THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of October, 1894, was as follows:

1	20,925	16	21,124
2	21,274	17	21,255
3	21,293	18	21,231
4	21,141	19	21,112
5	21,041	20	21,284
6	21,092	21	22,710
7	22,975	22	21,062
8	21,071	23	21,037
9	21,138	24	20,890
10	21,046	25	20,861
11	21,121	26	20,886
12	21,147	27	21,032
13	21,086	28	22,060
14	22,840	29	20,718
15	25,131	30	20,812

Total	641,407
Less deductions for unsold and returned copies	16,037
Total sold	624,370
Daily average net circulation	21,146

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 31 day of November, 1894.
(Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Why not give the Board of Health authority to expend the entire tax levy?

Texas is still democratic. Let all democrats gather consolation from this.

To even put the result in Tennessee in doubt is in itself a republican victory not to be deprecated.

It is not quite reasonable to expect the newspapers to forget all about the election in less than a week.

Any one else who would like to be president of the city council? Don't be backward about speaking out.

There won't be many of the republican war horses missing when the roll is called for preferences for United States senator.

Holcomb's majority is growing apace. It has reached a fraction over 3,100 now, with two or three back counties yet to hear from.

A little more interest in the work of revising the city charter would not be amiss on the part of the members of the charter revision committee.

Richards is no longer alone. He has a companion who asks for vindication. But he forgets that the republican party has gone out of the vindicating business.

Chicago awaits with bated breath the action of the New York legislature relative to the proposed consolidation of New York and her suburbs into a Greater New York.

The prophets employed by the mercantile agencies will now have to look for some new cause for the slow recovery of business prosperity. Business retarded by politics is now a worn out explanation.

The new city council will contain three members who were born and educated right here in Omaha. The native councilman must have special care to make a record that brings credit to both himself and Omaha.

Senator Hill will resume talking when he reappears on the floor of the senate immediately after the convening of congress. And we may be sure that he will say something that will interest more people than one.

Said John to Rosey: "Any man your Bee opposes is sure to be elected, and I predict that the unique candidate of the hickory shirt will carry Nebraska by 25,000 majority." Said Rosey to John: "Just so. Please read the official returns."

One Tammany candidate confesses that it cost him nearly $15,000 to be defeated. This year the paradoxical conditions seem to be presented almost universally of candidates paying more to be defeated than their successful rivals to be elected.

There is one consolation for the ten gallant sheriffs and ex-sheriffs and the present warden who each and all had the most solemn pledges that they would receive a commission to boss Mosher's zebra menagerie. Not a single one will have the edge on the other.

In the great melee over the candidate republicans of this state have lost sight of the platform. Republican members-select of the legislature would do well to familiarize themselves with it and endeavor to redeem the pledges made by the party when the legislature convenes.

It is well known that Chicago is a smoky city, but it remained for a woman writer in the Chicago Herald to give the real explanation of the fact. She says that the smoke habit is extending rapidly among the society women of the upper and middle classes. With nearly twice as many smokers as other cities Chicago must necessarily be nearly twice as smoky.

Mr. Thurston ascribes the defeat of Tom Majors to the want of a newspaper of the yellow dog order that supports everything and everybody. This is a very illogical assumption. Didn't Chairman Morrill admit that the Burlington Journal did more harm at the breech than at the muzzle in the late campaign? Wasn't the experiment by which the defunct Republican sunk over a quarter of a million in ten years convincing enough that subsidized organs exert no influence in these days of popular intelligence? Is it not more rational to admit that the disaster to the head of the ticket was due to the unfitness of the candidate and the methods pursued in forcing his nomination upon the party?

SILVER IN THE CAMPAIGN.

Already the advocates of various legislative measures that have been before the public for some time past are commencing to claim that their particularly pet project was the issue of the campaign. Among them, notwithstanding the loss of their principal leaders in congress, the advocates of free coinage are trying their best to interpret the results as encouraging to the cause which they represent. To show how far the silver question entered into the campaign the New York Evening Post publishes in double column, for purposes of comparison, the money planks of the platforms of the two great political parties in all of the states in which the battle has been waged. The table is certainly interesting and instructive, if not conclusive, as to the extent to which the issue was really involved.

