 1883, 18,151 copies; for the month of September, 1883, 18,151 copies; for the month of September, 1883, 18,152 copies; for January, 1882, 18,534 copies; for November, 1888, 18,586 copies; for January, 1889, 18,536 copies; for March, 1889, 18,556 copies; for April, 1889, 18,556 copies; for May, 1889, 18,556 copies; for April, 1889, 18,556 copies; for August, 1889, 18,538 copies; for July, 1884, 18,738 copies; for August, 1889, 18,531 copies.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this sist day of August, A. D., 1889, [SEAL.]

N. P. FFIL, Notary Public

THE SUNDAY BEE.

Some of the Special Features Presented in This Issue. The Ruler of the Greeks-Another of Frank Carpenter's inimitable letters.

Bob IngersolV's Ideal Man—His Eulogy at the bier of Horace Seaver, Early Ball in Nebraska-Gossip about diamond champions 1a '68. Omaha Men Grown Great—A study of great men who once made Omaha their home. Home Life of the Terrys-The story of beir married felleity told for the first time.

Gas Made by Electricity-A lot of interesting miscellany for electricians.

What Can Yankee Loodle Do?—An interesting letter from Washington. The Cost of Living in Gotham-A bright letter from our New York corresponde

The Joys of a Gypsy Life-Not the bold maraucers told about in yellow-covered

Gossip For Fair Women-A study of women's feet. Woman's eyes. A Budget of Bright Miscellany—A Span-ish Cigarette, A Beauty ish Cigarette. A Beauty in the Surf. The Shah in Scotland, etc. A great variety of Local and Foreign News Service-The latest local and domestic news. News by cable-gram from all corners of the world,

Jupiter Will Hide His Face-Au astronomical phenomenon to be witnessed in Omaha. Given Cver to Pleasure-Omaha devotes a week to the entertainment of her neighbors.

Omaha's Class Room Queens-Their re-turn for duty after two month's vacation. They Know Their Shepherd-Religious people who faithfully follow in the ways of the Nocial Events of the Week-Beauties and gallants who enjoy seaside pleasures in Omaha.

The Local Field of Sport-The sporting overed by an expert. Notes of Tolling Masses-Events of the week among those who toll for their bread. Echoes From the Ante Room-Key-hole The Week in Commerce—A resume of trade. A direct of real estate transactions, etc. The week's business in local marts, A special feature of the Sunday Bee.

MINNEAPOLIS will stick close to nature's topography in improving her public park system. The board of park commissioners of Omaha would do well to follow Minneapolis' example.

THE Montana democrats have nominated Mr. Maginnis, the former delegate, as their candidate for congress. Maginuis is a man of shirt frills, kid gloves and swallow-tail dress coats. In the language of the eloquent Italian organ grinder, "He maka de monk

THE high rates charged for money in New York for the past two weeks has attracted English money from London. To counteract this movement the Bank of England has advanced its discount rates from three to four percent. From this move it would appear that British financiers are very anxious to prevent the flow of gold to America.

FREDERICK CITY, Md., has just put in a claim for \$200,000 against the national government on account of a war tax levied on the place by General Early in 1864. If the president will not settle the claim the city might communicate with General Early and make arrangements to draw the capital prize in the lottery which the old war horse is

now running in Louisiana.

A CONVENTION of wheat growers of the Mississippi valley has been called at St. Louis, October 23. Its purpose as outlined in the prospectus is "to remedy the present expensive mode of marketing farm products and to secure better prices for the same by a systematic regulation of supply and demand." In other words, some ambitious and speculative "farmers" are bent on forming a trust. But the contract is bigger than any set of men can engineer.

