THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, } ss.
County of Douglas, }

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending November 2, 1889, was as follows:

Sunday, Oct. 27	21,610
Monday, Oct. 28	18,695
Tuesday, Oct. 29	19,911
Wednesday, Oct. 30	18,698
Thursday, Oct. 31	18,621
Friday, Nov. 1	19,790
Saturday, Nov. 2	18,698
Average	19,393

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

State of Nebraska, } ss.
County of Douglas, }

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

State of Nebraska, } ss
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 daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month November, 1888, 18,996 copies; for December, 1888, 18,223 copies; for January, 1889, 18,574 copies; for February, 1889, 18,996 copies; for March, 1889, 18,854 copies; for April, 1889, 18,659 copies; for May, 1889, 18,699 copies; for June, 1889, 18,858 copies; for July, 1889, 18,738 copies; for August, 1889, 18,693 copies; for September, 1889, 18,710 copies; for October 1889, 18,597 copies. GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of November, A. D., 1889.
{Seal.} N. P. FEIL.

THE fighting colonels of Kansas City managed to keep the peace during the visit of the Pan-Americans.

ST. PAUL has abandoned her ice palace scheme for the coming winter. No amount of enthusiasm could thaw out a twenty-five thousand dollar boom.

HARD CIDER has been put under ban by the courts of Kansas. The exhilerating apple jack must now take itself to the shelves of the drug stores to maintain its place in popular favor.

NEBRASKA products never fail to capture the prize when placed side by side with the products of other states. The exhibit at St. Louis walked away with the bulk of the premiums.

A KANSAS CITY syndicate has subscribed twenty-five thousand dollars to establish a line of steamers on the Missouri river. This sum will decorate a few of the intervening sand bars with wreckage.

THE decision of a New York court will only temporarily delay the burial of the deadly electric light wires. Human life is too precious to be menaced or sacrificed on the altar of corporate greed.

OUT of the four hundred thousand appropriated to purchase the postoffice there will be twenty-eight hundred left after the payments are made. The appraisers displayed great tact and judgment in reserving enough to pay for their labors.

IF SOME genius will invent a system of interchangeable signs and titles warranted to work every twenty-four hours, a fortune awaits him in the Union Pacific headquarters. The nickle-in-the-slot machine cannot keep pace with the kaleidoscopic changes in the building.

EVERY witness called by the prosecution tightens the coils around the Cronin suspects. The testimony so far leaves no loopholes for escape, and unless the defense holds in reserve convincing proofs to the contrary, the men on trial will follow in the footsteps of the anarchists.

SOME twenty participants in a recent lynching affair in North Carolina have been arrested and jailed. It is not the lynching itself that has incensed the authorities, but the anti-mortem cruelties perpetrated by the gang. They tortured several hallowed hymns before the victim was elevated.

KRUPP, the great German gunmaker, is favorably impressed with America as a site for a factory. A representative of the firm now in this country declares that while the fatherland is a good market for guns, a neutral nation is the safest point for enlarged industrial operations. In other words, Krupp proposes to place business before patriotism and sell his artillery to all comers.

THE movement for resubmission in Kansas is growing apace. In many legislative districts it is the one question under discussion. The truth is that the people are being brought to their senses by the paralysis which pervades many departments of business, the increased taxation and the indisputable fact that prohibition does not prohibit.

A SYNDICATE has been formed in Kansas to purchase the Cherokee strip of six million acres of land at the rate of three dollars per acre. These speculators claim that the consent of the government is not necessary, holding that the Indians' title is perfect, but the fact that the army is now guarding it against squatters indicates that Uncle Sam will have considerable to say before the land grabbers enrich themselves at the expense of the Indians.

PRUNE THE DEAD BRANCHES.

With the approaching session of congress comes as usual a mass of twaddle and buncomb about high protection and tariff revision. Dense ignorance and partisan prejudice permeates the press and through it the great mass of American people have been unable to comprehend what is really in the public interest and what would be detrimental. It is deplorable that a purely economic issue, which vitally involves the commercial interests of this nation, should have been remanded into the domain of politics, and made the foot-ball of party hacks and blatherskites who seek to gain political advantage for themselves by the division of parties with regard to the tariff.