The states naturally fall into three classes, those in which both parties declared for immediate free coinage, those in which both parties declared for sound and stable currency and those in which the parties are at variance on the subject. In Colorado, for example, all parties demand the restoration without delay of the coinage on equal terms of both gold and silver at the old ratio of 16 to 1. The same is true in Wyoming, Montana, Idaho and other mining states, where there is practical unanimity of opinion in favor of the so-called demands of silver. In a considerable number of states, such as New York, the New England states, Wisconsin, Iowa and several of the northwestern states, both parties are emphatic in endorsing the repeal of the Sherman silver purchasing law and in insisting on a currency composed of gold, silver and paper, every dollar of which shall at all times be readily exchangeable for every other dollar. These platforms repudiate any action that would in any way endanger the stability of our monetary system.

In no party platforms was the silver issue drawn so sharply as in Nebraska, where the two parties came out squarely and unmistakably in favor of opposite positions. The republicans say that "While we favor bimetallism and demand the use of both gold and silver standard money, we insist that the parity of the value of the two metals be maintained so that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the government shall be as good as any other." On the other hand, the democrats expressed their attitude in this plank: "We favor the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth." Yet, as every one is well aware, the contest between the state tickets was fought on entirely different lines. The silver issue played some small part in the congressional canvass and was mentioned now and then by speakers who were expatiating in general on republicanism or democracy, but it can hardly be said that the result turned on this point. We presume that the same is true in other states, with this qualification, that the republican party has a reputation for its devotion to the principles of sound currency, which must have contributed its share to the swelling tide of republican popularity.

CLEANSING NEW YORK.

The cleansing of the Augean stables was a far less Herculean task than will devolve upon Colonel Strong, the mayor-elect of New York, and the reform officials elected with him in purging that city of the corruption and venality that have prevailed there under the control of Tammany. The work that Hercules was ordered to perform was that of removing the deposits of 3,000 oxen during many years and the simple process he employed was that of turning the waters of two rivers into the filth-congested stables. It would be comparatively easy if this plan could be adopted for the purgation of the commercial metropolis of the country, but no deluge within the limitation of human power could reach the numerous recesses of political rascality and base criminality which have marked the course of the Tammany organization.

The developments from the investigation of the Lexow committee, startling as they have been, as evidence of the extraordinary corruption existing under Tammany rule, have only touched one department of the New York city government. While everybody at all conversant with the police department of New York City knew it to be corrupt the revelations have gone beyond what had been suspected, but even these, there is every reason to believe, are not worse than have prevailed in other departments. The police department, it has been demonstrated beyond question, has for years been an organized blackmailing machine, exacting tribute from every source where it dared to levy it, and doing this relentlessly and unscrupulously. It has accorded for a price protection to the very worst elements of society. Nobody was so bad that he or she could not get the countenance and toleration of the police if willing to pay for it. Can there be any doubt that the judicial department was equally vile, for had it not been is it not absolutely certain that the police could not have maintained for years the policy they are shown to have carried on? Is it not equally certain, also, that other departments of the municipal government were more or less cognizant of this state of affairs, for it is an unquestionable fact that all of them profited by it.

It will be the business of the new city government of New York, as far as its authority extends, to institute a radical remedy for the unfortunate conditions which have made the municipal government of New York City a reproach to the country. There will need to be a sweeping purgation of the foul Augean stable in which there is an accumulation of rascality, venality and corruption such as has never been known before in this or any other country. It will be an enormous task, requiring in its performance the utmost wisdom and discretion, but it is one that must be firmly met and fearlessly performed. The verdict of the people of New York City is overwhelmingly for reform and the men they have chosen to carry out their wishes must not stop at any half-way measures. A complete and thorough renovation of the New York city government is what the people demand, and nothing less will satisfy them. The victory of the voters who supported the cause of reform was for good government and decent, honest politics, and the men chosen to carry out this policy are bound by every obligation to faithfully carry out the wishes of the people. There is every reason to believe they will do so.

MUST THERE BE MORE BONDS?

