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THE DAILY BEG Sworn Statement of Circulation

trate of Nebraska,
County of Douglas,
George B. Erschnek, secretary of The I
Publishing Company, does solenning awar to
the actual circulation of The Daty Her for
week ending January 25, 120, was as follows Finday, Jan. 19.
Monday, Jan. 29.
Thresday, Jan. 29.
Thursday, Jan. 23.
Thursday, Jan. 23.
Friday, Jan. 24.
Esturday, Jan. 25.

County of Douglas, [88]
George M. Tassinose, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Hee
rublishing Company, that the actual average
casily circulation of The Dallay Hee for the
mount of January, 1889, was 18,757 copies; for
Feitmary, 1863, 18,108 copies; for March, 1863, 18,538
18,808 copies; for June, 1883, 18,608 copies; for
July, 1863, 18,539 copies; for August, 1889, 18,18,008 copies; for June, 1889, 18,408 copies;
for October 1889, 18,907 copies; for November,
1878, 18,310 copies; for December, 1898, 25,018
1878, 18,310 copies; for Option 1898, 25,018
1878, 18,310 copies; for Jecomber, 1898, 25,018
1878, 187

THE fill usters are already in the saddle in congress, but the republicans will unborse them

THERE is serious danger that Chi cago will secode from the union unless she gets the world's fair.

THE purpose of the county board to run the hospital as a poor house is suggestive. It was built that way.

NAPLES is safe. When Old Vesuvius keeps silent in the presence of the Wild West show, there is little possibility of an eruption from natural causes.

Titte stockmen of Nebraska and the west must not relax their efforts for justice from the railroads. Persisten justice from the railroads. Persisten agitation and united demands are essential to success.

ATTORNEY GENERAL LEESE'S letter is ridiculed by Union Pacific officials as "a rehash of the old stories." Truth is always distasteful to those who profit by its superession.

THE Rev. Talmage sailed from Lon-don Saturday, but the triffing fact that he is on the deep will not check the flow of the regulation Sunday sermon sent by "special mule cable."

SENATOR PLUMB IS said to be of posed to the re-election of Senator Ingails. While the latter is in the senate Plumb must sputter like a tallow dip in the blaze of an arc light. Hence his anxiety to shut off the current that ws him.

is a remote possibility. The opinion o the Belgian general is valuable only as showing how successfully the taxpavers of the neutral zone are bled for a system of costly fortifications and military ex periments

PEOPLE contemplating wintering is fallforms should provide themselve with snow shoes to override the im penetrable drifts and beats to navigate the valleys. What was once a glorious over afternoon is now a dreaching diurnal gloom.

NEBRASKA shippers who were no. assed as special favorites by the rail-ads before the interstate commerce law went into effect are commended to a decision of the lows supreme coon the question of rebates. The deedent and holds out a prospect of securing the justice denied them in years past. Suits were brought against the Rock Island road for rebates allowed favored shippers from 1880 to 1884, the sum involved being nearly forty-nine thousand dollars. The court rendered judgment for the plaintiffs, and intimated that the statute of limitation does not prevent actions being brought new

THE practice of encouraging police officers or detectives in decoying liquor officers or detectives in decoying liquor venders into violating the Sunday clos-ing law is not commendable. Omaha should not stuitify itself by building up a system of petty persecution which is discountenanced in pronibition com-munities. The law does not contem-plate that officers shall precure viola-tions. Their duty is to prevent them. When they persuade barkeepers and scrubmen in saloons to sell liquor after midnight and on Sandays, they become accessories to crime, and should instantly be stripped of authority. But the worst leature of the system is that officers hold these breaches of the law as a club over the saloon men, and in many known instances use it to secure free liquor. This cannot fall to demoralize the force. Discipline and decency demand the abolition of the custom. If the law is violated, officers should be compelled to report or arrest the or-fender, and presecution should follow. There is no excuse for permitting violators to go unpunished for three to eleven months, or for reviving charges before the license board which the police failed to prosecute in open court.

THEY SHOULD REED THE APPEAL. appear addressed by Governor to the managers of railroads in Thayer t Nebraska, asking for such reduction o Nebroska, asking for such reduction of the rates on corn as will enable the farmers of the state to market their crops with some profit, has been prom-ised careful consideration by the gen-eral manager of the B. & M. road, and it is to be presumed will receive atten-tion from other managers. The matter is one of such importance, as to ment is one of such importance as to ment is one of such importance as on mercithe most serious consideration from the railreads. These corporations are certainly interested in the progress and prosperity of Nebraska. The material growth of the state must result in a larger prosperity for the railroads that carry its products and bring into it the ommodities which the marketing of

those products will enable its people to buy. The great staple of Nebraska, its corn crop, is the dependence of the large majority of its people for support, and therefore a large part of its best-ness interests. If this product is not marketed, or most of it is marketed at a orice which, owing to the high freight rates, leaves no profit to the farmer suffer, the general prosperity be un-favorably affected, and the progress of the state be retarded. In such a state of affairs the railroads doing business in Nebraska could not escape a share o

