

THE DAILY BEE.

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Mr. Cleveland will devote the week to the preparation of his inaugural address. It ought to be made a week of prayer among the democracy.

The Arabs stick to the El Mahdi like death to a defunct African. We presume their attachment to the False Prophet is due to a liberal supply of gum Arabic.

A party of New York Fenians propose to join the Mahdi in Egypt, and throw dynamite at the English troops. Now there is something sensible and practical in this method of dynamite warfare.

The proposition, under the new city charter, to make the bribe-giver equally liable with the bribe-taker, is very objectionable. It closes the mouth of the giver, and consequently neither can be convicted. It is simply a protection and an inducement to bribery.

Among the names of the Fenian allies of the False Prophet, who propose to sail in a few days from New York for the Sudan, we notice those of Rocky Mountain O'Brien and Dick Moriarty. These are two "bad men," and if the other members of the party are like them El Mahdi can congratulate himself upon acquiring a valuable reinforcement.

Rocky Mountain O'Brien is a terror from the wild west, and Moriarty is the gentleman of whom it is so often said, "Are you there, Moriarty?"

The goddess of fortune smiles occasionally even upon a tramp. Such an incident has occurred on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad. A tramp who saved a train from being wrecked by a broken rail was presented with \$50 by the passengers and has since been given a permanent position in the employ of the company.

This is a hint to tramps who are counting their stations these cold days to act as volunteer track inspectors. The discovery of a broken rail may be worth a fortune.

A Pennsylvania woman has recently visited both hell and heaven. She was in a trance, and while in that condition was transported to the infernal realms of his majesty, after which she took a brief trip to the regions of the blessed, commonly known as heaven. She met friends and acquaintances in both places, and is now firmly convinced that there is both a heaven and a hell, and she expresses great sorrow that she was not allowed to remain in heaven. We don't blame her for not wanting to return to this terrestrial sphere, particularly during such a cold winter.

Colonel Frank James, of Missouri, has been made a free man. The colonel is wanted in Minnesota to answer the charge of being connected with the Younger gang in the Northfield bank robbery, but General Marmaduke, governor of Missouri, will probably not honor the requisition of the governor of Minnesota. Under the circumstances Colonel James will not attend the democratic blow-out at Washington next week, but keep within the confines of old Missouri, and thus keep out of the clutches of Minnesota.

Although Anthony Comstock occasionally makes a mistake in his efforts to suppress obscene literature and vile pictures, it is certain that he is accomplishing a great good. His latest efforts are directed against indecent advertisements, and against such publications as the Police News and the Police Gazette, the illustrations of which are certainly to a great extent very questionable and demoralizing. Mr. Comstock, backed up by Rev. Dr. Crosby and Henry Bergh, each representing a reformatory society, proposes to proceed under the recently enacted law in New York under which the vendor of a paper devoted principally to the illustration and description of crimes can be sent to prison. The first arrests are now being made, and Comstock declares that not a copy of these papers shall be sold in New York state. Mr. Comstock has undoubtedly taken a big contract, as the proprietors of these papers have grown rich out of their publications and will naturally make a strong fight and spend a great deal of money. There is a general tendency all over the country to enact laws prohibiting the circulation of such illustrated papers. Some legislatures, among them being the legislatures of Texas and Georgia, have recently passed such laws, and a similar bill has been introduced into the Nebraska legislature with a strong probability of becoming a law. We would suggest that it be so amended as to prohibit such vile posters as those of the Adamesque Eden companies from being put up on the bill-boards and hung in public windows.

THE NEW CITY CHARTER.

The house bill providing for the amendment of the city charter, as drawn by City Attorney Council and introduced by Mr. Branner, will, in all probability, become a law with perhaps a few slight alterations. This bill creates a new elective office, that of city auditor, making the elective officers as follows: Mayor, police judge, treasurer and auditor. The city clerk is to be elected by the council, as heretofore, for a term of one year. The marshal, engineer, attorney, chief of the fire department, and street commissioner are to be appointed, as now, by the mayor and confirmed by the council.

