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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors.
E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

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

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of the Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending February 23, 1889, was as follows:

Sunday, Feb. 17	18,765
Monday, Feb. 18	19,350
Tuesday, Feb. 19	18,802
Wednesday, Feb. 20	18,990
Thursday, Feb. 21	18,770
Friday, Feb. 22	18,825
Saturday, Feb. 23	18,855
Average	18,914

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

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month of February, 1888, was 15,962 copies; for March, 1888, 19,639 copies; for April, 1888, 18,744 copies; for May, 1888, 18,183 copies; for June, 1888, 19,243 copies; for July, 1888, 18,633 copies; for August, 1888, 18,183 copies; for September, 1888, 18,154 copies; for October, 1888, 18,084 copies; for November, 1888, 18,366 copies; for December, 1888, 18,223 copies; for January, 1889, 17,574 copies.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 18th day of February, A. D. 1889.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

SENATOR BLACKBURN, of Kentucky, has evidently missed his calling. He was cut out for the prize ring, and should stand up against Sullivan or Kilrain the next time a challenge is issued.

THE unusual spectacle of a governor of a state being brought before a jury on a libel suit is now presented in Iowa. Governor Larrabee was indicted recently by the Polk county grand jury for criminal libel, and the case is now being tried. The outcome of the trial is likely to end in full vindication of Governor Larrabee. The proceedings against the governor have, from all reports, proven a fiasco.

THE sudden death of Dr. Willard D. Bliss from a paralytic stroke last week removes the second of General Garfield's physicians who attended him during his fatal illness. Of the three men, Agnew, Hamilton and Bliss, whose names are still familiar to the country during that memorable period, the former alone remains. Dr. Hamilton, like Dr. Bliss, was suddenly stricken down. There can be little doubt that the health of these physicians was severely impaired, due to the strain on their constitutions from anxiety and work in attending General Garfield on his death bed.

EVENTUALLY the eight-hour day, for which the trade and labor organizations of the country are bending their energies, will become an accomplished fact. It depends, however, upon two factors, skilled labor and labor saving machinery. In certain high grades of manual employment the eight-hour system is in force to-day. It extension to wider circles must be left to the laws of progress and invention, by which nine hours work can be accomplished in eight. That appears to be the only true solution, as proved in the light of experience. Just as the hours of labor dropped from fourteen to twelve, and from twelve to ten, due to the employment of improved methods, so it is likely that the present hours of labor will be lessened in the future.

MILWAUKEE is likewise to have a new postoffice, a sister building, as it were, to the one to be erected in Omaha. The dimensions of the lot called for in the Cream City is 210x260 feet, while the one in Omaha is to be not less than 200x250 feet. All bids must be in by March 6 in Milwaukee, when a government agent will inspect the sites offered. Undoubtedly the same inspecting architect will first come to Omaha, where he will, on March 1, examine the sites offered for sale in this city, and then proceed to Milwaukee. As the Omaha and Milwaukee postoffice bill was practically one measure appropriating the same amount to each city and passing congress at the same time, it is more than likely that the two buildings will resemble each other in design, and their erection and completion will take place at the same time.

BY a provision of congress some twenty-five years ago each state of the union was invited to send statues of its most distinguished sons to be placed in Washington as a memorial of America's great statesmen. Michigan has just filled one of the niches reserved for her in Statuary hall of the national capitol with a bust of Lewis Cass. That state may well feel proud of her adopted son, who for half a century served his country in high office. While it may be true that Cass has not left the impress of his individuality upon the history of the United States such as was stamped by Webster, Clay or Calhoun, nevertheless he was looked up to as one of the leaders of the democratic party during his long period of public service. The career of Cass was a most notable one. In the war of 1812 he was a brigadier general. Two years later he was appointed the first governor of Michigan territory and served in that capacity for sixteen years. Under Jackson he become secretary of war. Van Buren honored him with the French mission. On his return to the United States in 1842, he was elected senator of Michigan and after serving his state in congress for many years Cass closed his long public life as secretary of state under Buchanan. The lustre of his name has been dimmed on account of his attitude on the slave question, but his place as a statesman of the nation cannot be disputed, and Michigan has fittingly honored his me'

THE OVERHEAD WIRE QUESTION.