On one hand we have the demagogues who pretend that the duties on imports invariably increase the cost of each article protected by the amount of duty levied upon its importation. For instance, they assert that if the duty on each yard of calico is five cents a yard, the price of calico to the consumer is raised five cents above the cost of production. As a matter of fact calico sells for five cents a yard and the tariff on calico is a dead-letter.

The fact that New England manufacturers have sold six million dollars worth of unbleached cotton sheeting in China in 1888 against the competition of Germany and England and against the competition of the pauper labor of China, shows conclusively that the tariff on cotton goods has not raised the price to the consumer, nor, on the other hand, increased the wages of American laborers one penny.

And so it is with regard to agricultural implements, firearms, boots and shoes, watches, cheap jewelry, sewing machines, printing presses, print paper, and hundreds of other articles of American manufacture that are exported and sold abroad in competition with the cheap labor which obtains in Europe and Asia. A United States consul in Germany has recently reported to the state department that nearly all the chairs used in the postoffices of that country are of American manufacture, the German government having bought them of a New York firm at prices less than they could be produced for in Germany. This affords most conclusive proof that skilled high-priced labor, in conjunction with ingeniously constructed machinery, turns out cheaper goods than low-priced labor.

It naturally follows that the abolition of duties on all that class of articles now freely exported would not in the least damage American industry. On the contrary, it is demanded in the interest of the American consumer, who is obliged to pay more for articles manufactured in his own country than they are sold for abroad. In other words, the repeal of tariff duties on all these articles would prevent combinations and trusts organized to maintain exorbitant prices in this country, not for the benefit of their employes but with the sole view of making enormous profits. And this also applies to a class of articles like plate glass, steel and iron products and other commodities that require some protection in order to prevent ruinous competition from European countries.

On the other hand come the blatherskites who insist that the wealth of this country and its marvelous development are solely due to the tariff on imports. These people entirely overlook the fact that the appliances of steam and electricity have revolutionized the industrial world; brought its remotest parts within easy reach, and multiplied enormously the producing power of a country rich in minerals and fertile in its soil. They forget that within twenty-five years fifteen millions of people have migrated from other countries to the United States and have added billions to its wealth. Robert Ingersoll, in his famous speech nominating James G. Blaine, said in substance: "You can not create wealth by law, but by labor. This money has to be dug out of the earth. You can not make it by passing resolutions in a political convention."

The tariff undoubtedly has stimulated the development of American industry and some of our manufactures would languish and suffer should this stimulus be withdrawn. But most of our industries are now in position to compete with all the world without artificial props. Take, for instance, the manufacture of carpets: The largest rug mills in the world are in Philadelphia, and in one ward of that city more carpets are made than in all Great Britain.

Concisely stated, the tariff is like an old tree with a large number of dead branches. The tree will be healthier if the dead branches are removed by skillful pruning. This pruning process does not mean free trade. The danger to the country lies in the fact that congress will be made subservient to the monopolists who have grown enormously wealthy by the abuses that have sprung through excessive tariff tolls. If the revision of the tariff is left to this class of cormorants, to the patriots who never tire shouting for the flag so long as they can get an appropriation, the pruning process will be a delusion and a snare.

Speaking for the great and growing west THE BEE demands that the revision of the tariff shall be conducted on business principles with a view to preventing outrageous exactions by manufacturing syndicates and trusts, and the only way to strike an effective blow at these trusts is to revise the tariff in such a way as will compel these confederated monopolies to sell their wares in America as cheaply as they do in foreign countries.

THE POOR IN WINTER.

All the indications are that the winter upon which we have already entered will be long and severe. It rarely happens in this climate that snow falls as early as the beginning of November, and the unusual experience this year may be regarded as assuring a winter of uncommon length and exceptional severity. At any rate it will be wise to prepare for such a season, and the time seems opportune for suggesting that Omaha may have a greater number of poor to be provided for by charity this winter than ever before. While this city is not so badly off as to the indigent class as some other communities, there is yet more destitution here than most of our citizens suppose, and in winter the ranks of the poor who need to be assisted are always largely augmented. Many persons who can manage during the warm season, when the necessities to subsistence are fewer, to provide for themselves and those dependent on them, are shut off from all resources in the winter, and the number of such in Omaha is greater than those who have taken no trouble to inform themselves have an idea of.