Boston will inaugurate a novel exhibition in November, which is to be a great object lesson of the maritime industries of the world. It is designed to present for contrast American and foreign machinery, appliances, models of war and merchant vessels. There will be exhibits of the skill and materials at the command of the Atlantic and Pacific shipyards, as well as a museum of relies illustrating the progress made in ship-building from the earliest times. There is little question but that this nautical display will attract universal attention. The revival in naval ship-building, as well as the interest taken in the restoration of a merchant marine, has aroused public enthusiasm, and the exhibition can not fail to encourage and stimulate this

FAVORITISM IN THE SCHOOLS. The members of the board of education have themselves largely to blame for nepotism and favoritism in the public schools. Merit alone does not always recommend the selection or the retention of a teacher. Time and again unfitness has been proven against instructors, but apparently this has been no bar to their re-election. Like barnacies that have fastened themselves to the bottom of a ship, these persons hang on to their places year after year with grim tenacity. It is a matter of common gossip among the teachers of this city that any one of their number, no matter how unfit after repeated trials for imparting instruction, can hold her position, provided she can bring sufficient pressure and influence to bear on individual members of the board. No little tact is displayed and the methods pursued are not always creditable. Members of the board are button-holed on the streets. They are pursued in their homes and invited out to dine by friends and interested relatives. Such appeals are almost irresistable, especially when fair pleaders champion the cause of their friends. The result is that the average member of the board capitu-

lates at the first assault. Now all this is wrong and the members of the board are well aware of it. The usefulness of the schools is too often sacrificed in order not to incur the displeasure of well known ladies, or to offend friends, or to excite political and business illwill in opposing an incompetent teacher. The board of education is in duty bound to shake off this influence, which is pernicious and demoralizing. Grave abuses have already grown out of this favoritism, and it is imperative for the welfere of the schools that the evil be nipped in the bud before it viliates the whole public school instruction of the city.

OBLIGATIONS OF LAWYERS. In his address to the annual convention of the American Bar association. held in Chicago the past week, Mr. David Dudley Field touched upon the duties of lawyers to the state. He said that lawyers are far behind in the performance of these duties, and in illustration of this declared that there is in this land a spectre of halting justice such as is to be seen in no other part of christendom. He was not aware of any other country calling itself civilized where it takes so long to punish a criminal and so many years to get a final decision between man and man. Truly may we say, remarked Mr. Field, that justice passes through the land on leaden sandals. Yet there is computed to be seventy thousand lawyers in the country, or one to about nine hundred of the population, a ratio seven times larger than that in Germany and more than five times that in France.

Turning from the performers to the

performance, Mr. Field quoted from a report to show that the average length of a lawsuit varies very much in the different states, the greatest being about six years and the least one year and a half. but very few states finish a litigation in the shorter period. The difficulty is in the vast amount of talking and writing that is required to be done. What is required and what must, at some time or other, be undertaken, said Mr. Field. is a treble process—the process of elimination, the process of condensation and the process of classification. Such a work he believed is the inevitable outcome of American institutions. Many lawyers are frightened by the idea of a code. They imagine it to be revolutionary, something that would take away the substance of what they are accustomed to and force them to learn a new system. These persons, said Mr. Field, greatly err. It surely is not revolutionary to set in writing what has already been decided, and of course has been spoken or written by somebody somewhere. It is not revolutionary to condense the utterances that have been made from the bench in hundreds of years. It is not revolutionary to arrange the several propositions thus evolved. In conclusion Mr. Field said: "You must, of course, be true to your clients and to the courts, but you must also give speedy justice to your fellow citizens, more speedy than you have yet given, and you must give them a

chance to know their laws."

This plain and candid statement of grave defects in the legal practice of the country, made by an eminent lawyer of long experience and supported by irrefutable facts, may well challenge not only the very serious attention of the legal profession, but of the general public. The fact that the courts of the country, from the supreme national tribunal down through every grade, are constantly behind the demands upon them is ample evidence of the slowpaced methods of administering justice in the United States, and whatever may be thought of the remedies proposed by Mr. Field, there can be no question that reform is most urgently required. It is obvious that under present conditions the already unfortunate situation must steadily become worse, until ultimately there will be largely an utter failure of justice, compelling measures of remedy and relief far more revolutionary than those which the legal profession is said to now regard with so great apprehension. It has already many times happened that justice has been defeated by delay in the supreme court of the United States and in similar tribunals of the states. Death has silenced appellants before their long-pending cases were reached, giving wrong and injustice a clear field. If this sort of thing is not to go on with increasing frequency and on a broader scale than in the past, it is evidently necessary that some such course as that suggested by Mr. Field be adopted, and particularly that the legal profession shall endeavor to give more speedy justice to their fellow citzens. There is undoubtedly much to be said commendatory of the legal practice and judicial methods in this country, but the delay of justice is so serious a fault as to outweigh all that is good in our system of legal procedure. The

American Bar association can devote

itself to no more important work than that of removing this great and growing evil.