No graver mistake could be made than to permit a further extension of overhead electric wires along the streets of Omaha, as it is proposed to do by an ordinance pending in the council. The business portion of the city is thickly covered with a web of wires, and everybody who is in a position to form a candid opinion knows there is danger in them. Why then increase the difficulties and the danger by additional wires strung along the city's streets? When most other cities having experience with the overhead wire nuisance are making an effort to rid themselves of it, it is most extraordinary that any member of Omaha's city government should be found willing to give a new privilege to further occupy our streets with poles and wires. It must be apparent to everybody of ordinary intelligence that if this is done it cannot but be detrimental to the thoroughfares. Wires stretched at an elevation of sixteen feet, as would be the case if any railway electric motor company should be allowed to place wires along the streets, would certainly be more or less of an obstruction, and though the circumstances might be few in which they would be in the way, it is manifestly desirable that the streets shall be kept absolutely free from all such obstructions.

The proposed ordinance is further objectionable, and very seriously so in the fact that it would give a monopoly of the streets to the first electric motor company that got possession of them. The franchise contemplated by the proposed ordinance would consequently be of the very highest value. It need hardly be said that the people will not approve such a concession to any company, whatever assurances it may give for increased facilities of travel, or for otherwise subserving the public interests. The plain duty of the council is to defeat any and every attempt to further occupy the streets of the city with poles and overhead wires, from whatever source the request to do so may come.

A NATIONAL BANKRUPT LAW.

The associated wholesale grocers of St. Louis have issued an invitation to the commercial bodies to send representatives to a convention to be held in that city on the 28th of this month for the purpose of formulating for presentation to the next congress an equitable bankrupt law. A good deal of interest in this matter of securing a national bankrupt law has been shown by the commercial bodies from time to time since the last law was repealed several years ago, and we think the national board of trade has regularly at its annual meetings expressed itself in favor of such a law. At any rate most of the commercial bodies of the country have, within the last year or two, gone on record in favor of a national bankrupt act, and it was expected that legislation would be obtained from the present congress in compliance with this very general sentiment of the mercantile interests of the country. It is now proposed to make a concerted effort through the medium of a national convention, to influence the next congress to give the country the desired law.

There is something to be said on both sides of the question as to the expediency of a national bankrupt law, but great weight must be given to the fact that such a law is almost universally favored by commercial men, who certainly must be regarded as the best qualified to judge of its necessity and expediency. The circular of the St. Louis grocers says the demands of commerce are equally as urgent as heretofore for the enactment of a uniform collection law in the form of an equitable bankrupt act, which shall preserve the respective rights of creditors and debtors, irrespective of their residences or personal relationship, and adds: "The essential element necessary to extensive commercial intercourse is confidence. There is a want of absolute confidence so long as it is possible for fraudulent preferences to be made and goods to be spirited away and swallowed up. There might be an adequate law for the correction of commercial wrongs, and an adjustment of the rights between creditors and debtors."

Past experience with national bankrupt laws in this country has not been altogether satisfactory, but this may have been due to remediable defects in the laws, and does not necessarily prove that the principle is wrong. Most other commercial nations have found a bankrupt law necessary and its operation beneficial. The Omaha and Plattsmouth boards of trade are among the commercial bodies invited to be represented in the St. Louis convention, and it is to be presumed that both will send delegates. The merchants of the west are quite as much interested in this question as those of any other part of the country.

TRADE SCHOOLS.

The establishment of trade schools in the larger cities of the country for the instruction of young men in the various mechanical pursuits, is doubtless only a question of time. Such schools have been in operation in New York City for a number of years, and it is expected that during the present year similar schools will be opened in Philadelphia and Boston. The incentive to the establishment of such schools is the decay of the apprenticeship system in this country, with the result that comparatively few Americans are now employed in the skilled branches of mechanical industries. The restrictions that have been imposed upon the apprentice system allow but very limited opportunities to the youth of this country to learn trades, and as a consequence the value of mechanical labor must be constantly recruited from abroad, at least to supply the highest requirements of such labor. It is a fact that American boys generally are not partial to mechanical pursuits. The average youth of native birth, under the influence of a mistaken pride, or by reason of the fallacious notions of parents, prefers employment that will not require him to wear overalls or soil his hands, even though such employment exacts longer hours of work and is less remunerative than that of the skilled mechanic. But there are large numbers of boys and young men who would willingly learn trades if they could get the opportunity, and it is for the benefit of such that the trade school opens its doors.

