DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBS. RIPTION eal Bee, One Year with Premium

Omana, Bee Building. Change Office, Sr. Businery Building New York, Booms 14 and 15 Tribune Build-Washington, No. 315 Fourteenth Street, Council Bluffe, No. 12 Fearl Street, Lincoln, 1659 F Street, South Omalis, Corner N and 58th Streets.

CORRESPONDENCE. sations relating to news and edi-

BUSINESS LETTERS. siness letters and remittances should seed to The Bee Fullishing Company. Drafts, checks and postcolles orders to payable to the order of the company.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors

There is no excuse for a failure to get The Ben on the trains. All newsons lets have been noti-ted to carry a full supply. Parasites who want The Bes and can't get it on testing where other omain aspers are carried are requested to no-tify The Ben. Please be particular to give in all cases full information as to date, railway and anumber of testin.

THE DAILY BEE.

orn Statement of Circulation. State of Neuranka,
County of Donglas,
George B. Tsschuck, secretary of The B
rabbishing Company, does solemity swear th
like actual-invulation of True Dally like fort
need ending November 2, 1880, was as follow

Average GEDRO'S Average GEDRO' State of Nebraska. | se

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, County of Douglas, George II, Taschuck, being duly aword, depose and say that he is secretary of The flee Judishing Company, that the actual average and presented the first Darky Bus for the mouth November, 188, 18,166 copies; for Banny, 188, 18,167 copies; for Fabruary, 188, 18,168 copies; for Fabruary, 188, 18,168 copies; for Touches, 18,168 copies; for Touches, 18,168 copies; for Touches, 18,168 copies; for Touches, 18,168 copies; for July, 189, 18,168 copies; for September, 188, 18,168 copies; for October 188, 18,168 copies; f THE coming art exhibit deserves the

couragement and support of the peo

If speech is silver, St. Louis will secure a well stocked mint from the coming national silver convention.

THE number of voting precincts in he city must be doubled to secure a fair and foll expression of the will of the

The government directors of the Union Pacific are about to start on their annual inspection of the commissary de partment of the road.

THE window glass trust will ready for business and higher prices cy the first of the year. A panes-tak-ing public should note the fact.

RAILROAD connection with the capital of South Dakota would fill a long felt want and materially enlarge Omaha's trade territory.

IF THE democrats cannot support an organ out of their own pockets, they cannot make it an object of charity at the expense of the county.

WHISKY could not produce more in-temperance of speech than that which characterized the proceedings of the hysterical third party in Chicago.

CONGRESSMAN REED is said to have the pole in the race for the speakersbip. The Causon of Illinois will, however, be heard thundering on the hom

THE preliminary canter for city offices brings the B family strongly to the front. Broatch, Bechel and Boyd prean alliterative combination more than ordinary vim and attractive

Ir will not be the fault of the bondholders if they do not reduce the na-tional surplus and the daugers which surround it. During the past fiscal year they were paid the magnificent sum of seventeen and a quarter million dollars wan inducement to give up their hold-

The real estate exchange, energetically supported, will materially enhance the prosperity of the city. It will bring sellors and boyers into daily companies the contact of discuss ways and means to Omaha's advantages before outside in-

MAJOR BURKS, the defaulting treasurer of Louisians, whose sudden refusal to face his accusers at home strongth-ened belief in his guilt, announces that he has struck a rich silver mine in Honduras, and will return like the count of Monte Cristo to dazzle and paralyze his enemies. It will require a good deal of bullion to wipe out the fifty-two indict-ments recorded against him.

The fluancial transactions of the clearing house banks for the past week demonstrates a marked increase in the business of the country. Out of forty-nine cities in the association, only five show a decrease, compared with the corresponding week hast year, and the total increase aggregates twenty-five total increase aggregates twenty-five per cent. The figures are a gratifying evidence of widespread prosperity.