HOME AND FOREIGN TRAVEL. The number of Americans who have visited Europe this year is unprecedented. The exodus commenced earlier than usual, and during the months of May, June and July the travel abroad was enormous, while that of the first half of August was heavy. Eighty thousand sailed from New York, and undoubtedly the grand total of Americans visiting Europe this season is not less than one hundred thousand. Looking at the practical side of this vast foreign travel and it will be found to represent quite fifty millions of dollars, and probably considerably more than that amount taken out of the country and transferred to the pockets of Europeans. The present year has of course presented an extraordinary attraction in the Paris exposition, but travel to Europe from the United States is annually increasing, the disposition of most of those who can afford an extended summer vacation being to go abroad rather than to seek recreation and recuperation in visiting some of the many attractive and healthful localities of their own country. Although there are to be found to-day in almost every considerable com munity scores of people who have been to Europe where ten years ago there were few or none, vet there is still a distinction associated with a foreign tour, however limited, that cannot be derived from home travel. and as to very many who go abroad this fact, it is not to be questioned, has quite as much influence as any other. It is perhaps not an exaggeration to say that for every American who goes to Europe for the intellectual advantages to be obtained ten do so wholly with reference to the social prestige incident to foreign travel, and it is unhappily true that this is the only benefit, if such it can be called, that the large majority derive from it.

It is undoubtedly true that the patriotism that would confine one's experience to his own country is narrow, but it is equally true that one should have a pretty thorough knowledge of his country before extending his investigations to other lands. Europeans are far wiser in this respect than Americans. The more intelligent of them who come to the United States are thoroughly familiar with the character and resources of their own country, and are able to give full information regarding it. A very small proportion of Americans who go abroad are capable of doing this. The information of the large majority is merely local or sectional, and the result is that Europeans with whom such Americans come into contact obtain a very narrow and inadequate impression of this country. The provincialism of the Englishman who has never been out of his native shire is not very much greater than that of the average New Yorker or New Englander who knows nothing of any other portion of the country than that in which he has always been content to abide. He may have read and heard of the beauty and grandeur of other sections of his country, of their vast expanse and opulence in resources, but lacking the personal observation and knowledge, his ideas and informa tion must still be contracted and provincial, and such is the case with the very large majority of Americans who go to Europe.

But to the American familiar with his own country European travel may be immeasurably gratifying and instructive. It must enlarge his understanding and aid his education to become acquinted with the works and ways of a more accomplished civilization. To the enlightened American there are thousands of enlightening things to be seen in Europe. Every country there has a history and every people its own peculiar habits and methods which are rich in instruction for those who intelligently seek it. One of the most intelligent of American travelers in Europe has said: "The traveler does not read in France, Germany, England and Italy the crude pages of modern history. There is outspread in the cities and landscapes history that has been meliowed by centuries, and there are refreshment and improvement in it, particularly for those who have lived close upon the heels of the pioneers. One better appreciates the vigorous life that has not yet reached the fullness of strength, when he analyzes on the spot the evidence not only of the rise, but of the fall of nations, and takes the testimony, not of rank and luxuriant recent growth merely, but that which is written in the lines that mark decay and disclose the reasons for decadence." Yet how very few Americans who go to Europe are qualified to make this analysis or are impressed as this writer was. Were it not better for such as are not qualified to spend their vacation money where it would benefit their own countrymen and at the same time give them a better knowledge of their country rather than to squander their substance in foreign travel from which they return no

wiser than when they departed? THE CITY HALL CONTRACT. At last the new city hall building is in sight. Contrary to all expectations and precedent, the council has awarded the contract for the superstructure to the lowest bidder without a moment's delay. For this prompt and business like action the citizens of Omaha will

feel grateful. The city is very fortunate in that Mr. John F. Coots was the lowest bidder. It affords a guaranty that we are to have a well-constructed public building, erected in accordance with the plans of the architect. As a builder of fire proof structures Mr. Coots is second to none in this section of the country. He is withal personally responsible and re-

liable, which is better than any bond. Unless some unforeseen accident should prevent, we feel assured that the building will be under roof within twelve months, and if the interior finish is contracted for in ample time the city hall will be ready for occupancy within a year from next spring.