the injury. In his second letter on the subject In his second letter on the subject Governor Thayer shows that at the price of corn in Chicago there is no profit to the farmer with the present rate of freight. Corn shipped to Chi-cago from central Nobraska will yield to the shipper only twelve cents a bushel. Nobody will pretend that this is a fair return. On the contrary it is simply ruinous. The farm-ers of the state with fixed obligations to meet and the necessities inclident to their industry to provide for, to say nothing of other demands upon them. cannot long withstand the disastrous consequences of such a condition of af-fairs. A few of them are in a position to bear for a time the drain it entails if they are disposed to do so, but the large majority are not, and many will inevitably be forced to the wall if they are not given the relief which Governor Thayer asks for them. The more charged as the results of disastreus results ex-Governor Thayer asks for them. The apprehension of disastrous results expressed by the governor, should relief be denied, does not exaggerate the dan-ger of the situation.

It rests entirely with the railroad

managers to say whether the farmers of Nebraska shall be enabled to market their cors at a fair and reasonable profit, or a considerable part of the crop be left unmarketed, to the det-riment and damage of all busi-ness in the state. There is no authority to compel them to change the rates on through shipments of corn. The matter is one over which they have, in its present condition, exclusive control. They are merely an pealed to consider whether it will not be wise and just to afford to the farmers of Nobraska the relief that it is in their power to give, and without which it is apparent the general prosperity mus suffer. A careful study of the situation will convince them, we believe, the they should promptly heed the appeal

FORCE THE ELEVATOR ISSUE. sition taken in the Elmwood elevate case, the railroads propose to carry the case into the courts and light it to the bitter end. The Missouri Pacific is the only road directly involved, but all roads are menaced by the order of the board and they will exhaust every means to prevent its execution.

The position taken by the board o transportation can not be disturbed by threats nor its justice affected by as-saults from Atchison. When the original hearing was had the Missouri Pacific did not deay or attempt to controvert the statements of the local Farmers' alliance. It was shown that the two elevators located on the company's right-of-way at Elmwood did not have sufficient enpacity to handle the grain of the surrounding country; that they prevented competition: charged an unreasonable sum for hand-ling the grain, and practically dictated the market price. The alliance peti tioned the company for the privilege of building an elevator and warehouse on railroad ground, on equal terms with the elevators already there, and permission being refused, appealed to the state board of transportation for

General Attorney Waggener of the Missouri Pacific is credited with the assertion that the order of the board will be taken to the United States supreme court, if necessary, on the supreme. ground that "it is contrary to the constitution of the United States, as it takes property without compensation and without due process of law." This is the balacst rot ever put forth in defense of the elevator monopoly. Mr. Waggerer knows enough to know that there has been no attempt to "take property without compensation." On the contrary, the alliance offered to may as much as existing elevators have paid for the privilege. If a railread commany can plant its tracks through a farm by merely paying for the appraised value of the ground, why shall the farmers' association be de-prived of facilities for storing and shipping its grain that are accorded to the elevator company? In the state of Wisconsin and in several other of the granger states railroad companies are required by law to provide ample and equal facilities to all parties that may desire to erect and maintain elevators within their right of way at any station.

The truth is the company cannot hon-estly defend its refusal to obey the order of the board. The justice of it is con-ected when defent is expected in the coded when defeat is expected in the state supreme court. Times without number the courts have affirmed the principle that corporations are creatures of the state, sub-ject to the will of the state. Discrimination is prohibited by state and national law. They are required to grant equal rights to patrons, and they cannot deny to one shipper the fa-cilities granted to another. The Eincilities granted to another. The Eim-wood farmers did not ask for favors. They demanded the privilege of storing

and shipping their grain to market on

ual terms with the elevators id sustained by the railroad co The only constitution violated by th order is the constitution of the elevato ring. Created and fostered by the rati-ronds, it struggles for life and grasps every legal straw to prolong exist-ence. If it can success in deferring action from one to four years the alliance may dissolve and individuals would soon grow weary of the concheckmate this movement by forcing the issue to an early decision in the state supreme court and promptly compel the offending corporation to obey the mandate. The question is of vital importance to every producer in the state, and no delay in its settlement should be permitted.

* THE POLICY OF DESPAIR. Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, in his reply to Senator Butler's advocacy of the proposal to appropriate sev-eral millions of dollars to pro-mote the emigration of negroes from the south to Africa, characterized this most remarkable project as the policy of despair. The domi-nant white element in the south having determined that the negro shall not have justice done him, that the have justice done him, that rights guaranteed him by constitution and the laws he not enjoy, and finding that this policy there is the certainty of an irrepressible conflict, as a last resorpropose to commit the government to policy of negro deportation at a cost to the whole people beginning with a few millions of dollars, but once entered upon would require, if at all successful, an expenditure larger than the revenues of the nation for the next decade. It is only necessary to consider the practical nature of this extraordinary proposal to appreciate the appositenes to appreciate the appositeness of Senator Hoar's characterization of it No wilder scheme, as to both its mora

and practical aspects, was ever suggested, and it is gratifying to fine that there are intelligent men in the South of the dominant political element who condemn it as utterly absurd and impracticable. It very likely finds favor with a majority of the white peo ple of that section, but it ought to be clear to the thoughtful among them elear to the that no such policy can extra that no such policy can extra that no such policy can policy can be that no such policy can policy can policy can be that no such policy can extra that no such policy can be that no such policy and purpose it as hostile t the cardinal principle of our republica system, and its adoption would bring upon us the just reproach of the world