In view of the great probability that the demands of the poor will be larger this year than usual, and will extend over a longer period, those who are in a position to be charitable must make up their minds to enlarge their generosity, and they should also give it prompt exercise. It is not necessary to wait to be asked to give, but find the channel through which charity will be properly and judiciously dispensed and place your contribution there. It is desirable that when the wants of the poor are made known there shall be something at hand to relieve them, for in a great many instances delay in giving relief is dangerous. Some of the poor who seek the aid of charity do not do so until the last extremity has been reached, and with such immediate assistance means life. There ought to be some organized effort to supplement the public distribution of charity, and it should be instituted at once. The demand is here already, and it is certain to grow in volume as the winter advances. Let there be prompt and generous preparations to meet it.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN POLITICS.

The bane of the public schools of Omaha is the demoralizing interference in politics by members of the school board, and the improper influence which members of the board exert upon teachers, janitors and other employes who are subject to their caprice or favor.

The most pernicious partisan that has manipulated our schools for selfish political ends is Sheriff Coburn. He has been the prime mover in all political intrigue inside of the school board, and to-day he exerts more influence upon our school teachers politically than any other member of the board. It has been Mr. Coburn's boast that he never fails to support an increase of salary, whether the applicant is entitled to it or not. No wonder Mr. Coburn is the most popular man in Omaha with the school ma'ams. It is true, Mr. Coburn has offered to resign his place in the school board in case he is re-elected sheriff for a third term. Why didn't Mr. Coburn step out of the board years ago? Why does he want to hold the two offices? Is it not manifest that he proposes this time as he has heretofore to enlist everybody connected with the schools in his political canvass. It is an open secret that a very active canvas is being made for Coburn by employes of the school board, and we presume the teachers will again try to make their influence felt for Coburn next Tuesday.

All this is simply scandalous. How can we hope to have efficient school government so long as the patronage of the board of education is hawked about in political campaigns and teachers of our public schools are made appendages to the sheriff's office?

No teacher can be blamed for trying to reciprocate favors, but we appeal to the teachers of Omaha in all candor—how can they ask any reputable man to cast his vote for Mr. Coburn in view of his record. Can they unblushingly ask any man to support for sheriff a man who gave the freedom of the jail and placed in charge of other prisoners a man who on a Thanksgiving day struck his wife with a turkey, amused himself by firing pistol shots over her head and finally mistook her for a burglar?

Do they want any decent man to support for sheriff an officer who showed such great tenderness to the Beechler-King woman while she was in his custody on the charge of deliberate murder?

If they do our teachers will materially lessen the respect in which they are individually held by the best people of Omaha, and reflect no little discredit on the entire public school system.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

An important mass meeting was held in Philadelphia last week, under the auspices of the National Reform association to give expression to public sentiment in favor of a radical change in the divorce laws. The importance of the movement brought together a number of leading clergymen and judges—the two professions directly associated with marriage and divorce. Their opinions as to the best means to stem the tide of scandal and immorality which threatens to engulf the courts of the land are of great value, as they show the drift of public feeling on a question affecting the purity of our homes and the perpetuity of the state.

The divorce evil is appalling in its magnitude. It spreads over the entire country, and is fostered by tax laws, mercenary lawyers, and indifferent judges. The statistics collected by the federal commissioner of labor show that during the last twenty years four hundred thousand divorces were granted in this country. Illinois is the capstone of this monument of infamy, having granted no less than thirty-six thousand divorces in that time, and the evil is increasing by from two to three thousand a year. Pennsylvania reports sixteen thousand divorces in twenty years, and at present the rate is between one and two thousand a year. Colorado is now the mecca of divorce hunters in the west, and the press of the state admit the disgraceful fact that the laws place a premium on scandal and make marriage a mockery. The laws of Nebraska are also of the free and easy style, but fortunately the judges have been particularly strict in their enforcement and the state has not acquired prominence as a divorce market.