FARNAM below Thirteenth has practically ceased to be a retail street. We

are told by certain wiseacres that this change was chiefly brought about by the granite payement. As a mutter of fact the retail trade has been gradually moving up town with the receding population. Ten years ago our population centre was below Thirteenth street. There were scarcely any dwellings west of the high school. To-day the population centre is west of Sixteenth street. Douglas and Harney streets are paved with asphalt, but there is scarcely any retail trade on either of these streets below Thirteenth street. The asphalt pavement has had no appreciable effect. At Chicago the centre of the retail trade is on State street. between Randolph and Monroe. State street is paved with granite blocks, and so is Madison, the next best retail street Chicago boasts of. The property owners on State street have held the retail trade because they had enterprise enough to pull down old rookeries and build palatial stores. If the old mossbacks who are charging up the decline of rents on lower Farnam to the granite block payement had been public-spirited enough to build great retail stores in place of their Cheap John stores they might have checked the up-town movement. It is too late now.

MAKING the Missouri river navigable from St. Louis to Fort Benton is looked upon by the Missouri river commission as one of the first duties of the government in the task of river improvement It is proposed to ask congress for an additional appropriation in order to hasten a work which at present bids fair never to be accomplished. The truth of the matter is, the Missouri river can never be made a navigable stream as proposed, except at an outlay of hundreds of millions. It is sheer folly to expect congress to undertake this task. It would be far more economical and much more of a benefit to the people within the Missouri valley if the government should build a railroad along the river as a highway of commerce that could be operated the whole year round. The truth need not be minced. All the hue and cry for making the Missouri river navigable comes from government contractors and officials who have axes to grind. The true work of the Missouri river improvement commission is to protect the banks of the stream from erosion in front of towns and cities.

COMMERCIAL rivalry between the great business centers of the country must have reached a high degree when leading houses are willing to pay all traveling and incidental expenses of western merchants. It is the boast of a Philadelphia firm that it captured orders worth half a million from Chicago by this means, and is determined to cut into New York travel as well. A movement, moreover, has been set on foot in the Quaker city to erect a large commercial club house, with show rooms, to be devoted exclusively to merchants of other cities ntent on the purchase of goods. This is a novel ide which, if carried into effect, would facilitate business between buyer and seller and would be duplicated in every leading jobbing center of the country.

AGAINST the six men arraigned in Chicago for the murder of Dr. Cronin there has been collected a vast amount of circumstantial evidence, and if, as now seems probable, the prisoners shall be tried together, there may be developed a chain of circumstances strong enough to commit them all. But the apparent lack of confidence displayed by the state's attorney indicates a lack of important links in the chain of evidence thus far gathered. The proceedings in this case will excite public interest in a scarcely less degree than did the anarchists' trials of two vears ago.

THE opening of Harvard university to the higher education of women has borne fruit by inducing other leading colleges of the country to follow its example. Columbia was the second college to lay aside its old-time conserva atism by admitting women to share its advantages equally with men. Yale, despite its exclusiveness, will not stand back in throwing open its doors in all departments to women, now that their capacity for higher education has been so successfully demonstrated.

No sooner did the leading glass makers of the country form a trust than the order went forth for a reduction of fifteen per cent in the wage schedule of all their operatives. When the trust plan reaches the wage question it takes on a more serious phase than it has heretofore, when only a general and uniform rise in the price of the article manufactured seemed to be the object sought. The workingmen get paid little enough, and no combine to lower their wages should be tolerated in the states where the attempts are made.

THE alleged exposure by the St. Louis Post-Dispatch of the cruel treatment of common soldiers practiced by army officers seems to have more of a sensational character than was at first supposed. The Post-Dispatch is of the lurid stamp of newspapers and its news takes on a tinge of red whenever the circumstances will permit and sometimes when they do not warrant it. No one can deny that there are abuses in the army, but they are no greater than in any other branch of the national govern-

NEARLY all of the Kansas papers are at present discussing the recent decrease in the state's population and it is almost universally agreed that prohibition has been the greatest factor in bringing about this unfortunate condition of things. The opinion seems to prevail among the more intelligent of the publications that the only wry to bring about an agreeable change is to repeal the present liquor law and substitute high license and local option.