THE narrow escape of a motor train loaded with passengers from wreck on the Northwestern crossing in Council Bluffs should spur the authorities to provide ample safeguards for human provide ample safeguards for human life. Travel between the two cities is so great as to make this crossing particularly dangerous, and more effective protection should be had. Either the Northwestern trains should be brought to a full stop before crossing the street, or additional watchmen should be em-ployed and gates erected to prevent the

ON TO SOUTH DAKOTA

Among the projects in which Omnha nctive encouragement at the hands of the Omaha real estate exchange than the proposed direct connection with Yankton and South Dakota. If no capitalists can be found willing to build an entirely independent line from Omaha into southern Dakota, our board of trade and real estate exchange should exert their combined influence upon the managers of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad to close the gap Yankton. The distance is only twenty miles, and if preparations are made this winter for beginning active work early in the spring, Omnha can have a direct rail connection with Yankion by the first of June, 1800. The importance to Omaha of an air line road to Yankton and thence into the heart of Dakota cannot be overrated. A new field would be opened to Omaha jobbers in a territory which naturally should be tributary to them, and the people of South Dakota would avail thomselves of Omaha's great stock yards and packing houses to market their cattle. South Dakota has already supplied Omaha with the best paving material and building stone. The great coment beds that have just been opened near Yankton would afford us great advantage in procuring coment which is pronounced equal to the best Port-land, and of which thousands upon thousands of barrels are used in

thousands of barrels are used in the construction of sewers, granalithic sidewalks and our best buildings.

With the gap between Hartington and Omaha closed this city would be within flew hours' run of Yankton, and within less than eight hours' of Sioux Falls. Now that the Union Pacific and Northwestern systems have become al-lies, Omaha is more than ever in posi-tion to press her claims for better facilities and connections Into South Dakota by the Northwestern system.

NATIONAL MEAT INSPECTION.
The secretary of agriculture, in his amoust report, urges the necessity of an inspection of cattle at the time of slaughter by government inspectors. His reasons for this are that such an inspection would guarantee the ac-cepted product as untainted by discase, enable the national authorities to promptly discover any cattle disease centers, and have an influence to re-move the prejudice in foreign countries against American meats. The latter onsideration is important, for, while it is true, as the secretary mays, the the objections made on the part foreign authorities to the wholesomness of our meat products have little if any foundation in fact, still as long as we neglect to take the precautions universally adopted by the governments of those countries in which we seek a market for these products, and leave it to the officials of other countries to inspect our live cattle or our meats, it is impossible for us to present as forcible arguments as we could other wise do against restrictions on our trade. Under present condi-tions these foreign govern-ments claim, with some show of reason, that they have better opportunities for learning of disease among American cattle than are enjoyed by the American government itself. In the opinion of Secretary Rusk it is time to put an end to this anomaious condi

from European markets is a serious matter to one of the most important in-terests of the country, and any policy which promises to remedy the situation should receive careful consid eration. It is of course well under stood that the foreign claim that American meats cannot be relied on to be free from disease is a more pretext. The real motive for exclusion is not to protect the consumers, but the producers. Still the pretext finds large acceptance, and as the people of those countries can have no idea of our sys-tem of local inspection, or if they could would be likely to have little confidence in it, since their habit is to re-gard nothing worthy of unquestioning acceptance which has not the approval of the national government, we can hardly hope ever to be able to success-fully combat the unwarranted objec-tions to our meats until we can assure the foreign consumers that they receive

national inspection.

There can be no serious objection to such a plan, and the possible advantages are such as to commend it to con sideration. Certainly if it should re-sult in inducing a single foreign gov-erument which now excludes American meats to change its policy it would prove a most profitable plan. The cat-tle raisers and the large interests ougaged in handling meat products will doubtless approve the suggestion of the secretary of agriculture.

ANOTHER RICHMOND INTHE FIELD
The New York Sun names David B.
Hill and James E. Campbell as demoeratic candidates for president and vice
president in 1892. Mr. Campbell, who
is the governor-elect of Ohlo, when
asked what he thought of such a ticket,
remarked: "Three years ahead prophresics and 'famous combines' hardly,
over come to a head. They don't generally come out well. The year 1891 is
the time when these things will develop." This observation attests
that Mr. Campbell is a shrewd
and prudent politician, but ANOTHER RICHMOND INTHE FIELD and prudent politician, but it suggests something more than this, and that is that the newly elected governor of Ohio may have an ambition above the second place on the next democratic national ticket, and feels that he should rank at least equal with

Why should be not? Mr. Campbell is aly not inferior to Governor Hill certainly not inferior to Governor Hill in ability, and his political record is much more creditable. When he shall have served a term as governor his experience in public affairs will be more extended than that of Hill, since he will have had both a legislative and an executive experience. The late cumpaign exposed to view the whole public record of Campbell, and it was shown to be a very fair and respectable one. He has

Hill among the possibilities for first

methods which marked the political career of Hill, and if he shall go on in this course for the next two years, maintaining a clean and creditable record, he will not fall to commend himself to the large reput-able element in the democratic party which does not regard Hill with favor.