The trade school is not peculiar to this country. France owes much of her wealth to her industrial schools. Germany has wrested a considerable portion of the American trade from England by her trades schools, and the London guilds are now expending their accumulated wealth in the establishment of similar schools throughout England. The foreign trade schools are of two kinds, those where a trade is learned during the four or five years required to obtain a good education, and schools where young men employed in shops can learn what the workshop does not teach. From a recent address by Colonel R. T. Auchmuty, of New York, the founder of the trade schools in that city, the information is obtained that the results have been in the highest degree. Young men attend the schools from all parts of the country, and several thousand mechanics, having a knowledge of all parts of their trades, who have gone out of these schools in the past seven years, attest their usefulness. The purpose of the trade school is not to graduate journeymen. This, said Colonel Auchmuty, would be both expensive and unnecessary. But the trade school can teach far better than the workshop a trade in all its parts. "More than that, it can teach what no workshop pretends to teach, the science on which a trade is based, and which is in danger of being forgotten. Speed of execution and the experience necessary to meet the varied problems ever presented to the mechanic can only, on the other hand, be acquired at real work. It is therefore the combination of the trade school and the workshop that offers the best results—the trade school first to learn how to work, then the workshop to gain speed of execution and experience."

The object sought to be accomplished by these schools, that of educating American mechanics, while at the same time raising mechanical pursuits in popular regard is certainly important. This country should not be compelled to depend wholly for its skilled labor upon the product of foreign schools and workshops, nor should American youth desiring to learn trades be forced into other pursuits less remunerative and less certain of giving them the means of a comfortable livelihood. The mechanical talent of Americans is at least equal to that of any other nationality, and it should be given a fair opportunity for development. This the trade school will in a measure afford, and it seems quite probable that it will in time become a widespread institution.

COMMISSIONER Wright, of the national bureau of labor, presents interesting statistics in his recent report on marriage and divorce in the United States. It appears that while the population of the country has hardly doubled within the past twenty years, the number of divorces has tripled within that period. A decrease in the number of divorce cases has taken place in the older states, while an increase has been noted in the west, especially in Illinois and Dakota. Sixty-five per cent of the total number of divorces were granted to wives. The most prevalent cause for seeking divorce was that of desertion, while intemperance followed next as a reason. Commissioner Wright's statistics afford sufficient food for reflection. Undoubtedly the loose and easy marriage and divorce laws of many of our states are largely responsible for the growth of infelicity. The fact that Illinois and Dakota enjoy the distinction of granting more divorces than any other states would prove that husbands and wives all over the country have taken advantage of their liberal laws in severing the bonds of matrimony. The divorce question has grown to be a serious one, and the wise heads of the nation are endeavoring to provide a means of checking the very damaging social disorder.

THE proposed scheme of cattle men to form an immense syndicate composed of stock raisers in all the states west of the Mississippi, will be watched with considerable interest. Their purpose is to do away with the commission and middlemen who, they claim, by combining with the packing houses, have divided the profits of the cattle business and have left nothing for the stock grower. The new company to be composed of leading cattle growers, is said to have plenty of capital at its command. Its purpose is to ship its stock to that market which will pay the highest prices, and for that reason will have its agents at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and other cattle centers. On the face of it, the plan appears feasible. If it be true that a combination exists between commission men and packing houses to depress the cattle men's profits, the new company can go far in breaking up such an understanding.

NEITHER with Le Caron, the spy, nor with Pigott, the traitor, has the London *Times* been able to besmirch the character of Parnell. It is almost confessed by the Thunderer that it has been most brazenly imposed upon in its wild goose chase.

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

Bring on the Virus.
Fremont Tribune.

Dr. Billings should inoculate Frank R. Morrissey. Frank is affected with swine plague.

Not So Very Near.
Fremont Herald.

Thurston will probably come about as near being secretary of the interior as Dr. Miller was on two or three occasions. It's one thing to want it and another thing to get it, sometimes.

Penny Wise, Pound Foolish.
Hastings Nebraskan.

Abolish the sinecures about the capitol and money enough would have been saved and better spent if used to pay the expenses of Nebraska representatives in the Washington celebration in New York.

Not a Word to Say.
Friend Telegraph.

Notwithstanding the county republican convention indorsed the action of Attorney General Leese and declared in favor of a more reasonable rate of transportation, not a single paper in the county outside of the Telegraph has lisped a single word in favor of carrying out these principles and relieving the people of this burden that annually takes more than one-half the farmers earnings.

A Sympathetic Claim.
Grand Island Independent.