According to advices from Washington another issue of bonds is contemplated by the administration. It is said that the president is convinced that it will be necessary to put out $50,000,000 more at an early date and that the question of doing this is being seriously considered. The report is that the president, acting under the authority of existing law, is disposed to proceed in this matter at once, instead of waiting for action by his party in congress, which might not be favorable to the issue of more bonds. As a matter of fact the president fully understands that probably congress would not, if the question were left to that body, permit him to issue more bonds. A resolution looking to that was beaten in the present house and there can be no doubt that if another was introduced looking to the extension of the public debt it would meet with the same fate. True, the circumstances are a little different now from what they were when the former resolution was introduced. Then it was believed that under the new tariff law the treasury would get all the revenue it required to meet the current expenditures of the government and the gold reserve would be built up to the normal standard.

Experience has shown that this view was wrong. As a revenue measure the new tariff law is an absolute failure, and the gold reserve continues to be some $40,000,000 behind what it ought to be. The prospect of a change for the better is not encouraging. Importations are not growing for the reason that the market does not demand them. The gold reserve of the treasury does not increase because duties are being paid in other forms of currency. The aggregate receipts of the treasury do not equal the expenditures and every month brings a deficiency, which must be made up by future appropriations.

How long can this state of things go on without very serious injury to the credit of the government? As a matter of fact the government is today insolvent. If called upon to redeem its obligations, as provided for under the law of 1875, it could not do so. The credit of every single dollar of paper issued by the government is at this time resting upon the public faith and not upon an actual basis of redemption. So far as that basis is concerned it does not exceed 10 cents on the dollar of the actual obligations of the government. Such a condition is well calculated to create distrust, but there is good reason to believe that this will be averted by reason of the result of last Tuesday's elections, which is an assurance to the country that the democratic policy regarding the tariff and the finances cannot be carried any farther. The election of a republican house of representatives means that there will be no more tariff tinkering by the present congress and also that there will be no currency legislation that will imperil the soundness and stability of our finances. The country is, therefore, safe from any new perils, and the paramount question is as to what shall be done to provide for current expenditures. Another bond issue seems not only probable, but absolutely necessary.

The speakership of the next house of the Nebraska legislature is one of the plums which will soon begin to cut a figure among the newly elected representatives. The candidates for that place have been kept in the background owing to the uncertainty of their own success at the polls. Now that the membership of the house has been definitely determined the would-be speakers will no longer be bashful about presenting their claims. That the speaker will be a republican is taken as a matter of course, as also that there will be plenty of available timber to select from. The position is one of no little importance and every member of the legislature should weigh carefully the different considerations before ranging himself as the supporter of one aspirant or another.

The London Chronicle ascribes the defeat of Chairman Wilson to the fact that he permitted himself to be entertained abroad during his recent visit to England. This is giving the London dinner an influence which no one on this side of the Atlantic would venture to do. That incident, to be sure, furnished a certain amount of political capital to his opponents, but it was not and could not be made the issue between the two contestants for congressional honors. It was the cause which he represented, not his entertainment in London, that carried Mr. Wilson down with his associates the whole country over.

Another End-rsement.
St. Paul Globe.

Editor Rosewater is endorsed again. He succeeded in electing a populist governor in Nebraska in a republican landslide year.

The Flag Was in It.
New York Sun.

The Cleveland outfit must now know that you cannot haul down the American flag at home and abroad and succeed for any length of time afterwards in this country.

Come Off, Cool Off.
Globe-Democrat.

Oh, for heaven's sake, give us a rest on these republican victories. If this thing keeps on there won't be anything to kick or jump on in 1896. Let the under dog have a show.

A Prophecy Fulfilled.
Springfield Republican.

Hill is just a great prophet. He said at Saratoga, while the convention which nominated him was in session: "It makes no difference who you nominate, we've all gone to hell together."

Crying Out for Peace.
Chicago Times.

China has had enough and has requested the influence of the "barbarians" at the head of European nations to break off the war with Japan. While the capital city of China was in no real danger from Japanese attack, the Chinese rulers have at last perceived that their territory and border cities stand in much danger. China offers to grant any reasonable indemnity to Japan in return for the blessing of peace. Here is a modern reading of the good old story of David and Goliath.

LIGHT ON THE LANDSLIDE.

New York Sun (dem.): The situation is not a joyful one for the democracy or for Hill; but the future has ample opportunities of recovery and development; and the glory of consistency and fidelity will be theirs who remain true to the principles of Jefferson, Jackson and Tilden.