There is another thing which may count strongly in favor of the Chio man when the next national democratic con-vention meets, and that is the sentiment now spreading in the party that it should look away from New York for a presidential candidate. It has been urged by southern newspapers and or gans of democratic opinion elsewhere throw off its long maintained de throw off its long maintained de-pendence upon New York and take a leader from the west. What is properly the west has no man at present whom the party would be likely to regard as available for a presidential candidate, but in the event that no suitable western man can be found three years hence, should the sentiment in favor of selecting a man from this section be strong enough to make itself felt in the convention, Ohio is not so far east as to prevent Mr. Campbell being accepted as a compro

There is still another thing to be considered, and that is the possibility, or rather the probability, that the war of the Cleveland and Hill factions in New York will be so sharp and bitter as to compel the convention in the in-terest of the party to drop both of them. It is plainly the intection of Hill to make the most aggressive effort to se-cure the support of New York in the national convention, and it is equally evident that the friends of Mr. Cleveland will do their best to defeat this design. Unless the ex-president declines to be a candidate, which is not at all likely, a very vigorous contest between the democratic factions in New York is assured, and it is easy to understand that in such circumstances the party in convention might conclude, as the only solvention might conclude, as the only safe way, to select a candidate from some other state upon whom the party in New York might be able to harmon ize. Who more likely than Campbell to be the man?

Obviously the governor-elect of Ohio is in a much stronger position, as a presidential possibility, than the gov-ernor of New York, and if he shall discreetly use the opportunity before him to strengthen himself in the good opinion of his party, he may be a large and important figure in the next national iemogratic convention.

THE DEPOT PROPOSITION.

Does Omaha's future depend on a Union epot, a Tenth street visauet, and the run-

the voting of \$150,000 of the people's monay If the World-Herald could be convinced

that these questions called for affimative answers, it would say to the people, "vote the bond.—World-Herald. Omaha's distant future may not de pend upon a Union depot, Tenth street viaduct and the running of eastern trains over the Union Pacific bridge, Twenty-five years hence, or even ten

years hence, Omaha may occupy such a communding position as a commercial metropolis as will compel all rail-reads that converge within fifty miles of Omaha to seek an inlet into the city. But Omaha's immediate future, in ou umble opinion, does most decided! depend upon the construction of proper pproaches from the business centre to the Union Pacific bridge, and upon im-proved depot facilities that will enable the eastern roads to bring their trains into Omaha over the Union Pacific

bridge.
Omaha would to-day be much more populous than Kansas City had she been similarly favored with union depot and assenger transfer facilities. Omaha rould to-day be a city of two hundred thousand population had it not been for the drawback of the em-bargo that has kept all the Iowa railroads and the Wabash road out of this city and subjected our jobbers and citizens generally to incat-culable annoyance and expense on ac-count of the wretched transfer facil-

The question that now presents itself to Omaha is simply this: Shall we raise the embarge and give a powerful stimulus to Omaha's growth next spring by voting the bonus asked by the Unio depot company, or shall we take our chances on the building of the viaduet and depot in the dim and distant future? And this is all there is of the

proposition.

Can Omaha afford to tax herself seven for twenty years, and by so doing give momentum to a healthy and solid real estate boom that will return more than seventy-five thousand dollars annually n increased valuations of property and will very materially aid in drawing for eign capital for permanent investment

The only weak spot Omaha has to-day in her make-up as a commercial center is her lack of railroad transfer accom-medations, and in the rainbow railroad system to the south and north. Can she afford to reject any proposition that will place her on an equal footing with Kansas City and other rival railroad centers?

Call it blackmail or highway robbery on the part of the Union Pacific, the question vital to every man who owns a foot of ground in Omaha is: Can we afford to be without a viaduct and union depot for an indefinite time.