How long can a nation endure if this ratio of divorce is maintained? The purity and integrity of home life is the foundation of the state. When, therefore, laws are made to undermine the marriage relation and permit people to marry and separate on the slightest pretexts, the lawgivers make virtue a foot-ball and legalize vice. In the height of its power and glory the Roman republic did not sanction a divorce. It preserved republican virtue inviolate, but after the civil wars the morals of the people were corrupted, vice ran riot and the social structure was wrecked before the northern barbarians swept through the country. Shall we permit the nation to sink into an ocean of immorality like its Roman prototype, or shall we rescue home life and manhood from disintegration and decay?

Two remedies for this frightful evil are proposed by the reform association. One is by an amendment to the national constitution, giving congress power to enact a uniform system of marriage and divorce laws, with courts of record, remarriage to be prohibited for a year after divorce and not then without a certificate from the court of issue. This is certainly the surest plan, but the law should go further and limit divorce to one cause, as in New York state. Any attempt to secure a uniform system of state laws is a hopeless undertaking.

Much immediate good could be accomplished by clergymen if they would set themselves against indiscriminate marriage. Hasty and sentimental unions are the chief source of divorce. Possession of a license should not be accepted as evidence of honesty where the parties are unknown to the clergymen. He should compel applicants to identify themselves or show documentary proof that they are free from impediments. The clergy should begin reform at the root.

CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH.

Elsewhere in our columns will be found an article written for the November *Forum* by Mr. Thomas G. Shearman, the well-known statistician, which is one of a series in answer to the question, "Who Owns the United States?" This article, of which advance sheets were furnished the press, has attracted a great deal of attention and comment, and while the criticisms upon it have tended to somewhat diminish its value as an authoritative and trustworthy presentation of the subject, its general merit, and its worth especially in calling attention to a matter which ought to be of absorbing interest to every American citizen—that of the concentration of wealth—have been fully recognized and commended.

Making every allowance for errors, and it is not questionable that the article contains some, it is still a most interesting and suggestive exhibit, worthy of the attentive consideration of all citizens. Mr. Shearman gives a list of seventy names, representing an aggregate wealth of twenty-seven hundred millions of dollars, an average of thirty-seven and a half millions of dollars each. He names ten persons whose wealth is estimated to average one hundred millions of dollars each, and one hundred persons whose wealth averages twenty-five million dollars each, and this, he says, can not be done of any other country. From an array of such facts Mr. Shearman concludes that half the wealth of the entire country is owned by twenty-five thousand persons, and he expresses the opinion that in thirty years fifty thousand persons will practically own all the wealth of the country.

It is not necessary to accept unquestioningly this view in order to appreciate the startling significance of what it suggests. Let it be assumed that the number of persons who now own half the wealth of the country is double that stated by Mr. Shearman, and then the matter will be sufficiently serious in all its aspects. It is true that this vast wealth in the control of a comparatively few persons is not hoarded, and that while it is necessary to express it in dollars, it is really to a very great extent a wealth of investment, employed in enterprises, nearly always profitable, which contribute to the general welfare. But even with this in mind it is a somewhat alarming fact that twenty-five, or even fifty thousand persons are in a position to compel nearly sixty-five million people to pay tribute to them, and that under prevailing conditions these persons must continue to increase their wealth until in time they or their descendants will own the entire wealth of the country. Nor is it material that in some instances Mr. Shearman has exaggerated the wealth of individuals. With a general reduction of twenty-five per cent from his figures the aggregate will still be appallingly large.

The character of the persons who control this vast wealth, and the methods employed in acquiring it, are matters worthy of consideration in connection with the subject. How many of the multi-millionaires named by Mr. Shearman have acquired their great fortunes by processes which can be approved as fair and just? How many of them do not owe their wealth to methods by which the public has been despoiled and plundered, and the national government itself victimized? A thoughtful perusal of the facts presented by Mr. Shearman, making every allowance for errors and exaggeration, cannot fail to impress the intelligent reader with the conviction that there is urgent need of change from a system that permits such a concentration of wealth and enables a few persons to put the masses of the people under contribution to further swell their store. Mr. Shearman does not suggest a remedy, but he indicates with sufficient clearness one means of relief, which is to radically change the national policy under which this enormous individual wealth has grown and is securely protected.