If our legislature passes a bill for the relief of an ex-governor, who in the past misappropriated the people's funds, this wise body ought consistently to extend its kindness to all future embezzlers, robbers, horse thieves, and to all confidence men who are working their schemes on the same principle. There is nothing like consistency and thoroughness. All such men have the same claim on the legislature's sympathy.

A Few Shining Examples.
Crete Vidette.

Would prohibition prohibit in Nebraska? We don't have to look over into Iowa or take a peep at Kansas for the answer. The towns of our own state that have prohibition now point out the shallow mockery of such a law. Take Friend for instance. There are no saloons there, yet more drunken fights occur in that city in a month than Crete, with six saloons, has in a year. Milford, another nolicense neighboring town, knows what prohibition lawlessness is.

A Striking Example.
Minneapolis Tribune.

Speaking about suspended animation, what is the matter with the department of state?

The Ground Hog All Right.
St. Paul Globe.

The ground hog understood his business when he went back to his hole on the 2d of February.

What France Needs.
Philadelphia Times.

The sort of a cabinet they need to construct in France is one strong enough to keep Boulanger from breaking in.

The Three Debutantes.
Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Dakota, Montana and Washington are coming into the sisterhood of states, and they might as well get their picnic dresses laundried.

Cleveland and Edgerton.
Kansas City Times.

The impression is now intensified that President Cleveland, instead of turning out Civil Service Commissioner Edgerton, should have kicked him out.

The Father of Hustlers.
Chicago Times.

George Washington's birthday comes but once a year. When George was alive chasing the red coats around they used to think it came it every day. George was a hustler.

One Step in Advance.
Kansas City Journal.

"The republican press is the meanest that civilization has ever known," says the Louisville Courier-Journal. We must get even for that. The democratic press is a relic of barbarism.

Its the Girls, Joe.
Philadelphia North American.

Joseph Chamberlain has declared that the school system in America is its greatest glory. The American girl claims that distinction, and nobody knows it better than Chamberlain.

At Least One Good Point.
Minneapolis Journal.

President Cleveland is but a man and he has made mistakes; but can still retire from the highest office in the gift of his countrymen with the proud consciousness that he has never written spring poetry.

An Appeal to Bismarck.
Chicago News.

Hear us, Bismarck, we implore ye,
Man ferruginous and gory,
In that isle where grows the mango,
Likewise cocoanuts and sago,
Is our bay called Pango-Pango
Or Pago-Pago!

Democrats Not Included.
Chicago Tribune.

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow!" sang the members of the legislature in session at Bismarck when the news came that the territorial bill had passed both houses of congress. It will be observed that the democratic party was entirely ignored in this outburst of thanksgiving.

Couldn't Be Tascott.
St. Paul Pioneer Press.

A German tramp in Wisconsin, whose badly frozen feet were amputated in a hospital, was declared by the sapient town authorities to be Tascott. But as the tramp is still in the hospital the story falls to the ground, as Tascott, minus both his legs, could easily elude any detective in this country.

They've Tried Monkeys.
Chicago Times.

A monkey in India was the means of capturing a murderer. With all due respect to the shrewd Hankshaws of the Chicago detective bureau it may not be amiss to call the attention of Acting Inspector Elliott to the peculiarities of the monkey as a detective. The suggestion is not made with any expectation that Tascott may be overtaken. Monkeys have been used to capture Tascott and the result is a failure.

POTENTIAL SMILES.

Chicago Times: Wisdom has been called, but this may be a mere bluff.

Philadelphia Record: Society Editor—Learned anything new about Mary Anderson?

St. Paul Globe: The detective service is falling into disrepute. It has almost ceased finding Tascotts.

Chicago Times: The state of Iowa will not be represented in the cabinet, but it will furnish the bustles for the white house.

Chicago News: A man committed suicide at Mount Healthy, O., by freezing himself to death. The name of the town must have discouraged him.

New York Sun: Gentleman (in Yorkville restaurant)—Give me a glass of milk, waiter.

Waiter—Yes, sir (going to the back door), Jimmie, ketch de goat.

Reporter—I saw her nod yesterday to young Mr. Blank, of Blank & Co.

"Well, don't announce it as a positive engagement; just put it in as a rumor."

Philadelphia North American: Max O'Rell says that "America is composed of 60,000,000 people, mostly colonels." He must have spent a long time in the drinking places of Kentucky.

St. Paul Globe: Word is sent from Indianapolis that Mr. Harrison has bought a pair of stout No. 6½ shoes to inaugurate, with. Is that a hint to democratic office-holders?