Among the new powers of the council is the right to establish, maintain and regulate hospitals, workhouses, houses of correction, jails and station houses, which will prove quite an important matter. The power is also given to regulate slaughter houses, stockyards, and other such establishments and places not only within the city but within three miles of the corporate limits. The jurisdiction of the council as to illuminations is extended so as to cover electric lights, and the power is also conferred upon the mayor and council to order all electric light, telephone and telegraph wires to be placed under ground. The city council is also authorized to establish market houses and places, and to lease such market houses on any alley, street or public grounds, or upon any lands purchased for such purposes, conditional, however, that if the cost of the building is to exceed \$5,000, the people are to vote upon the proposition. The city council shall have the right, in addition to regulating railroad crossings, to regulate the time and manner of running street cars and to the leasing and clearing of the same.

No city officer is permitted to become a surety on the official bond of another city officer. The board of public works is unchanged. The limit of the salary of the chairman is fixed at \$2,500, while the other members are not to receive a salary greater than \$1,000 each. The members of the board may be removed by a two-thirds vote of the council in connection with the approval of the mayor. A set of new officers is created under the name of commissioners of adjustment, to consist of the city engineer and two other competent civil engineers, for the purpose of giving the city a re-survey, and platting and fixing permanent metes and bounds and monuments, with a view of having a map of the city platting and recorded, in order to avoid litigation in the future in regard to variations of surveys, which have heretofore existed, and also to forever put at rest the disputes arising over the different maps.

The right to construct sewers is given to the council, the bonds not to exceed in interest 6 per cent. Not more than \$100,000 in bonds are to be issued in any one year except funding bonds, and no bonds can be voted except by a two-thirds vote at a general or special election. Gutting and curbing shall not be ordered or required to be done on any street or alley not ordered to be paved, except upon the petition of a majority of the owners of the property abutting on the line of the street to be improved. The same provision is made with regard to paving, the property owners being given the privilege of choosing the material. The cost of paving shall be levied at one time, but is made payable in ten annual installments, except the first, drawing seven per cent interest. A penalty of ten per cent is provided for delinquency, and one per cent in the case of other delinquent special taxes. Any party who pays his entire paving tax within fifty days from the time it is levied, secures a release of his property from any lien thereon by reason of the district bond. Whenever curbing and gutting are done on any street on which paving has been ordered the district curbing and paving bonds may be issued in the same manner and paid in the same way as the paving bonds. Heretofore the curbing and gutting tax was collected in one installment sixty days after being levied, which made it quite a hardship.

The salaries of the city officers have been fixed as follows: Mayor, \$1,800; police judge, \$1,500; treasurer, \$1,400 and loss for himself, with \$1,500 for deputy; city auditor, \$1,500; marshal, \$1,000 in full compensation for himself and deputy; city clerk, \$1,500; police men, the same as now, \$70 per month, but with no allowance for witness fees in police court; councilmen, \$500, which is an increase of \$300.

The following specific provision is made: Any officer of the city or member of the council, who shall by himself or agent, or as the agent or representative of any other person or corporation become a party to or in any way interested in any contract, work, or letting under the authority and by the action of the city council, or furnish any material to be used in any such work or under such contract; or who shall accept or receive any valuable consideration or promise for his influence or vote, and every person who shall offer such valuable consideration to such officer for his influence or vote, shall be deemed to be in violation of this act, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding six months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

The government claim agents are an industrious and thrifty set of sharks. They see bonuses in the French speculation act, and have already opened numerous offices in the large cities for the prosecution of claims. They are now flooding the country with circulars, which state that damage, amounting to \$30,000,000, were inflicted upon American

shipping by French privateers during the remainder of the Eighteenth century subsequent to the revolution; that these injuries were, after much international dicker, effect against claims brought against us by the French government; but that the individual losses, numbering not less than a thousand sea captains and owners of seized vessels and cargoes, got no recompense, although thirty-seven different committees of congress reported favorably and only five adversely on the question whether our government should make good the losses. The act establishes a special court of claims, and undoubtedly the findings of this tribunal will be accepted by congress. Considering that nearly a hundred years have elapsed since the spoliation, the descendants of the despoiled men are to be numbered by the thousands upon thousands. The claim agents will undoubtedly make a great deal of money, even if their receipts are confined to the five dollar fees which they charge for a search of the records. Already the money is flowing in upon them from the multitude of claimants, the majority of whom it is only fair to state will never get value received for their investment.