The Tedious Skirmish in Hayti. St. Paul Globe.

The report that sixteen persons were killed n one of the recent sanguinary battles in Haytı is discredited. The wars there would soon terminate if there were such terrible slaughter. It is discouraging to see so much fighting and such victories and defeats with

so small progress in exterminating the combatants. Teammen the Kleser

Minneapolis Tribune Many a buxom Milwaukee girl keeps her prettiest pucker constantly on tap these days in hopes of encountering the willing lips of that great American kisser and soldier. Gen eral W. T. Sherman.

An International Joke Tower. New York Commercial Advertiser, London is to have a tower twice as high as the Eiffel tower in Paris, and built of steel, It is thought that Mr. Chauncey M. Depew will make a speech from the top of it, which will be heard by all the world at once, and perhaps find an echo even in the moon.

Augusta Journal. It is said that never in the history of Bath, from early colonial times to the present day, a period of 281 years, have been on the stocks at one time so many vessels as are now seen.

A Revival of Ship Building.

These vessels range all the way from a 300ton schooner to 3,000-ton ship, and in all there some twenty.

And Thou, Too, Boston ? If ever a man deserved to pass a year in prison at hard labor it is John L. Sullivan. and it is to be hoped that no manipulation of the legal machinery will enable him to escape a punishment which, if endured, is apt to have such a salutary effect both upon himself and the community.

An Improvement on the Orator.

New York World, In an after-dinner speech in Paris Chauncey M. Depew declared that the phonograph was a peril to peace and comfort in its ability to perpetuate orations. This is a very pessimistic view of the question. It must b borne in mind that a phonograph talks only when directed to, and can be shut off at any moment. These characteristics make it the best kind of orator. All of which has nothing to do with the fact that Mr. Depew never talks at the wrong time nor says too much.

The Chinese Preliminary to Execution

Pall Mall Gazette The Chinese have a sort of a rational theory of torture. By Chinese law no prisoner can be punished until he has confessed his guilt. Therefore they first prove him and then torture him until he confesses the accuracy of their verdict. The more you reflect on this logic the more surprising i becomes. To assist in its comprehension procured, by the aid of the consul and sourle of dollars, a complete set of instruments of torture-light bamboo, heavy bamboo, ankle-smashers, mouth-slapper, thumb squeezer, and sundry others.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

Omaha Don't Want It. New York Sun.

The St. Louis papers are arguing that Chicago is not the proper place for the International exposition, and the Chicago papers are arguing that St. Louis is not the proper place for it. In both cases the argunents are sound and irrefutable. As for such towns as Omaha and St. Joseph, they knock each other out with the utmost ease Omaha Has Neither.

Kansas City Times. An Omaha paper brags because there are no mosquitos in Omaha. It is Kausas City's proud boast that there are no flies on Kansas City.

The Almighty Dollar. Kansas City Journal. Money must be scarce up in Omaha. A New York man who produced a large roll of bilis in an Omaha shoe store the other da was arrested and confined in fail until a comsittee of experts examined the bills and d cided that they were not counterfeit.

His Explanation Superfluous. Chicago Times.

The Nebraska sheriff who announced that ne had caught Tascott now says he was only lying. It was not necessary for him to ex-

That Tascott Fake. Chicago Times.

Tascott has been captured in Nebraska What a fool that man must be to be taken it o often.

How Omaha Resembles Parce. Kansas City Times.

Omaha is fast gaining the reputation o being the most salacious town in the United States. If she keeps up her gait on scandals there will be no necessity for the news papers sending special correspondents to

"shown Through the Building."

THE OMAHA BEE last Wednesday gave prominent candidate for congress from this district the following personal: "Hon G. L. Laws, secretary of state, called at THE BEE office yesterday and was shown through the building." The stinging editorials against Mr. Laws' fitness for congress that appeared in The Bee for several days previous had led people to believe that Mr. Rosewater would have thrown the congressional aspirant through the building.

A Nebraska Fashion Fad.

Chicago Herald. A popular attire in Nebraska is tar and feathers. The tar, which readily conforms to the shape of the body, is a perfect fit, and the effect of white feathers thrown with an unstudied art upon this dark background is very striking.