Minneapolis Journal: A Kansas City judge recently granted four divorces in six minutes. Kansas City's claims as a rival of Chicago are at last based upon something besides wind.

Chicago Herald: Oscar Wild has just published a magazine article entitled "The Decay of Lying." This in London, too, where Le Caron has been on the witness stand for over three weeks.

Oil City Blizzard: The baby being a helpless creature, is subjected to much mistreatment in the matter of naming and kissing. It is reported, for instance, that a little one up in McKean county has just been named James Jordan Quay McClure Harrison. The day may come when he will rise up to reproach his parents for prefixing to his natural name such a directory as that.

Puck: "Pardon me," said the detective, deferentially, "but I have noticed, madame, that while you have been making your purchases in the store you have appropriated several small articles." "Allow me to congratulate you on your polite bearing," returned the lady, producing a card, "you will see from this that the firm has employed me to see that its detectives act with good manners toward anybody they may suspect!"

CLEVER WOMEN.

Kate Claxton has had a stroke of paralysis. She does not expect to be able to go back on the stage.

Mrs. S. V. White, wife of the congressman from Brooklyn, has conscientious scruples on the subjection of prohibition, and she is said to be the only hostess in Washington who has refused to serve wine to her guests.

Miss Jeannette Halford, daughter of the president-elect's private secretary, is enjoying her rural life in Florida immensely. She is frequently seen seated on top of a load of hay and driving a team of frisky mules.

Mrs. Mona Caird, the famous author of "Is Marriage a Failure" discussion, is described as a handsome brunette, tall and graceful, with fine eyes and a very sprightly expression, the very opposite of the conventional ideas of the clever woman.

The Empress Frederick, it is said, is about to join the noble army of authors—or the army of noble authors—by writing the memoirs of her late husband. The book will have to be published in England to avoid the terrible blue pencil of Editor Bismarck.

Miss Susanna Warfield, who resides near Sykesville, Carroll county, Md., composed the march played at the inaugural ball of "Tippecanoe" Harrison, and her friends want it played at the inauguration of his grandson, March 4. Miss Warfield, who is wealthy, is aged over ninety years.

Miss Julia Fletcher, the author of "Kismet," has a new novel in press in Boston. It is entitled "The Truth About Clement Ker," and promises to be a story that will sell. Miss Fletcher is described as a singularly fascinating young woman—slight, graceful, with a delicate, pale face, big blue eyes and plenty of yellow hair. She is very witty in her conversation.

Three years ago Dr. Maria M. Dean raised her first sign as a homeopathic physician at Helena, Mont. To-day she is one of the most popular and prominent residents of the city, and her income last year is reported to have been $11,000. Dr. Dean was graduated from the Wisconsin university and from the Boston Medical school, and has also studied in Berlin. She is about thirty years old, and is said to be a woman of remarkable ability, and, although full of pluck, is not a bit masculine.

GREAT MEN.

Dr. Gatling's latest invention is a police gun or street piece for use in riots.

The most inveterate "first-nighter" in Chicago is B. P. Hutchinson, known as "Old Hutch."

Chicago has a deaf and dumb lawyer, Joseph G. Parkinson. He is a specialist in patent laws.

Mr. Sargeant, the American painter who has won such fame in London, has a fine, powerful figure.

Vice President-Elect Morton pays $500 for the use of a furnished house in Washington during inauguration week.

Miles Standish's monument, on Captain's Hill, Duxbury, will be finished this year. It was begun seventeen years ago.

The late Dr. Hueffer, musical critic of the London Times, hated the idea of a coffin and believed in cremation. His body was not burned, however, but buried in the ordinary way.

The coffin of Colonel Goshen, the dead circus giant, measured 7 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 8 inches. No hearse could be found big enough to hold it, and it was carried to the grave in an open wagon.

Edward Willett, newspaper man, poet and novelist, died in New York on Wednesday. He was fifty years old. His work on the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Chicago Tribune and New York Sun was of the best order. His successful novel was "The Search for the Star."

James Russell Lowell is in poor health. He writes to the Harvard society of Baltimore: "I have been compelled to avoid so far as I could all excitement and fatigue. I have therefore steadily declined all invitations that would in any way expose me to the risk of either."

Rev. Clark Wright, pastor of the Methodist Church of the Saviour in Harlem, New York, is almost an exact reproduction in face, form and manner of the late John A. Logan. The reverend gentleman was a soldier in the Ninth New York regiment, and takes much interest in Grand Army matters.