THE RAGE FOR TITLES.

The past week furnished two striking instances of the rage among the shoddy aristocracy of this country for European titles. The marriage of the adopted daughter of C. P. Huntington to Prince Hatzfeldt was as much a bargain and sale as if the parties to it were ordinary chattels of trade. Prince Hatzfeldt's characteristics are a long pedigree, notoriety as a sport and gambler, and a profligate of continental reputation. With an empty purse and creditors pressing him for payment of debts, his only avenue of escape was to capture one of the many American title hunters, running wild in Europe. Miss Huntington possessed the necessary financial qualifications. Her refusal to recognize or speak to her own mother, showed her to be as mercenary and heartless as Hatzfeldt. But she wanted a title and had the means to pay for it. The impecunious prince had a title to exchange for American millions, and set his price. The Huntingtons accepted the bauble with the prince thrown in, and paid over the money, estimated at ten millions. It was a regular traffic alliance, in which the prince got the large end of the bargain.

It is not yet certain that Miss Gwendoline Caldwell will escape the clutches of Prince Murat. There is little in his title or character to attract an honorable woman, and it is surprising that one of Miss Caldwell's intelligence and refinement should risk her future happiness on a mercenary French adventurer, as Murat has proved himself to be. The lady will be remembered as one of the originators of the Catholic university at Georgetown, having started the endowment fund with a subscription of three hundred thousand dollars. She possesses considerable means in her own right, and inherited the faculty of keeping the purse strings tight. When the prince found that he would not be allowed to manage her fortune he promptly gave her the mitten. Miss Caldwell was ready to give him ten thousand dollars a year for pin money for the privilege of wearing his title, but Murat was not for sale at that price.

In both instances the mercenary spirit predominated. There was no manly principle or honor in the transactions. The title peddlers are not blamable for trying to recoup their shattered fortunes at the expense of foolish women with more money than brains. For every one of these marriages that has proven happy, scores could be named that brought misery and disgrace, if not a suicide's grave. Character is the first essential to permanent happiness in married life. Where that essential is lacking and marriage is made a matter of dollars and cents in exchange for a title, the seller gets the money and the purchaser a crop of sad experiences.

Fortunately, title hunting is limited to a class of Anglo-maniacs who are a disgrace to the country, and their bargains and sales to the disreputables of the continent does not in the slightest degree reflect on the sterling womanhood of America.

THE Cleveland, Ohio, *Plain Dealer* has just issued, as a souvenir, an illustrated work giving the history of Cleveland, views of prominent features of the city, and portraits of many of its leading business and professional men. The purpose of the work is to demonstrate the possibilities of the city from what has been accomplished, and the facts are certainly of a character to warrant the conclusion that Cleveland, now a city of a quarter of a million population and having extensive industries and great wealth, is certain to attain metropolitan proportions. The work is mechanically excellent, the letterpress being clear and clean and the illustrations generally good. Its issue was a commendable piece of enterprise that ought to result in benefit both to the *Plain Dealer* and to Cleveland.

THE endorsers of a non-partisan judiciary include the representative men in all lines of business, trades and professions in Omaha. While incidentally commending the nominee of the bar, Joseph R. Clarkson, these citizens declare as emphatically as they did at the polls two years ago, that the bench should be kept aloof from partisan primaries and ward politics. A fearless, independent judiciary is the corner stone of the state.

IN response to an inquiry the war department declares that the only United States emblem which has an eagle upon it is that used by the revenue marine. The revenue ensign and pennant, consisting of "sixteen perpendicular stripes, alternating red and white, the union of the ensign bearing the arms of the United States in dark blue on a white field," was created by act of congress ninety years ago. The eagle therefore is an emblem for revenue only.

THE State Board of Agriculture will supplement its annual meeting in Lincoln, January 21, with a winter corn exhibit. The display will be held in the Armory hall of the Grant Memorial building. The main object of the exhibit is to secure a large variety of specimens of Nebraska corn and later on to advertise our wonderful resources abroad. As an inducement to exhibitors, premiums aggregating four hundred dollars are offered by the board.