The Bes favors the North Omaha bridge and depot for the control of the contro

bridge and depot proposition as much as anybody; but suppose that project should fail to materialize, where will Omaha be two or three years hence with rivals to the south and north cutting away at her trade. For our part, we want to see Omaha pass the two handred and fifty thousand population mile-stone within ten years, and we are willing to add one million deliars to her boaded debt or even double that sum to bring about

steps to sever ner connection with the Booth-Barrett combination, no one wi knows that lady will question for a moment that she is blameless in the matter. The invendoes contained in the dispatch reporting the dissatis-faction of the distinguished actress, which imply that Mr. Booth has been guilty of ungentlemanly conduct of a dence. During his long career on the stage Mr. Booth's reputation has never been sullied by any scandal, and it is been sullied by any scandal, and it is most unreasonable to suppose that now, having reached the age when "the heyday in the blood is tame and waits upon the judgment," he would be guilty of conduct that would blot the fair page of his splendid record as actor and gentleman. The probability is that the misunderstanding, if such there be, is of a business and profes-sional nature, and in any event it is to be hoped all parties concerned will be able to settle the differences with the

THE Fremont branch of the W. C. T. U. have taken up the Tekaman inci-dent and indorsed the action of Mrs. Gougar and the zealots who insist that her right to slander and defame people shall not be abridged. They say officially ute of Mrs. Gougar's time, and should have hired a hall to answer "her vile tongue." This is a proclamation to the state at large that the W. C. T. U. proposes to stand on the platform of in tolerance, slander and vituperation as laid down by the Gougar woman in as laid down by the Gongar woman in her letter to the New Republic, which for coarseness and vulgarity could scarcely be matched by a London fish-

True Sioux City Journal pathetically asserts that "whisky comes high but the people will have it." They will certainly have a better article than was furnished by the "blind pigs" and boot-leggers of Sioux City.

Allison Will Be Be-elected.

Kanna City News.

It is with no small satisfaction that the Evening News notes that the tendency of the later reports from lown is to increase the republican majority in the legislature. For a time it seemed that the two parties were ligely to be so pearly of a strength that any dissension in the republican ranks would have resulted in the retirement of Senator William B. Allison from the United States

This would not only have been unfortunate for lows, but it would have been a national

colamity.

Senator Allison has been long in public life. His mind, naturally broad and strong, has been reinforced by long observation of mon and events. He has for years been a careful student of American politics—to use that much abused word in its proper sense. A republican and a strong party man, Sonator Allison is in no sense an extremist. His views on the tariff are moderate and causenable. Upon finance and the monetary question he is an admitted authority second to none at the nation's capital. ione at the nation's capital.

There are a good many milliousires in the United States souate. There are not a few clover politicians. But of true statesmen there is a dearth. For many years Iowa has been fortunate enough to be represented by true statesman, for such Scouter Allison s beyond cavil.

We have no fear that Iowa will be so blind repudiate her greatest man after his man; years of faithful service.

Republicanism and Prohibition.

Indianapolis Journal.

The republican party, us a political party, thus no identification or sympathy with pre-hibition as a political movement, and republicans in all the states should so declare. liquor question. The liquor traffic can and must be regulated, but the idea of regulating men's morals must be abandoned. Saloons cannot be abolished, but they can be con-trolled. If the republican party is to continue to do business in politics, it must rec-ognize the inevitable in this regard and ad-just itself to immutable conditions.

The Australian System.

Boston Globe.

It is needless to say that the first thorough trial of the Australian system by a whole state was the most significant element of interest in our own recent election. Students of social science and ballot reform agitators from all the surreturing states came here to see with their own eyes the practical workings of the system, and some of them, after visiting a representative assortment of precincts in Hoston, made trips into the suburban towns to see how it worked in the countrial towns to see how it worked in the countrial towns to see how it worked in the countrial towns to see how it worked in the countrial towns to see how it worked in the countrial towns. ban towns to see how it worked in the coun try districts. The result exceeds even the most sanguine expectations of the advocates of the system, and will stimulate its adop tion in every state in the union.

An Unprofitable Experience.
Ulica Herald.