Colonel Blanton Duncan, the distinguished Kentuckian, has taken up his abode in Los Angeles, Cal., the adopted home of several other Blue Grass exiles. Although actively engaged there in business pursuits his old-time newspaper instincts continue to crop out, as is evidenced by a recent article from his pen in the Los Angeles Times, in which he deals some hard blows at railroad monopoly in true prize-ring style. He will make himself felt on the Pacific coast.

CURRENT TOPICS.

The reappearance of Sir Charles Dilke is one of those peculiar features of British life which no American can understand, says the San Francisco Chronicle: Dilke seems to be in a fair way to regain the position which he lost so suddenly and so absolutely through the Crawford scandal. The case was proved against him, although it may have been made blacker than it really was by the detectives employed by his political enemies. At any rate he was suddenly hurled from one of the foremost positions in the liberal party into political and social exile. But he is an able man, and he has been a ided by a wife who has championed his cause and refuses to believe any evil of him. The result is that he has slowly made his way back into the world, and has gained at last the recognition of the minister of Paris. There are intimations that he will soon be seen in London society. The only similar case in recent years in England was that of Valentine Baker. The latter's offense was no more flagrant than Dilke's, and had he lived a few years longer there is no question that he would have been pardoned. The English are prodigal of their favors in condoning offenses when the offenders are men of good family and first rate ability.

It has been estimated, says the Chicago Herald, that by far the greater cost of labor involved in the transportation of the crops may be charged to that short passage over the country roads lying between the farm and the depot. The highway called the railroad is superb. The turnpike remains in its primitive state.

Efforts, therefore, directed toward the bettering of the road between the farm and the railway station will be wisely inspired. The people are but lately arrived at the knowledge that one railroad, rather than two, three or four, is to be wished for. The Pacific roads at Omaha divide their passenger traffic among no less than five waiting trains, though one would carry all. The people of Iowa, however, must support five crews of railroad operators. With the main arteries of commerce come to this pass, it is time to dwell upon that neglected portion of the public travel, wherein the farmer plods, through mud or sand, over hill and swamp, with fifty bushels of wheat, giving a day's haul, and vast relative expense, to the initial operation of delivery in Europe. E. B. Meatyard is one of the inquirers who have done the country good service in calling the attention of legislators to this subject.

Commenting on the recent defeat of the Saturday half holiday bill in Pennsylvania, the Public Ledger observes: Holidays are like roads in one respect—where the people make them or the lines for them are laid out by nature there they are pretty sure to be adopted. The holidays the people make have no necessity of being backed by law, and where they have not been made by the people no act of the legislature can, by itself, compell their observance or give them any popular force. They must be established by the spontaneous action of the people. Hence the public may look with complacence on the defeat of the Saturday half holiday bill in the state senate, as that has not yet worked its way sufficiently into popular favor. Law cannot make it acceptable or advisable till the right time comes.

Several papers in the east have been commenting on the fact that San Francisco alone, of all the great cities in the country, still permits and even encourages prize-fighting. The examiner thus comes to the defense of the city of the Golden Gate: Some ultra-virtuous journals of the east have recently experienced heartrending pangs at the thought of the wickedness of San Francisco as "the only city in the union where prize-fighting is openly permitted."

Pugilism may or may not be defensible on high moral grounds, but we beg to remind certain of our shocked eastern contemporaries that there are some excellent precedents in justification of it. To the New York Evening Post, for example, which takes lofty ground against the merest mention of a ring battle, we might recall the little affair described in the thirteenth book of the Iliad of Homer, translated by a former respected editor of that highly esteemed publication:

"And the twain set upon each other. Then Peisandros smote the chest of the helmet shaded with horsehair close below the very plume, but Menelaos struck him as he came forward, on the brow above the base of the nose, and the bones cracked and the eyes all bloody, fell at his feet in the dust. Then he bowed and fell, and Minelaos set foot upon his breast and triumphed."

Shall this ancient "scrap" be excusable and not the more decently conducted affairs of modern days? And if our offeminate friends will search the scriptures can they not find precedent for fighting, and for the graphic reporting thereof? We commend to their attention the first book of Samuel from the thirty-eighth verse onward.

In an editorial headed "The Prohibition Folly in Rhode Island," the New York Evening Post says:

There are encouraging signs of a popular uprising in Rhode Island which will put an end to the prohibition folly which has done the state such serious harm during the past few years. The first step toward the change was taken when the lower house of the legislature, by a vote of 45 to 25, rejected a proposal to engraft the injunction clause of the Kansas Prohibitory law upon the statute books. This proposal had been urged by the prohibitionists with great zeal, and as the agitation has advanced it has been recognized by both sides that the failure of the proposal would involve the safety of the present prohibitory law.