THE proposition of the Nebraska Central Railroad company does not conflict or interfere with the Tenth street viaduct and union depot. Another railroad bridge is the best bond the city can get to compel the Union Pacific to maintain reasonable rates on its bridge. The bonus asked from the county is a trifle compared to the lasting benefits which will accrue, in addition to the expenditure of five million to carry the project into effect.

AS A result of St. Joe's attempt to rival Denver in pupulation and general cussedness, the sleepy old town is enjoying a boom in robberies and burglaries. It only lacks a complete set of jury fixers and a hollow consumptive cough to equal the Colorado capital.

Charity Among the Hebrews.
Philadelphia Record.

The report of the New York Society of United Hebrew Charities shows that the Hebrews not only take commendable care of their worthy poor from the cradle to the grave, but that the relief is administered at very small cost. One of the tendencies of many of the poor people who come to these shores is to gravitate toward cities, and the society attempts to check this by inducing applicants for employment to go to manufacturing establishments in the country and help to develop the local industries. Practical charity such as this is helpful both to the recipient and to the community.

The Political Prospect in New York.
Albany Journal.

A full vote in the rural districts will give the state to the republicans. Respectable democrats in all the large cities cannot support the state ticket nominated at Syracuse. A two-thirds republican majority in the senate seems probable. Sharp and decisive work from now until next Tuesday will insure sweeping republican success.

The New Style American Exchange.
Pittsburg Dispatch.

For the convenience of American parents and heiresses who desire to procure royal connections it is desirable that some expert on the subject should compile and publish a price list of eligible European princes at once. Little space need be given to such matters as the character or financial standing of the royalties, but plenty of room necessarily must be set aside for the selling figures.

The Electric Light Autocrats.
Philadelphia Record.

What are claimed as the vested rights of high-tension electric lighting companies in New York city appear to be held in greater esteem by the supreme court of that state than the safety of the citizen. The care with which the interests of these corporations are guarded by courts is one of the singular developments of modern jurisprudence. Exercising a quasi-public function, they are nevertheless superior to all public authority or regulation.

The Plaint of Murat.
Chicago Tribune.

I can't live on ten thousand a year, Gwendoline,
I can't do with ten thousand a year!
What a Prince would I be, and what fun could I see.
On a paltry ten thousand a year, Gwendoline,
On a stingy ten thousand a year!
—*Murat.*

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

The Size Of It.
Hastings Nebraskan.

The W. H.'s estimate of the amendment vote is regarded all around as a very wild guess indeed.

Not a Subsidy.
Grand Island Independent.

THE OMAHA BEE has talked a good deal against subsidies for steam boat lines. But it begins to qualify. It admits, that payment to steamboat lines for carrying the mails, and aid for the construction of steamboats, so that they can be used by the government as war ships and transports, is not so bad after all. We don't care for the name, if only new American steamboat lines are established.

All Call It Reckless.
Ashland Gazette.

The World-Herald has an array of figures by which it pretends to prove how easily prohibition will be defeated in this state next year. If the statement in the remainder of the state is as reckless as that on which Saunders county is based, we would not give much for the figures. The compiler places 300 votes for prohibition in this county. Now, while we think Saunders county will give a majority against the amendment, believe the figures for the amendment could safely be put at 1,200 votes.

A Warning to Thayer.
Fairmont Signal.

It is understood that the appointee to fill Laws' place as secretary of state will be either Oil Inspector Caldwell or Ben Cowdery. Governor Thayer had best consider well his decision. The people are entitled to at least one man on the board of transportation, and if Laws' place there is filled by some other than a man in the employ of the corporations, it will serve in a measure to make amends for the errors of recent date. An opportunity is now before the governor which he may, if he choose, use to win the approval of the people at large. If, however, he supplies the place with a railroad tool he may as well emigrate. The people are burdened with a load already great enough at this time, and in no humor to submit to further oppression.

Make a United Resistance.
Grand Island Independent.

The prohibitionists have formed a plan for uniting all the prohibition forces of Kansas, Iowa and South Dakota, the neighbors of Nebraska, in order to reinforce the Nebraska prohibition army, and make a lively fight in Nebraska, for the purpose of subduing our liberty and destroying our peace, by fastening on us the prohibition curse, and giving free whisky, instead of keeping the trade under control as we at present do. It is time for the friends of high license to form a union, and resist the attack of the prohibitionists.