A NEAT LITTLE GAME.

The last pull in now being made on the appropriation bills before the legislature, and the claim agents, the claim brokers, and the barnacles generally are polling their issues for the final ridd on the treasury. We notice that Pat McArdie, chairman of the house committee on claims, has introduced an appropriation bill for the payment of certain miscellaneous "items of indebtedness." It provides for the payment to about 77 papers of \$77 each for publishing the governor's election proclamation, making the total amount nearly \$6,000. Mr. McArdie takes advantage of these appropriations for legal advertising to sandwich in a lot of other claims, in order to pull them through, it being taken for granted that the press will not quarrel if their appropriations are allowed. Among these claims appears the name of J. W. Pollock, as assignee, in numerous places and for various amounts. He is the assignee of nine different claims for witness fees, attorney's fees, sheriff's fees and meals for jurors, amounting in all to \$1,649.78. The inevitable W. H. B. Stout is also dragged into this bill in hopes of riding through on the back of the press. He puts in a deficiency claim on an allowed claim amounting to \$39.43. It would be a very remarkable thing for Mr. Stout not to have a deficiency, but his claim, in this same bill, of \$3,029, for putting in a cesspool on the capitol grounds, is the essence of a claim. How much would he like to ask, does it cost to build a cesspool? In Omaha a thousand-barrel cesspool can be constructed for less than \$500. The sum of \$10,000 was appropriated by the legislature for sewerage, and why should the legislature now make a special appropriation for the contractor who is creating the cesspools?

Telegraph Co. Moving Cars.

Three coaches filled with railroad men, electricians and engineers, left the Grand Central Station on the New York and New Haven Railroad yesterday afternoon. At New Rochelle the coaches were detached from the engine and baggage car, in one corner of which were the batteries and instruments of the Phelps Induction Telegraph Company. The train was run to Harlem River, and the return trip to New Rochelle and opportunity was given to see the working of the new invention, by which it is claimed that a train in motion can be kept in constant telegraphic communication with the stationary world. The telegraph company has laid about twelve miles of wire on the Harlem Branch, and the system has been in daily use for about two weeks. The principle of induction is made use of for the operation of the line. A single insulated wire is laid along the sleepers midway between the rails and is connected at the various stations. Under the body of the car is arranged a coil or copper wire in a trench pipe. This apparatus has been carried along inside the car proper. The longer portion of the wire is carried parallel with the track and directly over the line conductor at a distance of six or seven inches. The coil is connected with an instrument in the car. The telegraph between the car and the main line is effected by induction. The experiments yesterday were not wholly satisfactory, as a number of messages were sent while the train was in motion. The telegraph will be in daily operation on the road on trains leaving the Harlem River at 11:55 a. m. and 2:10 p. m.

A Farm for Breeding Geese.

The only goose ranch—that is, a farm devoted to the breeding and care of geese—in this country is owned and operated by Philadelphia. The farm is located on the eastern shore of the Virginia and is about 200 acres, over which the geese are free to roam. In England there are a number of such farms, some of them having as high as 1,000 geese. The American one is of much larger proportions, as it is a number in the neighborhood of 5,000 birds.

In certain textile branches of trade the down and feathers of geese are the main articles in production. The manufacture of fine quilts and the preparation of certain articles of dress utilize the down, and in cheaper grades of goods the younger and stiffer feathers are used in the way of adulteration. The large and strong feathers of the tails and wings go mainly into the quill pens used by professed authors, congressmen, lawyers, clergyman, authors, and others. There are no other uses for such much as in the textile products noted above.