During debate a monster petition, signed by 625 names, representing millions of dollars of taxable property, was presented, asking as follows a resubmission of the prohibition question to a vote of the people:

"The undersigned taxpayers and business men of this state, feeling that the amendment to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is injurious to the best interests of the state, as well as incapable of enforcement; that it has placed the liquor business beyond control and supervision, has disarranged business and depreciated the price of real estate, respectfully petition your honorable body to put before the people of this state an amendment to the constitution, abrogating the prohibition amendment, so called, and as in duty bound will ever pray."

It is thought by the best judges of the situation that the legislature will vote to resubmit the question, and that the ultimate result will be the repeal of the present law.

"It has been represented," says the Philadelphia Record, "that Judge Brewer's decision sustains the claim of the Granger companies that the railroad commissioners have no right to impose on transportation companies fixed schedules of freight charges; yet that, having done so, there is no legal means of hindering the enforcement of these rates. Nothing in the printed report of the decision warrant such a statement. The doctrine of law is that wherever there is a wrong there is a remedy. The judge refused to grant a preliminary injunction on the ground that the ratesfixed by the railroad commissioners appeared to be compensatory to the company. In refusing the injunction he intimated that by the time the case should come to a final hearing the fact that the rates were reasonable would appear so clearly that no injunction upon the commissioners could equitably be issued.

In the opinion of the judge, the weight of evidence was that the freight rates fixed by the Iowa commissioners are not unreasonable. But, following the decision of Justice Woods in a former case, he concluded that it would be best to let the schedule go into operation and be subjected to the test of experience. While the law authorizes the railroad commissioners to establish reasonable rates of transportation, the courts may intervene to restrain the spoliation of railroad stockholders should unreasonably low charges be fixed.

The New York World is by no means so well pleased with the present administration of the office of secretary of state as is Mr. Bayard himself. Commenting on the series of political reviews now being published in the Baltimore Sun, the World says:

"Secretary Bayard's retrospect of his administration of the state department, as published in the Baltimore Sun, shows that the premier of the administration shares to the full the complacency of his chief in regard to the record now closing.

"The failure of every important piece of diplomatic work undertaken by Mr. Bayard, the universal complaint throughout the country that the government has had no foreign policy except to avoid unpleasantness by giving every big nation its own way and to seek renown by bullying the weak, and even the overthrow of the democratic party after a single term in office, through the failure of the administration, do not suffice to impress upon the secretary of state that there has been anything lacking in his conduct of the department.

"If the logic of events has not instructed Mr. Bayard, it is not likely that any words can show to him his weakness and his errors. He plumes himself upon having preserved peace with all nations. Peace with pusillanimity is generally possible. But Secretary Marcy and Secretary Seward found it not difficult to preserve peace with honor by a ready and bold assertion of the rights and the just expectations of the government and people of the United States.

"There is a golden mean between bluster and yielding—between Jingoism and American canism—Which Mr. Bayard has failed to strike. But his perfect self-satisfaction renders it quite unnecessary to express either regret or sympathy for the lapse of reputation which he has suffered in his present office."

Herein is Love.
Susie M. Best in Public Ledger.

Herein is love—to take this strange, sweet thing
That we call life, and for love's sake to fling
It to that outer darkness men deem death,
That love may have a longer, sweeter breath;
To face with unaffrighted hearts the gloom
The terror and the agony of doom.

Herein is love—to lift another's cross,
To give away the gold and keep the dross,
To trample into dust the worm of self,
To crowd its clam'rings on the soul's back shelf,
Nor let it ever dare upraise its head—
Deny its every call till it lies dead.

Herein is love—to strip the shoulders bare,
If need be, that a frailer one may wear
A mantle to protect it from the storm,
To bear the frost king's breath, so one be warm,
To crush the tears it would be sweet to shed,
And smile so others may have joy instead.

Herein is love—to daily sacrifice
The hope that to the bosom closest lies,
To mutely bear reproach and suffer wrong,
Nor lift the voice to show where both belong;
Nay now, nor tell it e'en to God above.
Herein is love, indeed—herein is love.

TALKS ON TRIFLES.

Among the relics which have been preserved from the late city hall war is the following interesting document in the handwriting of Major Furay, which the major left on the table in the board of trade headquarters of the Farnam street people:

NOTICE!