The republican majority in Iowa has fallen from 72,000 in 1873 to a minus quantity in 1889—the result chiefly of honest efforts to

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

10 So-operation Asked in the Efficient to Secure Important Legistation.

President Martin, Secretary Nason and members D. R. Wheeler, C. O. Lobeck, G. M. Nattinger, C. S. Chase, L. M. Anderson, J. H. Evaus, J. A. Fuller, George J. Hunt, Heary Gibson and Edward Davis shivered through a brief session of the Omnha board of trade last eyening.

Descident Martin was alrea forther time.

President Martin was given further time which to prepare his report of his visit to

in which to prepare his report.
the St. Louis exposition.
A momorial from the St. Louis board of trade asking for the nid of the Omaba board in securing the passace of the bankrupt law was committee assume for the nid of the Committee beard in securing the passuage of the bankrupt law was referred to the committee on transportation. The New York board of trade presented a memorial on the same subject, and joined it with a resolution or the rate of letter postuge to I cent per since. This was also averred to the transportation summittee.

This was also aversed to the transportation committee.

The New Yorksboard of trade also asked the co-operation of the Ounaho board in their efforts to secure the passage of the "tonange bill." now before congress, which has for its object the restoration of the American merchant marine. The members of the board thought invorably of this scheme, and a resolution was cased requesting the Schraska representatives in congress to favor the bill.

A resolution was passed declaring the sense of the board to be that Chicago is the proper place for bolding the world's fair in 1893.

The report of the deep harbor convention was received and filed.

million dollars to her bouded debt or even double that sum to bring about that result.

Whateven may be the nature of the difficulties which have induced Madame Modjeska, as it is reported, to take

COWDREY SUCCEEDS LAWS.

The New Secretary Takes Immediate Charge of Affairs

PUSHING THE REDUCTION ORDER.

The State Board of Transportation Means Business-A Suit Against the 1, O, G. T. Lodge-The City in Brief.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMARA BEE, 1029 P STREET,

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAIA BRE, 1029 P STREET,
LISOLS, Neb., NOV. II.
HON. B. R. COWITCH WAS appointed secretary of state this affections, and as indicated by Lawa' resignation he enters upon the discharge of the duties of the office at once. His commission was presented to him about 50 clock by the governor.
The deputyship is still a conundrum. There are no indications as to where the honor will light, but Lew Fryn, of Clay county, is thought to have the inside track. Mr. Bumgardeer, the recorder of the office, cannot hope for promotion, although he has been a persistent aspirant, A Case county man is under consideration and the lightning may strike in that direction.

The Freight Reduction Order.

final hearing on the order reducing freight rates on coal. Representatives of the ver-rious railroads operating in the state will be in attendance and show why the order ought not to be enforced and go into effect. It seems, therefore, that the rate problem on coal is to be settled in the near future.

The I. O. G. T. Sued.
The I. O. G. T. lodge was sued by Slisha M. Lewis, in the court, this afternoon, for rent long since past due; plaintiff alleges \$600 to be due and unpaid. The defendant says that but \$62.50 is due; that a note of \$250 m further payment has not matured; that during payment has not matured; that during the last year of the lease the plaintiff leased the second story of the building to colored people, who made it so unpleasant by their obsecuity and indecency for people going to and from the I. O. G. T. hall in the third story that it finally broke up the longe. It also prevented the lodge from sub-letting the ball to others.

State House Jortings. The board of public lands and buildings held a special meeting this morning. Martin Dougherty was employed as an assistant fireman at a salary of \$15 per month.

The board also passed a resolution prohib-ning the heads of state institutions from purchasing supplies incorring exponse or making improvements without its consent. A copy of the resolution was ordered served on Dr. Stone, superintendent of the asylum for the insane at Hastings, and all other in-stitutions not thus instructed.

New Notaries Public.

The governer to-day made the following notarial appointments: Frank S. Dally, Chadron, Dawes county; J. P. Watts, Waterico, Douglas county; E. H. Marshall, Bloomington, Franklin county; W. A. Goddard, Omana, Douglas county; R. D. Tate, Carrico, Hayes county; A. C. Logan, Creighton, Knox county; John R. Insker, Raymond, Lancaster county; A. J. Beccher, McCook, Red Willow county; C. A. Collins, Wahoo, Saunders county.