The American farm is devoted exclusively to producing the raw materials needed for the fine down quilts. Several species of geese are bred and the plumage of all is snowy whiteness. The birds are regularly fed with corn and other grain, and are given the utmost freedom consistent with the prevention of straying and loss. In cold seasons men are employed as herders to keep a watchful eye on their charges. Sheds for shelter are provided in case of inclement weather, but the birds seldom use them.

About every two weeks the plucking takes place. Only the breast portions of the skin are tanned, the feathers of the back, the wings and the tail being left intact. It requires nearly 100 average geese to furnish a pound of down, though the smaller feathers, which are also taken, weigh much heavier. These feathers, however, form an entirely separate grade of product from the valuable down.

The average life of the geese is said to be about six to seven years, and a large proportion of which are hatched. A bird hatched in February is in condition for plucking the following August, and so on thereafter every six or eight weeks. The few here are packed in sacks and sent to

Philadelphia factory where they are trimmed, washed, steamed and otherwise prepared for their ultimate uses. In adulterating the fluffy down for the cheaper grades of goods the feathers are chopped up fine and then mingled with the more valuable material. So prepared are some manufacturers that it requires an expert to distinguish between the grades. The local factory, which is the only one of prominence in the country, makes nothing but the finer goods. Heretofore the down and feathers used in American markets have been imported.

Clever Mrs. Mack.

The case of Mrs. Mack, of Janesville, Wis., is a remarkable one. Seven years ago her husband was found dead under the feet of his horses in his barn. There were several bruises on his body and one of the fractures of the skull were found to have been sufficient to have caused death. It was plain that these wounds had been inflicted with a blunt instrument of some kind and physicians who examined the body declared that the man had not been kicked to death. Suspicion attaching to Mrs. Mack, she was arrested and some time afterward her hired man was taken into custody. The theory of the authorities was that the two had conspired a fundress for each other, murdered the husband and put his body under his horses' heels for the purpose of conveying the impression that he had been kicked to death. After a while the man confessed that this view of the case was correct, but he represented the woman as being not a principal conspirator, but the person who executed the murder. He was released after a while, the woman swearing on his trial that neither he nor she had ever had any understanding about the murder of Mack. When Mrs. Mack was tried the jury surprised everybody by accepting the hired man's testimony as true and finding her guilty of murder in the first degree. The only other evidence against her was of a circumstantial character.

Soon after her incarceration in the penitentiary a renegade for life her friends applied to the supreme court for a new trial, which was finally granted. On this trial the jury disagreed and she was then admitted to bail. It has now been discovered that she has married the hired man who testified against her on the two previous trials, and as she is the only witness the state has it is thought that she will never again be called upon to answer for her crime. Under the state law the man's evidence would be incompetent now even if he was disposed to turn against her, and as the whole case rests on his confession in the authorities will have to make the best of the situation. They are, however, quite satisfied by a very clever if not a very wicked woman.

Whether Mrs. Mack was guilty of the murder or not, this case shows how laws, all designed for the public good, may be made to defeat each other.

The Experiment at Pullman, Ill.

Richard T. Ely, in Harper's Magazine. In looking over all the facts of the case, the conclusion is unavoidable that the idea of Pullman is unworkable. It is a nearer approach to anything than the idea of the great German chancellor. It is not the American ideal. It is benevolent, well wishing feudalism, which desires the happiness of the people, but in such way as shall please the authorities. \* \* \* It is to be hoped that what has been begun at Pullman will be discontinued in a larger spirit, and that the same already laid. It is especially to be desired that means should be discovered to awaken in the residents an interest and a pride in Pullman. It is not thought a praiseworthy thing to "beat the company," which phrase in itself points to something radically wrong. It is quite practicable to develop a democratic sentiment, or at least a nearer approach to anything than the idea of the great German chancellor. It is not the American ideal. 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