Worthy of Their Lives.

Denver News. When it comes to marching look out for Nebraska and Kansas. Those common wealths are inrgely peopled by men whose fathers walked with the flag when the nation's life was at issue, and some of the war veterans are among the firemen vet, as fit for a long tramp and a hot day's work as the stoutest of the western raised lads. Kansas and Nebraska are always welcome to the state which was born in the year o the republic's centennial.

COUNTRY BREEZES. Compliments for Mr. Persimmons.

Beaver Crossing Journal When Frail Persimmons and his gun be gins that demoniacal wail, which reminds the Journal of a braying ass, through a little insignificant, improvised 2x4 sheet, commonly known as a gutter suipe, and printed on cheese press with shoe pegs for types and molasses for ink, you would be led to suspect that Utica had a base ball team of all home players. The simple reason of this particular howl upon the part of F. P. is that the idea has become promulgated through those locks of snaggy hair, that he mistakes for brains, that he is an umpire of some note, and wished to umpire the game at this special

Cap Has the Turnip Tops.

Captain Duhling, of Box Elder park, au thorizes us to announce that he has "suffi cient turnip tops to fatten the editor of the Live Stock Journal and five or six other calves."

Hot Weather Prayers. Benkleman Pioneer, Ministers, why burden your audience with

a long prayer this warm weather! Boil 'em' and embittered he resolved never to return down; know what you want, go for that, and to China, and became an American citizen,

make your prayers terse, crisp, pithy. Christ set you an example of prayer. The Lord's prayer is a very short one. No mortal can improve it. It covers the whole ground of Christian prayer. Christ condemned long prayers among other sins, and yet the second prayer seems to us of sufficient length to deserve a frown. Can't the clergy reform!

One on Warren

Lindsay Times.

If Warren Acker's road cart could only talk it would tell a horrible tale of how a young man of this vicinity, wilfully, maliciously, and with malice aforethought, feloniously and outrageously kissed a young lady who also lives in the immediate vicinity of our respectable little village, on the road somewhere between Lindsay and Cornica. last Sunday evening. For fear the reader might misconstrue this article, we will further state, that he kissed the aforesaid young lady right smack in the smacker.

Uncle Dick Was Right.

Rulo Times. Uncle Dick Hoffman complimented the printer with some big apples this week. They were of the "pound pippin" variety and very fine eating indeed. Uncle Dick explained that the only trouble with that variety was its poor keeping qualities; and we found they didn't keep worth a cent.

Paxton Personals.

Paxton Pilot. Joe Noe left two first-class watermelons on our table the fore part of the week, for which he has the thanks of the editor as well as the devil.

Rev. Lewis came up from Gandy last Saturday to preach on Sunday, but as the paint on the school house was not dry, the meeting had to be postponed.

The Island Ship. Written for The Bee. On the mountain's crest, where pines droop

darkling, Shutting away the amber light, There lies a lake its blue waves sparkling Back to the sun's warm glowing light. A giant ship over its bosom glideth, Its masts and sails are strange, I ween

·For the masts are the trees on its deck that rideth. And its wind whipped sails are their leaves

of green. Of twisted rootlets, gnarled and olden, The hull is framed and the willow weeps O'er the floor of emerald, where bright and

golden, The sweet wind flowers ride the mountain deeps. Like sentries the snow capped hills are

guarding That silvered lake and its Island ship, Still back and forth o'er its bosom gliding. While the crystal waves from its broad kee!

How oft have the seasons told their story, The budding aspens leaved and shed Their ample store. When the summer

Had wove green crowns for each graceful head. Or winters' tempests, whose cares lie hidden

Where the blue waves break on the publied shore, Whose chariots drive o'er its breast unbidden, And the mad waves answer with sulion roar.

Since that island ship with its bud and blos-Sailed hither and thither, to and fro. A bower of green on its crystal bosom.

Or a low white deck of the fleecy snow, We may not tell but quaint and lovely Thou sittest a queen of the mountains born On the lakes blue waves while the sky above

Is gem'd with stars of the midnight born. Or with amprous kisses the sun stoops to thee,

When fleery clouds sail the upper deep, And summer's zephyrs with soft wings woo As thy dark green sails on the tall masts

sleep. Oh! island ship let thy fair sails lighten Anew when the southwest winds awake, And the glorious suns of the spring time brighten

The floating gems of the mountain lake. NAOMI McDonald PHELPS. The Willows, Idado.