City News and Notes. Governor Thayer returned from Platts outh to-day at noon.

mouth to-day at noon.

Al Parsons, of Grant, Perkins county, seen the day in the city.

George Tucker was injured by being thrown from his buggy at the corner of Sixteenth and O streets last night.

Dr. Guild, of Holdrege, was here to-day. The dector had the honor of presiding at the late republican congressional convention.

late republican congressional convention.

Dick Johnson left for Heatrice hast night, where he takes the other clerkship at the Paddock, having resigned a like position at the Capital of this city.

E. I. King, of Osceola, was in the city today. Mr. King is a candidate for judge in the Sixth judicial district in place of Hou. T. E. Norval, supreme judge-elect.

The case of the state of Nobrasha ex rei William H. Hunt with mayor and council of the city of Hastings, mandamus, was filed for hearing before the supreme court to-day. Two little boys, aged cight and nine vars.

for hearing before the supreme court to-day. Two little boys, aged eight and nine years respectively, came to the city from Clark Saturday in search of their father. With the assistance of the police the father, Mr. George Preston, was found and is now providing for his sons.

The district court commenced its full term this morning. Call of the docket eccupied the entire forceson. Judge Field was on the bench. The trial of causes commences to-morrow morning. It will take at least two weeks to clear the crimical docket.

OLD CHINESE BRIDGES.

Engineering Science in the Celestia

CLD CHINESE BRIDGES.

Engineering Science in the Celestial Empire.

The Chinese asspension bridges, dating from the time of the Han dynasty (202 B. C. to 229 A. D.), furnish striking evidence of the early acquaintance of the Chinese with oughneering science, says Iron. According to the historical and geographical writers of Chinn, it was Shang Lieng, the commander of the army, under Reen Tsu, who understood the construction of the roads in the province of Shense, to the west of the capital, the high mountains and deep gorges of which made communication difficult, and which could be reached only by circuitous routes. At the head of an army of 10,000 workmen Shang Lieng cut through mountains and filled up the valleys with the soil obtained from the excavations. Where, however, this was not sufficient to raise a road high enough, he built bridges resting upon abutments or projections. At other places, where the mountains were separated by deep gorges, he carried out a plan of throwing suspension bridges stretching from one slope to the other. These bridges, appropriately called by the Chinese writers "flying" bridges, are sometimes so high as to inspire those who cross them with fear. At the present day there is still a bridge in existence in Shense 400 feet long, which stretches across a gorge of immense deepth. Most of the bridges are only wide enough to allow of the passage of two mounted men, railings on both sides serving for the protection of travelers. It is not improbable that the missionaries who first reported on Chinese bridges in the west.

MONSTER CANNON.

MONSTER CANNON.

MONSTER CANNON.

A Description of a Vew of Europe's Hig Gans.

The recent complotion of a 125-ton gun at Esson for the Russians, and its shipment from Hamburg to Cronstadt, says the New York Sun, after a successful test at the Moppen range, has marged another stage in the making of monster ordenance. The largest Krupp gun previously made was one of about one hundred and nineteen tons, throwing projectites of 2310 pounds. Imaly has two of these mounted in a shore battery, and it is for coast defence also that Russia intends to use the new gun obtained from Krupp. It has been said that the next step in advance undertaken by the Essen works will be the making of a 15t-ton gun, which will throw a projectile weighing 3,000 pounds.

Hardly less interesting than these calibres are the more familiar 18-ton guns of the Elswick works, luxunach as they are used for the batteries of British ships, as, for example, on the Benbow.

This gun is forty-four feet long, or about two feet loss than the 119-ton Krupp, and its calibre is sixteen and a hulf inches. The diameter of the powder chamber is twenty-sue inches, and the maximum charge is 930 pounds, to be used with a projectile weighing 1,800 pounds. With the extreme powder charge a muzzle energy of 62,700-foot tens is expected. These figures show a great change from thirty years ago, when the largest cannon mounted on a war vessel threw a shot weighing only sixty-eight pounds and possessing an energy of only 1,100-foot tons.