CHAIRMAN FARNAM STREET "BOOMERS": What in the d—l ails you buggers? Why can't you be civil and observe office hours and receive the embraces of the fellows who are swallowing you out of sight?

I called in simply to express my condolence, but, in harmony with the support of the general public, I find your rooms like Tara's halls, without a harp or a voice, or a presence—deserted. Come down and see me. Religiously thine. J. B. FURAY.

In the light of subsequent events this notice of condolence is rather amusing.

The Iron Cross decorates but few breasts in Omaha, and it is a matter of doubt whether more than one party in this city is entitled to wear it. It is black, inexpensive, unattractive, and were it not for a slight polish and beveled edge would scarcely be noticed upon a somber garment. It is a symbol of the poverty of the kingdom with which it originated, but has been the incentive to deeds of valor which, though they may have been equalled, have rarely been excelled. To have been distinguished on a field of battle in America, to have been wounded on Waterloo, to have merited the commendation of the Little Corporal is akin to be deserving of the Iron Cross. This distinction belongs to Prof. F. M. Steinhauser of this city, who, however, neither wears the symbol nor refers to it in conversation. He won it in the battle of Orleans in the Franco-Prussian war, January 1871. He was at the time music-meister of the band of the Bavarian infantry regiment of King Carl, of Wurtemberg. The battle had turned in favor of the French. A retreat of the Bavarians was ordered, but it was discovered that there was nobody to sound the call. Every bugler had been killed. Steinhauser, from his position with his band, spurred to the head of the regiment in the face of the enemy and issued the call at the peril of his life. The body retreated, avoided decimation. The music-meister escaped uninjured and won his distinction.

Thomas H. Moffat, well known in this city, did business in the place in Galena from which U. S. Grant marched to victory, the highest preferment in the gift of his people, and to fame which was co-extensive with the limits of the globe. It was in 1866, and the silent chief had but just returned from his victories. Upon his former place of business still hung the old weather-beaten sign of tin, which proclaimed to the surrounding farmers that hides were there bought and sold by "U. S. Grant & Co." Photographs of the great leader were in great demand and any souvenir of him which could not be duplicated was deemed of almost priceless value. Chicago was frenzied with devotion to the soldier who had just been her guest. Packing the tin sign between two boards, Mr. Moffatt forwarded it as he would an heirloom to the secretary of the board of trade, imagining that it would be received with the patriotic feeling which inspired his shipping of it. But the secretary sent back a note suggesting that Moffatt forward to him 75 cents which he had paid as express charges! A patriotic citizen later found an honored resting place for the relic in his museum on the north side and, with the destruction of his mansion one of the earliest relics of the American Epaminondas was blotted out of existence.

The death of the late Richard Kimball recalled a number episodes in his eventful life. One of these displayed his giant strength and firmness of character. He had loaned money to a party who ran a saloon on Tenth street south of Jim Stephenson's. The money was never paid and the saloon became the property of Kimball. It was a mountain on his hands. He had no more inclination to go into the dispensing of pioneer drinks than he had to take the lecture platform. He had a young friend who had recently come from Wisconsin. He gave him a half interest in the enterprise in consideration of the latter's conducting the business. It was the time of gold, gold dust and scrip. Business seemed good, but Kimball had to pay the bills and his partner divided with him regularly, satisfying him, for some time, with scrip. Scrip was worth a little less than the paper it was printed on. It was poor pay for Kimball. In fact it was no pay at all. One morning he got a well-developed roll of the stuff. It was more developed than any he had received. It was so well developed, in fact, that it destroyed Mr. Kimball's patience. He locked the saloon door. He asked his partner to give up his cash. The accommodating partner said his cash was scrip also. The partner's trunk stood behind the bar. Kimball raised it above his head and dashed it in fragments upon the floor. Gold dollars, gold eagles, rolled upon the floor. The partner caught the first train. Kimball picked up the money, closed his door and abandoned the liquor traffic.

Several years ago a man then well known in this community died. In life he had his friends and enemies, and the latter were not placated by his death. The poor man was buried. His burial was supervised by one who had contemned him in life, whose hate followed him to the grave and led to his being placed near another man with whom, while living, he was unable to agree. This unhappy association of the remains of these warring mortals, was a source of almost infinite but secret satisfaction to the malevolent spirit who had encompassed it. The secret, however, reached the family, and a short time since the victim of a miserable spite was re-interred in another city of the dead.