Philadelphia Record (dem.): He is a poor soldier, however, who complains of the fortune of war, and those only who know how to accept defeat with composure are capable of moderation and justice when victorious. To the undaunted democrats who stood fast by their colors Tuesday too much honor cannot be awarded. They have been defeated, but not dishonored.

New York Tribune (rep.): The democratic party asks too much. Southern dictation in all its national policy carried with it rascal rule in northern cities and states as a necessary consequence, and the people could not stand it. Both go down under Tuesday's avalanche. Self-government is not a blunder. Sometimes the people make mistakes, but their awakening is terrible.

New York Herald (ind.): It was a grand uprising, which attests the conscience, the determination and the power of the people when aroused and summoned to the rescue of popular government and public morality. It was a glorious victory that will be hailed with joy and acclamation wherever vicious boss rule and official corruption are condemned and honesty in public affairs is approved.

Philadelphia Press (rep.): From one end of the country to the other it is a stupendous, resistless, overpowering republican avalanche. This majestic popular movement overrides and crushes everything before it. Its mighty force and sweep astonish even those who have been the most daring in their predictions. It is the most decisive, the most complete, the most overwhelming political landslide since the war.

New York Recorder (rep.): The grand lesson of it all is that the nation, regardless of sections and equally so of factional divisions in the democratic camp, has spoken on the tariff issue with as near an approach to unanimity as it is ever likely to do on any great question. And this is its word of command: "Stop tearing down the tariff defenses, and restore business, peace and prosperity under protection."

New York Advertiser (rep.): Finally, the victory means that from the lakes to the gulf and from the Atlantic to the Pacific we should give thanks for the downfall of the democratic party and all it stands for, and the triumph of protection, law, order, good government and all that makes for the glory of the nation. The democratic party is indeed dead. And it cannot be born again. "Praise God from whom all blessings flow!"

Atlanta Constitution (dem.): There is a lesson for the democratic party in Tuesday's result that it will be compelled to learn if the organization is to be held together. It will have to learn to select as its instruments men who are known to be democrats—men who have demonstrated their fidelity to the established principles of the party—men who will not betray the party after they have milked it of all the honors within its gift.

New York Times (dem.): The voters who hold the balance of power are familiar with political history. Reading the lessons of the past as a guide for the present, they could foresee only the debasement of the democratic party in the triumph of Hill, only a preparation for a not remote and fatal disaster. There may be differences of opinion as to the best way to reform a party. It is perfectly clear that the independent democrats of New York determined to save their party from the blight of Hillism by defeating it.

Philadelphia Times (dem.): The most fearful lesson that the last session taught the nation, and one that more impressed the people than all its many specific blunders, is the enforced considerate judgment of the nation that the democrats do not possess the statesmanship required to govern this great republic. There is today ten-fold more faith in the tariff reform and financial policy of the national administration than there is in the leaders of the democratic party, and until the party shall develop leadership it must expect defeat.

Brooklyn Eagle (dem.): It is a revolution and it is nothing else. In it is not only the strong hope but the surety that the great mass of voters thus aligned can be trusted to do so, and see the most practical right in public affairs. That which has been overthrown is bad politics and bad government. It outraged the name as much as it did the principle called democratic. Should such an evil, in equal or approximate degree, recur under republicanism, it would be just as tremendously rebuked. Republicanism's punishment in 1882 exceeded that inflicted on democracy in 1894 in this state.

MODERATE LAUGHTER.

Boston Courier: He (softly)—Is your pa in? She (warningly)—Yes, but he seems to be terribly out tonight.

Atlanta Constitution: Passenger—Mercy on us! A robber has held up the train! Robber—Don't be alarmed, gentlemen. Just throw the porter off, and the train can proceed.

Buffalo Courier: Wibbles—There seemed to be a regular rain of ballots against old Gotrox on election day. Wabbles—Yes; his name was mud in spite of his dust.

Texas Siftings: Schaumburg (to Jacobs)—You vas a liar and a shcoundrel. Do you hear dot? Jacobs (to Schaumburg)—I hear you already, and I dinks you vas talking to yourself.

Life: "Why is a great, strong man like you 'round begging?"

"Ah, madam, it is the only profession in which a gentleman can address a beautiful lady without the formality of an introduction."

Yale Record: "They say it is electricity," said Pat, as he stopped before the incandescent street light, "but I'll be hanged if I see how it is they make the hairpin burn in the botthle."