Still there are not lacking complaints against the 110-ton gans. Those which have been built for the Victoria and Sansparul are said to have developed serious defects, two out of the four airrendy delivered having failed on the test, and one seriously collapsed. A gun of this size costs over \$100.000, so that the loss is serious in case of failure. Yet this is a matter that may not concern the government where private works, like those of Elswick and Essen; supply the guns. The maters have to stand the loss H the gun does not come up to the contract requirements. There is apt to be much exaggeration in the reports of the shorteonings of heavy guns. Krupp has male four 119-ton guns for the Duillio, Dandalo, Italia and Lepanto, besides the 110-ton guns for the Addren Dosia, the Francisco Lauria and the Morosini. The French have also many very heavy guns, although none of quite as great weight as the Krupp and Armstrongs.

LIFE OF A PERSIAN BOY.

The Peculiar Training of Children of

The Peculiar Training of Children of the Orient.

When a boy is born in Persia, says the Philadelphis Times, a servant runs to the Philadelphis Times, a servant runs to the father of the infant and announces the news by saying: "Praise be to God, the most merelful, you are the father of a boy!" "Meshallah!" replies the father, "praise is indeed due to the one God, great and merelful!" The same fervent gratitude is not exhibited on the birth of a girl, but the afficied father ejaculates instead, in a resigned tone: "Is that so? Then we shall do the best we can for her." He has an eye on the future years when he will be forced to east about to place a mertgage on his house or chattels in order to pay off her dowry. As soon as the lusty Persian lad is launched into the troublons world he is firmly bound in swaddling bands, which are kept tightly swathed until he is six months old. He resembles a piece of wood rather than anything else until he is six months old, when his tiny arms are released and he may lie on his back in the cradle and play with the trinkets bauging from the crossbar of the richly carved and painted cradle, to which a cord is attached. The mother or nurse, sitting and knitting in the doorway shaded by great palm trees, lugs on this cord and thus rocks her boy to sleep.

When the Persian lad is three or four years old he comes under the burber's hands. The cortennal at law requires

When the Persian lad is three or four years old he comes under the barber's hands. The ceremonial at law requires that the head of every male Mohammedan should be shaved and kept smooth during life. Hence comes the custom of wearing turbans and keeping the head covered in the house, and the dishonor considered to apply to the Christian custom of uncovering in the presence of a superior or indoors. The Turks shave the entire head excepting a tuff on the top of the crown, wherewith the Archangol Gabriel may lift the faithful out of their graves at the sound of the on the top of the crown, wherewith the Archangel Gabriel may lift the faithful out of their graves at the sound of the last trump. But the Persian boy is only shaved from the forchead to the nape of the neck, a large taft being left over each ear. Hence the most dignified and handsome Persian gentleman looks simply ridiculous when he removes his head covering. When our Persian boy is eight years old it is time to think of serious things. Up to that time he has played in the garden or in the street lanes, as much with girls as with boys, his lodging being in the women's quarter of the dwelling with his mother and sisters. His sports are ball, kite flying, hide and seek or tchittk. The last is a game not infrequently played also by American lads. It consists of a stock resting on a stone. The upper end being struck smartly by a bat the stack springs into the air, when it is struck across the field, and met by another lad, who bats it back. Falling to hit it the second striker is out. This is one of the oldest and most common games of the past. Jackstones is also a favorite Persian game, especially because it requires little effort and can be played on warm days in the shade of the vines, when the heat of the sun makes it well night

impossible to venture out of the shade.

When the Persian bey is nine or ten his father calls hun to his side, caresse him, strokes his face, and says: "Light of my eyes, my young lion, it is time for the to be studying thy book. Ged willing, we will make of thee a visier; thou shall have horses, and men-servants and hand-mailens, sad summer places, and hunting grounds, and the crowd shall make obeisance to thee in the market-place. In any case there is work before the, whether thou become a baker's apprentice or a great vizier. Theu must go to school, then I will apprentice thee to some artisan; say thy grayers and perform thrice absolution live times daily and of repeat the name of the prophet, and let no silver slip through thy fingersthrougt foolishness; so shalt thou be happy. Now go, my son, with my blessing; but remember, if thou art lazy and forget these counsels of mine thou shalt eat much skiel. There, go now, I wish to smoke awhile and count my bends." An American lad doubtless reply, "Yes, pop! but not so the Persian boy. Always reverential toward his parents, however manghty and wayward he may be, he replies: "As my father wills, so shall it be, and to Allah be the glory!"