THE TEKAMAH INCIDENT.

The Beatrice Democrat simply notes that "Mr. Rosewater has been arrested for attending a prohibition meeting. This should be a warning to others."

The Burtonian, published at Tekamah, vouchsafes no editorial opinion upon the incident, but prints a news account of the meeting, giving substantially the same facts as appeared in THE BEE.

The Sioux City Journal observes that Mrs. Gougar "doesn't believe in Rosewater treatment." It declares that "Helen is a great fighter, but so is Edward, and the further proceedings will be watched with curious interest."

The Beatrice Express expresses the opinion that the meeting with Mrs. Gougar was "rough on Rosey," and predicts that "the little affair between the parrot and the monkey isn't a circumstance to what will now be witnessed."

The Lincoln Call quotes poetry to prove that Mr. Rosewater was worsted in the conflict and relieves itself of some alleged humor in the same connection. According to the Call: "General Grant's first victory was a defeat. Mr. Rosewater may yet become a winner."

"For once," says the Kearney Hub, "and the only time the Hub has any knowledge of Rosewater was whipped clear out of his boots in a public meeting, and the reflection that it was done by a woman, and a prohibitionist at that, will drive the iron deep into his soul. Sic transit gloria Gougar!"

According to the Hastings Nebraskan, Mr. Rosewater "seemed to have allowed his belligerency to become chronic." "He bearded the lioness in her den," it says, "and got the worst of it, as might have been expected. Mr. Rosewater's temerity in fighting a defiant woman in public on the stage is worse than his discretion, which is the better part of valor in such an instance."

Under the heading, "She Should be Prosecuted," the Council Bluffs Nonpareil, not knowing there is no law against slander in this state, says "the woman ought to be arrested and imprisoned." "It seems to us," says the Nonpareil, "that Mrs. Gougar not only made a fool of herself, but did the cause she is representing immeasurable harm."

Contrary to what might have been expected, the Kearney Enterprise, official organ of the Prohibition Amendment league, says that Mr. Rosewater deserves nothing but respect for the manner in which he sought to answer Mrs. Gougar's charges. "We do not see," says the Enterprise, "what Helen M. Gougar has proved by this unless it be that she is afraid to meet openly and fairly a man whom she charges with the grave offense of selling his influence to the liquor dealers."

The Fremont Tribune believes that "Rosewater would have shown better discretion in staying at home and denying the charges of bribery and subsidy made against him by Mrs. Gougar through the columns of his paper. But after he went to Tekamah and had waited until the charges were reiterated against him and he asked for a hearing to set himself aright before that audience, common courtesy and decency would have suggested the propriety of giving him a hearing. His subsequent arrest proves the malice behind it all."

The Lincoln Journal devotes a large part of its valuable space to the Tekamah incident, two editorial leaders dealing with the subject under the captions of "Mr. Rosewater in Peril," and "In the Soup." These contained nothing very profound or witty, but in a little side squib the paper says: "'The lady or the Tiger' conundrum has had its day, but the question, 'What was Mr. Rosewater going to ask Mrs. Gougar?' will go rattling down the corridors of the centuries long after the present generation is gathered to its fathers."

The Grand Island Independent remarks that Mrs. Gougar is "developing into a slanderer instead of reformer. She is full of the spirt of intolerance and bigotry that founded the hellish inquisition, which such as she would re-establish to-day if they had the power to torture, torment and put to death all who might happen to differ with them in opinion. * * * Right of conscience should not be confined to class or creed, yet such as she would create creed and conscience for us all. * * * If prohibition must be bolstered by slanders, lies, vilification, personal abuse, then it deserves not to stand. If it is afraid of open argument in a fair field then it ought to fall, and all attempts to club it through must fail."

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

The Union Pacific Combine.
New York Post.

The contract would have no meaning if it did not provide, either expressly or impliedly, that the Northwestern would not within the ten years extend its Wyoming line to some Pacific coast connection, and thus form another through line. This point must have been very carefully thought out by the Northwestern directors, for it has been the opinion of western railroad men that the Northwestern would be compelled to extend its Wyoming and Idaho line westward in order to protect the transcontinental traffic of its main lines in Iowa and Illinois. This is now secured by the contract, without the extension. A branch to Cheyenne would enable it to exchange traffic with the Union Pacific there, the same as the Burlington.