Indianapolis Journal: "What do you think of bloomers?" asked the flirtatious woman.

"Er—I believe I prefer the buds," said the young man in answer, and it was not long before he found himself alone.

Chicago Record: Repp—Yessir, the bible's a great book.

Demmo—Well, what's that got to do with the election?

Repp—Don't you remember the text, "The wicked flourisheth for a day and is cut down?"

Demmo—Sure! That's just what I told you in '92. Works both ways. See?

Washington Star: "Maria," said the rural candidate, "if I'm defeated in this campaign—and, of course, there's always a risk in politics—what do you reckon I'll do for a living?"

"I can't say exactly; but from the training you've been giving your voice on the stump this fall I should say you ought to make a first-rate auctioneer."

PUT OUT THE LIGHT.
Trinity Tablet.

I stood with her on deck, and watched
The search-light overhead;
"We ought to hug the shore and turn
The light inland," I said.
She archly smiled—the winsome maid—
And turned aside her head;
"I think it's wrong to light it up
While being hugged," she said.

Democracy and Debt.
Minneapolis Tribune.

Now that the election is over it is believed that President Cleveland will soon order another bond issue. The treasury balance is getting low, the revenues, under the new tariff bill, are below the expenditures and money has got to be had from some source to run the government. Thus the effect of democratic tariff legislation is a direct increase of the national debt.

Blow Holes in the Armor.
Chicago Inter Ocean.

The solid south has taken a big step, and it will in a few years be as much ancient history as is slavery. In the next congress there will probably be thirty-nine republicans from the south, instead of only six, as in the present congress.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Pay your bets.

Election is over, talk business.

It was hard to give in, but figures are figures.

Oklahoma is a fixture in the republican procession.

The people of Indiana registered a few valid objections to Congressman Holman.

The performances of the mikado in China are very taking, despite local distrust.

The populists in Kansas lost everything. Even Mary Lease lost her powers of speech.

American newspaper tributes to the late czar will tax the energies of the Russian press blotter.

The only republican outside of Nebraska who failed to come out on top is the sheriff of Washington, O.

Helena captured the Montana capital prize. Thrice favored Helena! Born lucky and reared handsomely.

For the first time in a generation the New York board of aldermen is republican. The pelt of the tiger was artistically trimmed.

Even the still small voices of Senators Voorhees and Vest are hushed. Indiana and Missouri silenced them with appalling figures of speech.

Reports of blizzards come in from various quarters, but "our friends, the enemy," are too surprised and paralyzed to think about the weather.

It is the positive conviction of the New York Sun that Senator Hill is "dearer than ever." Looks that way. His last race was a costly one.

To prove that he bore no ill-will despite the mighty avalanche, Candidate Singerly prints in his Record a picture of the next governor of Pennsylvania.

Returns from the Ashland district of Kentucky indicate that Mr. Breckinridge did not wish to expose Mr. Owens to the contaminating influences of Washington life.

New York wiped out of its constitution the clause limiting to $5,000 the amount recoverable for accidental death. The Empire state is not overfriendly to corporations in politics.

Champ Clark's hair-trigger mouth will not go off in the next congress. His successor is William M. Treloar, a music teacher, who will discourse sweet harmony in the republican orchestra.

After many years of discouraging labor the St. Louis Globe-Democrat has at last succeeded in redeeming Missouri. Joe McCullough took advantage of the absence of "Majah" Jones.

Princess Alix is doubtless flurried about her trousseau, but her greatest annoyance is to articulate correctly her new name and title—Alexandria Feodorovna, grand duchess of Blogovernaja Velikoja Knagina.

Dr. Mary Walker delivered a lecture in Faneuil hall, Boston, last Sunday evening, in favor of abolishing capital punishment. She appeared on the platform in a full suit of black, with Prince Albert coat, a black four-in-hand tie stuck with several scarf pins, and white gloves. On her bosom rested her Grand Army badge, and where the low roll collar of her coat met rested a bunch of red and white pinks and geranium leaves.

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

Connecticut has a woman mail carrier.

Western Union uses 100,000,000 envelopes a year.

A Chinese soldier is paid $1 per month and finds his own rations.

A Brownsville, Tex., man has a rooster with a horn on his head.

A report shows that there are 2,173 persons in the world known to have six fingers on one hand and 431 with seven fingers.