A WOMAN SAVED THEM.

A WOMAN SAVED THEM.

She Cooked Food For Starving Sallors on a a Baying Sea.

A thrilling tale of shipwreck, involving the heroism of a brave little woman, was brought to this city yesterday on the steamship Atlanta, which is in the West Indian fruit trade, says the New York Work. The victims were Captain E. S. Etheridge and his brave wife, of the American schooner Spollese, and the skipper and five sallors of the Belle of the Bay. Both vessels were wrecked in the same siorm within ten miles of each other, and the two crews were picked up by Captain Cooke, of the Atlanta, October 25, within an hour of each other. It was on his outward trip to Jamaica, and after carrying the shipwrecked people to Montege Bay he brought them to this port. The resease was a most gallant one having been made while the burrieane was still at its height.

While the Spotless was fast going to pieces the wife of Captain Etheridge was urging her husband and the sallors not to abandon the ship. The crew were lashed to the pumps and were, were lashed to the pumps and were lashed to the pumps and were the control of the pumps an

her husband, walked the deck of the sinking vessel, carrying food and drink to the men. When her husband failed from weakness, she begged to be allowed to take his place, but the sallors redoubled their efforts and refused to permit her to do so. The heroine of this story declined to talk of her experiences, but these with whom she worked were loud in their pease of her bravery.

The Spotless salled October 17 from Savannah for Baltimore, with a deck

were loud in their praise of her bravery.

The Spotless sailed October 17 from Savannah for Baitimore, with a deck load of lumber. Just north of Hatteras she was struck by a terrific south east hurricane, which soon countered around to the northeast. The schooner was hugging the coast, and attempted to had of some but in doing so lost her spanker, foresail and jib. Then a big sea threw the vessel almost on her beam ond, and before she was righted the foretopmast broke off. The heavy seas next carried away the boats and caused the vessel to spring a link. All the next day the men labored at the pumps, and on the day following, weak, evollen and brussel, they would have given up in despair, but for the captain's wife. She found a few potatoes, and with the aid of an oil-stave saved from the ruins, she cooked them. While Mrs. Etheridge was cooking this last morsel of food the vessel was rolling, and she had to recline on a sofa and hold the stove in its place. That morning a steamer passed close to thom, but without seeing the schooner. At 4 o'clock in the atternoon, led by Mrs. Etheridge, all loft the eabin and were going to take refugo in the rigging, when the Atalants was sighted. Their rescue quickly followed, but not without great peril.

An hour later the Atalants sighted another vessel flying signals of distress. It proved to be the brig Belle of the Bay, almost water-logged. Her captain and crew had been clinging to the main boom for over liventy-four hours, and could mardly have held out much longer. The Belle of the Bay was bound from Fernandina for Philadelphia.

Bond Offerings.

Wassunarox, Nov. II.—'Special Telegram

Bond Offerings Washington, Nov. 11.—[Special Telegr to The HERE!—Honds offered, \$50,400 \$1.37; \$1,000 at \$1.05%.



MRS. BROWN AND MRS. GREEN.

Said Mrs. Brown to Mrs. Green, What makes your garments look so clean? The clothes, and labors at her tubs; No speck or dirt on them is seen To mar your linen's glossy sheen; Your woolen dress that was so soiled, thought that it was surely spoiled, Now looks as spick and span as though It never had been spattered so! This fine old lace is firm and white;

In vain my laundress bolls and rubs My newest garments soon look worn Get streaked and lusterless and torn. Said Mrs. Green, in turn: My dear, Poor soap has spoiled your clothes I fear, Compelled your laundress first to boil, Then spend her days in fruitless toil. This fine old lace is firm and white;

This fine old lace is firm and white;

My laundress uses Ivore Soar.

My laundress uses Ivore Soar.

And in its calce for you there's hope;

Your shawl, your gloves, are spotless, too; What in my clothes so pleases you,

That old print gown seems really new!

To Ivore Soar is wholly due,

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the "lvary": "they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "lvory" Soap and least upon getting it. Copyright 1886, by Procter & Gamble