BUZZINGS.

Dr. Chun Gee Wo, a Chinese physician of note in his own country, and who has practiced his craft in the United States, was a visitor to The Bee building a few days ago. and entertained the Buzzer with a description of the practice of his profession among his countrymen.

Dr. Gee Wo is a young man, devoid of the facial characteristics of his race, and wears the clothing of the well-to-do young American, from gold glasses to russet shoes.

His history is somewhat remarkable Born in the city of Foo Chow, which was devastated by the memorable Yellow river inundations, he is the son of Man Wo, one of the sixty court physicians to the young Mongel emperor of China. His elder brother is a general in the Chinese navy, and his other brother is a physician practicing in the Chinese court with his father.

Gee Wo belongs to one of the cidest families of the Chinese nobility, and is entitled to wear the red button on his cap. In order that Gee Wo should ably fill the lofty posi tion of physician to the Celestial princes he was sent to America to learn the intricacies of modern American materia medica. Being but a boy and in ill health be was recalled and sent to a Chinese college, where he studied under the ablest prac itioners and astrologers of his country. He then went into his father's office and studied the mysteries of the physic art, which are only divulged to the student after the administration of oaths as stringent and awful as those imposed upon the priesthood of ancient Egypt.

Here he learned the virtues of the fire cure, the efficacy of the deer horn and the mystery of the awful incantation. He studied these rites for five years, and his father becoming old and feeble gradually gave him control of his office.

Hearing of the New Oricans exposition, he turned his practice over to his brother and came to America, which he traveled extensively, visited the exposition and was a Harvard member of the Chinese legation. After this he went to San Francisco and began the practice of his profession among his country men. He was also a partner in a store fo the sale of Chinese fancy goods, but owing to his partner being detected in smuggling goods from China, their business was confiscated, and after a long and expensive trial

they went into bankruptcy. The doctor then went to Denver to enter into practice. While in Denver his young wife and child, whom he had left in Foo Chow, perished in the Yellow river flood, in which a hundred thousand people perished. Of this, however, Gee Wo was unacquainted at the time. His wife and child were rescued by faithful servants, but perished from the exhaustion occasioned by being exposed to the pitiless storm all night. He revisited his home expecting to meet his family and bring them to America, but found a take where had once been his happy home. Saddened

clothing. The doctor speaks with very little accent, is a bright, keen conversationalist, and theroughly believes in the tenets of his profession, as taught him by his fathers. "The Chinese doctor," he said, "is not paid as yours are. The well-to-do Ch naman pays a doctor a stipulated sum every year to keep him well; nothing to cure him after he has

sacrifleing his one and adopting American

already contracted the disease. A youth in China takes a dose of correctional medicine every Saturday night of the year." "The medicines used in China are concocted from gums, herbs, roots, and such condiments as mustard, pepper, ginger, etc. We also use deer horus, the gall of bears and other animals, dried snakes and portions of

other animals, the efficiency of which American physicians cannot understand. "We cannot charge a poor man a copper. but the rich men pay a physician very liber-

ally, according to the amount of banefit derived from the medicine. "By feeling the pulse a Chinese physician can tell the source of the trouble. For instance, I place three fingers on the pulse of the right wrist, and from the pulsations tell if the seat of the complaint is the heart,

stomach or lungs. I place three fingers on

the pulse of the left wrist and can tell if the

trouble is in the liver kidneys or splean.

American doctors don't understand that. "Suppose a man is troubled with dyspepsia, or stomach disorder, then I give him some deer horn. Deer horn is a very expensive medicine. The deer is shot only in Thibet, and is very hard to get. He must be killed so that the blood rushes to the horns, which are cut off immediately. They are then dried, and afterwards powdered, Good horns are worth \$150 each. Bear's gall

is also good for stomach troubles.