Railways in Holland are so carefully managed that the accidental deaths on them average only one a year for the entire country.

The smallest baby ever born in the great state of Missouri came as an addition to the Hodges family at Carthage in 1890. It weighed but eight ounces.

One of the workmen in the new storage reservoir at Yonkers, N. Y., dug up the other day a corroded bronze coin bearing the inscription, "Georgius II. Rex" on one side and "Britannia, 1736" on the other.

South American ants have been known to construct a tunnel three miles in length, a labor for them proportionate to that which would be required for men to tunnel under the Atlantic from New York to London.

Mrs. H. J. Flannery, residing at Oak Grove, west of Denison, Tex., has a $7 bill, issued by the Continental congress, September 26, 1778. The bill is an heirloom, having been the property of her great-grandfather, who resided in Kentucky and fought Indians in the early days.

The death of "The Blind Woman of Manzanares" has attracted wide attention in Spain, where she was known from one end of the country to the other. She was a poet and had a remarkable talent for writing begging verses, describing her misery. Many of the poems are beautiful, and the author enjoyed a large income. She was said to be one of the best reciters in Spain, and many of the most famous men in that country made pilgrimages to her house to hear her. Queen Isabella gave her a pension years ago. She left about $60,000.

There has died at his residence, Carniney, near Ballymena, Ireland, one who was reckoned to be the most diminutive man in Ulster. His name was David Yaston, and his stature did not reach beyond the height of three feet. At the time of his death, which occurred on July 26, he had attained the age of about 50 years. He was a married man, and leaves a widow and several of a family to mourn his early death. For years past he was well known throughout Ballymena and the district as an evangelistic preacher and carried on the grocery business.

The Hero of the Episode.
Washington Post.

There is one figure which, in the lurid light of the democratic catastrophe, becomes heroic. It is the figure of David B. Hill. No demigod of myth or paladin of romance ever made a sacrifice or kept a tryst with more unselfish fidelity or brilliant courage. That he led a forlorn hope was no fault of his. That the chance was desperate casts no blame on him. He answered the call of duty, he discharged the debt of honor and obligation, he led as gallantly as any knight that ever laid a lance in rest, and, though he has been overthrown, the luster of his shield is without a blot and the brightness of his loyal falchion is unstained. Man cannot do more than keep faith according to his lights. Richard Coeur de Leon, with 100,000 warriors behind him on the plain of Acre, was not greater than Leonidas at Thermopylae or Horatius at the bridge.

MY NEIGHBOR.

Philadelphia Item.

We're strangers, my lady and I,
According to codes of convention;
But hearts may reach hearts, we all know,
By routes that codes never mention.

I don't know her name—nor she mine;
We're strangers, yet somehow it strikes me—
By the way that she smiles when my glance
Meets her own, now and then—that she likes me.

Her home is just over the way;
And I love, in the pauses of labor,
To watch the swift changes that play
O'er the face of my sweet little neighbor.

Sometimes she looks grave and big-eyed
And reproachful, as if she were taking
Me mutely to task for my sins,
Till she sets my poor conscience a quaking.

Sometimes she will throw me a shaft
So soul-searching as quite to abase me;
Next minute she'll stretch out her arms
Toward my window, as if to embrace me.

I know that her voice must be sweet
When she speaks. But, oh, never a word yet
From her lips have I heard! And, in fact,
It is something that nobody's heard yet.

Oh, no, she's not dumb! She will talk
Fast enough by and by, tho' it may be
Her tongue ne'er will rival the eyes
That speak to me now for the Baby!

GOSSIP ABOUT WOMEN.