Making Pets of Prisoners.
San Francisco Examiner.

It is to be presumed that there is some object in shutting people up in jails, prisons, houses of correction, industrial schools, Magdalen asylums and the like, or we should not go to the expense of running those institutions. Apparently, however, the object is one that requires the co-operation of the prisoners themselves, for such persons as dislike being shut up seem to have no particular trouble in taking their departure.

The greater part of the blame for the frequency of escapes is laid upon the trusty system—a system that is bad in itself, and that has shown its disadvantages in other matters than the facilities it affords for the emigration of its beneficiaries. It seems continually necessary to remind prison officials that trusty and trustworthy are two entirely different words. The trusty is still a criminal, still a man who got into prison by one offense and who might reasonably be supposed to be none too good to get out by another. From the way he is often treated one might suppose him to be a confidential clerk, in prison for his health.

Classic Memories Revived.
Boston Advertiser.

Unintelligent or unimpressible indeed must be that reader who does not feel emotion on reading a cable dispatch dated "Athens," and describing the pageantry of a royal marriage. The place and the theme combine to work over man's imagination a magic spell. It is true, then, that the ancient capital of the mental world is to-day the capital of a modern nation. There sits at this hour a monarch on the throne of Theseus. Several services in chapel and cathedral have just been performed not far from where once stood the Parthenon and the temple of Jupiter Olympus. And millions of people whose poetry, whose philosphy, whose art, whose intellectual inspiration have come in great degree from the Greeks that were in Athens so many centuries ago, now turn their eyes toward a beautiful domestic scene among the Greeks that are in Athens this morning.

To many minds will occur those beautiful lines of a poet who laid down his life in behalf of that Grecian liberty, as truly as Leonidas did at Thermopylæ; poet whose native land was that of the royal bride's mother:

The isles of Greece! The isles of Greece!
Where burning Sappho loved and sang.

Bon Voyage.
Brooklyn Times.

For a liberal slice of her uncle's millions Miss Clara Huntington has purchased the title but neither the affection or respect—it is true either would be worthless—of one of the first noble rascals of Europe, a man who has broken a good mother's heart, wasted ten fortunes on lewd women and won his expulsion from a club of gentlemen for dishonesty.

It was a mighty poor bargain; about as poor a bargain as her uncle by marriage, C. P. Huntington, made when he bought congressmen by the assorted gross to further his railroad schemes.

It is true that Miss Clara, like Mr. Collis, got what she was bargaining for, but success in such bargaining neither insures the happiness of the individual nor promotes the welfare of humanity.

Such silly and unscrupulous people as the Huntingtons do more to give America and Americans a bad name in Europe than ten thousand honest souls who eat with their knives.

We wish the Prince and Princess Hatzfeldt joy of their castle on the Rhine and their store of bitter and shameful memories.

Disparaging Columbus.
Chicago Times.

General Butterfield has been investigating some ancient Latin manuscripts found at Paris, indicating, it is thought, that attempts at discovering America were made in the sixth century by an Irish abbot canonized as St. Brendin. This showing may be curious and interesting, but, no more than the better proven discovery and temporary use of this continent by Norsemen, who from Greenland ventured as far south as Rhode Island, it does not rob of his honor the great Genoan. His discovery was of service to the world. It was followed by colonization, and is so thoroughly established as a historical fact that myths, however plausible, are of little account against the momentous work of Christopher Columbus.

Mr. Edison and the Subways.
New York World.

Mr. Edison insists that danger lurks in the electrical subways. He says that hydrogen gas will be generated in the manholes which a spark may ignite in an instant. Terrible explosions will follow. This is awful. Our subways are modelled after those used in Chicago. They have proved successful in Chicago. Why may we not hope for success here? As a matter of fact, the electric light companies do not want to put their wires under ground. They do not mean to go under ground if they can help it. This is the plain truth, and all the scientific fol-de-rol means this and nothing more. Bury the wires.