"Now, when a man gets delicious, he must be treated by the fire cure. This fire cure is only known to a few of the most famous physicians in China, and is handed down to their sons, who impart it to their sons, under oath. It is the most effective mode of curing certain diseases, but must be used immediately to have any effect. I always carry the outfit with me. If a man drops in the street from fits, or anything of that sort, he might die before medicine could be given to him, but I immediately administer the fire oure and he will get well. If a man is delirious and the doctor fails to cure him the disease will always go to the doctor, hence we must be very careful.

"The fire cure cannot be understood by Americans. Supposing a man is bleeding at the nose and it cannot be stopped. If the blood comes from the right nostril I place a small pill of medicine on his left thumb nail and set fire to it, when it burns into the flesh he will be cured. If the blood comes from the left nostril, vice versa. If from both nostrils. I burn the medicine on both thumb nails. This medicine is a secret and I prepare it myself. If a pellet is burned on the top of the head, you can never have any more children. I burn on the knees, on the stomach and on the palm of the hand, which are sure cures for other diseases.

"If a man cuts an artery and is bleeding to death, an application of deer born powder on the cut will stop the flow of blood immediately. When a man gets a fish or chicken bone in his throat I write certain things on a paper, pass my hand over it and say certain mysterious words. The paper is then placed in a cup of water, which the patient drinks, and the obstruction is at once removed. When a man has any kind of a swelling, for instance, on his leg, I put some medicine on the swelling, then make four marks in the air at each corner of the swelling and one more above it then bind it un and next morning the swelling is gone.

"Of course I could tell you jots more about our methods of curing diseases, but I think you already have a fair idea of how we do it. It is nothing like the American way, but think we are more successful than

"Have you ever noticed that you never see a crippled Chicaman You never see one with but one arm; you never see one on crutches. I'll tell you why that is. Supposing a Chinaman has his leg' crushed between the knee and ankle. We do not cut off the leg at the knee, we lay open the flesh and cut off the crushed bone. Then we get a bone, from a dog's leg, for instance, measure it exactly and insert the new bone and sew up the wound. It nearly always heals and the man saves his leg. Supposing he has his forehead crushed in, we saw out the crushed portion, take a skull from some dead man and trepan it with a portion of old skull, sew up the skin and he is all right. He may be a little crazy afterwards, but he is all right.

The american people know very little about China and people. The population of China is almost beyond estimate. There are 18 states and 4 territories in the country, not more then one sixth of which have ever been seen by Caucasians. The whole of Canton alone has 72 counties, containing, a population of 150,000,000 of people, no counting the women and children under 16 years of age. From Cauton comes the Chinese emigrants to this country. There are only five men from the province of Foo Chow in the United States. There are estimated to be 200,000 Chinamen in this country, all from the poorer classes of Canton, excepting a comparatively small number of the better class of Chinise merchants who have come over here and invested small capital to see it grow into fortunes. I cannot speak their language, being only able to speak the language of Foo Chow.

"Another thing that is not known in this country is the fact that the queue is a comparatively new thing among my countrymen. When the Mongols conquered China, 242 years ago, they compelled the shaving of heads and the wearing quenes. The province of Canton held out about twenty-four years longer. I am a thoroughbred Chinaman, not a Mougoi, as my family were of the nobility and kept their line unsullied by intermarriage with the Mongolians.

"You can determine the moral tone of a man after a few conversations with him," said a gentleman to the Buzzer, "and you can as readily determine the moral tone of a newspaper by reading a few copies of it. "The paper on lower Douglas street seems

to be emulating the pink-paper weeklies, so popular in bar-rooms and kindred places. "Anything that savors of sensationalism is greedily grasped by them and put into print. A case of marital infidelity, or seduction, is a morsel they delight in, and the more salacious the details, the sweeter they

"A day or two ago they saw fit in an alleged interview with certain doctors, to attack the working girls of this city, stating that they were not virtuous and that they had constant recourse to doctors for medicines for certain purposes. I consider that a cowardly attack upon a hardworking class of women who should be protected instead

of aefamed. "I have a number of girls working in my establishment, and I can truthfully say, after years of experience, that they are a modest and deserving class of women. Of course, as with women all over the world, some will drop by the wayside, but I think it is the experience of all employers of women that they are much more moral in thought

and action than men employes. "I think," he concluded, that the paper in

question made a 'bad break' when they un-dertook to attack a defenseless lot of work-