Young girls in Denver are developing a taste and physical capability for football which is surprising, and two clubs, called respectively "The Denver" and the "All America," are already formed, with good men for coachers. The average weight of the All America team is 131 pounds, while the other is 138 pounds. The girls wear the regulation football costume, padded trousers, jackets, Tam o' Shanters and all, and the only variation in the uniforms of the two clubs is in the color of the caps and stockings. Their game is not so rough as that played by the men, so they do not disfigure their faces with nose protectors and envelop their graceful ankles in "shin guards." Each team has a girl for captain who has had experience in the Rugby and association games, and all skylarking is promptly regulated. The Denver captain has played in the east at seminaries, where the football eleven exists in secret only, and she thoroughly understands the game. To avoid the crowd of spectators that would be inevitable, they play in a large hall, with all the disadvantages of a hard wood floor. They show wonderful pluck and nerve, and refuse assistance when they are thrown with all the determination of their brothers. It is said by their coachers that they play an excellent game, not forgetting themselves or getting a bit rattled. They line up very quickly after they are down, and go into the game as if they enjoyed it. One peculiarity of their play is that with one or two exceptions they have never seen a game played by men, and they play with a snap which never could be acquired by seeing men play. They appreciate the necessity of rest, and whenever there is a chance they drop flat on the floor. There is a real, genuine rivalry between the teams, and there is to be a prize of $50 given to the winning team at the next game. The contract provides that every girl shall receive her salary an hour before the game.

The craze for making flowers and plants as much a part of the house furnishing as are pictures and draperies continues, and even increases. No drawing room and boudoir can now be considered complete without palms, ferns, rubber trees and graceful arrangements of cut flowers. Some feminine members of the "smart set" make a fad of keeping about them a special flower—always, of course, the rarest and most expensive kind attainable. The newest ferns are also sought pertinaciously.

A good deal of attention is given to the "composition" of flower masses in a room, the colorings being as carefully harmonized or contrasted as pigments in a picture. Most flowers are, of course, arranged by themselves with their own leaves, or with sprays of delicate fern, and every effort is made to show the beauty of stem and leaf. The whole arrangement must be loose and artistically graceful. An excellent effect can always be obtained by a skilful combination of different colors of the same flower. A beautiful group can be made, for example, of yellow, orange, bronze and dull red chrysanthemums—a single pink blossom would spoil the picture.

The hair dressing of the moment is varied enough to suit any contour. There is but one emphatic "Don't," and that pertains to bangs. Even the saleswomen have left off the last semblance of bangs—the long, drooping curl on the forehead—and have joined the rest of the women in wearing parted locks drawn away from the forehead in loose waves and held here and there by the little tucking combs that are in high vogue. Every woman who sees Elsie de Wolf's arrangement of her hair in the third act of "The Bauble Shop" straightway resolves to go home and copy it, and many heads it suits as it does the well shaped one of that popular actress. The use of these combs is one more evidence of the adaptability of women. When bangs were ordered out and parts and waves were ordered in the women who had been cutting their front hair in a fringe for years found themselves in an unpleasant predicament. A crop of uneven, aggressive short ends of hair was their only harvest. The combs were resorted to by a clever woman, and the way out of the dilemma was promptly seen and taken advantage of. Now a straggling lock simply means one more comb.

The hair dressing called the "Gaiety Girl style" is a coiffure caprice of the moment. It was brought into notice by the troupe of young Englishwomen who have been delighting New York on Daly's stage, and is a neglige arrangement of the front hair, drawn low over the ears and ending in a chignon bunch that rests fairly on the neck at the back. Women try it—once—and then try another way.

The Russian garland bids fair to supersede the heretofore popular shower bouquet for bridesmaids' use. They are slung over the arm, and fall to the hem of the skirt. Those thus carried at a recent wedding were of entwined roses and buds, and hung from a band of rose satin ribbon, which rested on the arm in a butterfly bow. At the same wedding the bridegroom united with the bride in the souvenir gifts to the bridesmaids. These were not the conventional and monotonous brooch or locket, but took the form of exquisite point lace fans, in each of which were set in the outer sticks beautifully executed miniatures of the bridal pair. Those who know the high prices charged by miniature painters will appreciate the amount of money needed to indulge in these tasteful gifts. Most of this sort of painting is done by women artists, and the price expands as the portraits shrink. A miniature of the ordinary size costs about $125, and a tiny one to set in a fan stick advances considerably above that price.

The leaders of fashion in Paris have declared that pearls shall be the most fashionable of all ornaments this winter. Strings of fine pearls will be twisted in and out among the coils of the hair, a happy revival of the styles in vogue in the days of Louis Quinze, when the ladies of France wore their hair powdered and decked with pearls. The use of pearls will not be confined to the hair, however, for they will be worn in every kind of a necklace, from a single row to a wide collar made of rows of pearls, caught together with a diamond clasp at intervals around the neck. A long, slender chain of pearls is another fancy, and this is worn twice around the throat, forming a kind of necklace. It falls in graceful loops to the waist, and is caught at one side of the corsage by a jewelled pin.

For those who cannot afford the genuine article, there are surprisingly good reproductions of the most costly pearls. Art has improved on the old fashioned imitation, which never varied in color from the waxy whiteness, and now the changing tints are brought out in all the exquisite colorings of the real gem.

NOTED MEN.

The Philadelphia Record says that after achieving fame as the greatest manufacturer of saws in the world, Hamilton Disston may in time become the greatest fruit and vegetable grower also. He controls 2,000,000 acres of selected land in Florida, one-fourth as much as the whole state of Maryland. It is in one compact body, and after ten years of draining and experimental work he is now getting ready for colonizing it on a very extensive scale in connection with fruit and vegetable growing and sugar production. Mr. Disston now spends a considerable portion of his time in Florida, but still retains sufficient interest in Philadelphia to wield a potent influence in the Twentieth and Twenty-ninth wards when election day rolls around.

The Tarsney family are somewhat noted in political life. There are three brothers, Adjutant General Tarsney of Colorado, who was recently tarred and feathered; Congressman Tarsney of Missouri, and Tim Tarsney, formerly a member from Michigan. The Independent recalls an old story of Tim, that when sent at one time to a Connecticut city for a campaign speech he was introduced with even more than the usual flights of oratory. The chairman, after dwelling upon his great deeds for the nation and telling how his name had become a household word throughout the land, leaned over and whispered, "What is your name, sir?" Upon receiving the answer he continued, "I now have the most gratifying pleasure of introducing to you Congressman Larceny."

Secretary Herbert, during his recent visit to Mare island, met J. Newcomb, jr., a Massachusetts veteran who saved the life of Mr. Herbert during the war, when the Alabama man was taken prisoner. Mr. Herbert was taken prisoner by a picket guard, but proved contumacious, and one of his captors leveled a rifle at his head, which Newcomb struck up, and thus saved him from death. Mr. Herbert met Nomcomb for the first time since the war at Mare island last June, and he has since given him work at the navy yard. The other day an order came to remove Quartermaster Calker J. W. Jamison, a republican, and his place was given to Newcomb, who is a democrat.

James Whitcomb Riley's fondness for children is a well known characteristic of the "Hoosier" poet, and his keen appreciation of their quaint sayings is illustrated in the following dialogue he claims to have overheard, and which he related at a recent luncheon: "I don't like Willie 'tall," the first youngster asserted, emphatically. "Why not?" he was asked. "'Cause every night he goes and blabs everything to God."

Chesholm Robertson, one of the foremost leaders of the great Scottish coal miners' strike, speaks French with an unimpeachable accent, is acquainted to some extent with German, writes two systems of shorthand and reads Carlyle and Schopenhauer. He wears a velvet jacket cut a la Whistler, affects a stovepipe hat of the pattern worn ten years ago and is profuse in his display of jewelry. He carries a cane which is said to weigh seven pounds.

Ex-Senator Warren's ranch in Wyoming covers an area of seventy-five by 100 miles and is stocked with 2,000 horses, 15,000 cattle and 120,000 sheep. The extreme length of Rhode Island is fifty miles and her extreme breadth is thirty-five miles, her entire area being 1,250 square miles. The area of Mr. Warren's ranch is 7,500 square miles and it is, therefore, just six times as big as Rhode Island.

Thomas O. Boggs, who acted as guide to General Fremont, the "Pathfinder," and served as a scout for General Scott in the Mexican war, died last week in New Mexico, where he went in 1845 with the first party that traveled overland to California. "Uncle Tom," as he was called, was a brother-in-law and for years the companion of the famous Kit Carson.

The thin-faced man with a piercing eye and an embryo mustache who takes tickets at the door of a St. Louis theater is Frank James, the once noted bandit. He is very reserved and dignified in manner, and quite unlike what a bad man is supposed to be. When he was offered his present place he refused to begin work on Sunday because of a superstitious feeling.

Kaiser Wilhelm carries with him a small but serviceable revolver either in his pocket or his belt when he is in uniform. The threats of the anarchists have caused him to have recourse to this measure of security. His majesty is extremely skillful in the use of the weapon, and the chasseur who accompanies him everywhere has had orders to inspect it every morning.