The great importance and the grave difficulties of the negro problem are universally admitted. But its solution is not to be found in expedients to conor to coerce the negroes to leave the country. Those people justly regard country. Those people justly regard the United States as their right-ful home, and while a few of the more adventurous might accept an opportunity to go to Africa or somewhere else at the expense of the government, the very do so under any circumstances. Coercive measures we have no right to adopt nor would the controlling public senti-nent of the country telerate them. Such policies as the despotic governnor would the controlling ments of Europe have adopted toward peoples offensive to the dominant ele-ment cannot find acceptance in this republic until our people are prepared to abandon their republican Bystem of government. It is a hopoless scheme, therefore, that the southern senators have proposed as a means of solving the negro problem, but its discussion may do some good in more forcibly emphasizing to the south-

ern people the fact that any other policy than that of justice to the negro manut receive the support of the gr body of the American people, and that until that policy is given full and fair trial the demand for it will not cease.

It is expected that the present week will witness the beginning of the contest over the new rules of the house representatives, which promises both lively and prolonged. The The delay of the committee in framing new rules has, it appears, not been due aitogether to the enforced absence of Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Randall, but in part to a difference of views between the republican members. It is stated that Speaker Reed favors an extension of the jurisdiction and power of the speaker, and that at least one of his republican colleagues on the committee hesitates about consenting to this and other innovations upon the past practices of the house. This differ ence between republican members of the committee on rules has not only de layed the work of arranging the rules, by the street of arranging the rules, but it is thought probable that if the committee republicans cannot unite it may result in creating a division among the republicans in the house. It is said, and the statement is not incredible, that the recent rulings of the speaker have not been approved by all the republicans of the house and that there are discovered. the house, and that there is a dispos tion among some of them to regard Mr. Reed as unwarrantably anxious to ex-

tend his jurisdiction and power. However this may be, it is obviously important that the house shall not much longer go on as at present, with-out any rules for its government except those of general parliamentary law There can be no question that a revision of the rules which had been in operation through four or five coogresses is imperatively demanded, but this should be done in a spirit of faincess and justice, so that while the rights of the majority are fully protected, the minority will be secure against wrong or injustice. It is time congress had settled down to business, and nothing now stands in the way of its doing so but this issue regarding the rules. That threatens to bring on a prolonged and bitter fight.

A mill, has been introduced in congress to increase the subrice of federal judges. It proposes to double the present compensation of members of the supreme court and to cansiderably increase that of circuit and district judges. The salaries now paid the federal judiciary have remained fixed for

a great many years, and while they may have been fairly remunerative when established they are not so now, by reason both of the increased cost of living and of the greater labor and responsibility now devolving upon the federal judiciary. It is a distinguished honor to occupy a place on the bench of a United States court, and there will doubtless never be a time when the demand for these positions does not exceed the supply but this does not furnish any reaso why federal judges should not receive such reasonably liberal compousation as would at least enable them to live an becomes the judicial representa-tives of the government, and as the class of legal ability that should be preferred for the federal bench ought to receive. This matter of in-creasing the salaries of United States judges has been talked of for a number

of years and the proposal has always met with very general public approval. Whether congress would be justified in doubling judicial salaries is another question. The mere fact that there is a large surplus in the treasury affords no valid excuse for extravagance,

"Mone impressed than ever with the depth of his draught," says the picturesque Colonel Mumford of Kansas City,
"I left Mr. Cleveland." The colonel delicately refrains from giving the public the quality of the article or the name of the brand. Perhaps Mr. Cleveland will reveal the secret during his coming

THE rights of the minority do not include the right to rule and dictate to the majority, and the republican ma jority in congress must carry out the dictum of the country at any

Hardly Sufficient.

Milietukee News.
The fact that Sain Randall has joined a church will hardly atone for his long caree as a Pennsylvania congressman

The Most Probable Explanation.

Since City Tribute.

A browery has been closed in Dubuque, the first since the problitiory law went into effect. It must have been closed for repairs. One Ghost Overlooked.

The Boston Society for Psychic Research has given up the ghost because it couldn't find any chosts. Did it look for the prohibi-

Now Her Purse is Empty.

Chicago Tribune.
An Austrian prince is trying to have his marriage with an actress annulled on the ground that he was insane when he married her. He was doubtless laboring under the

The Pan-American Congress.
St. Louis Globe-Dinneral, The possibility that the country will go uch aid from the Pan-American congres oward the formation of some sensible and atisfactory plan for the extension of the rade of the untions of thus continent with trade of the trance of the unitons of this continent with each other grows more and more shadowy every day. However, the interest of the people being crilisted in the project, the means of bringing it about will soon be de-vised.

Nebraska Jottings.
More than half the population of Campbel

nave the grip.

The Oakinand authorities have begun to en force the Sunday closing ordinance.

The prohibitionists of Cuming county will hold a convention at West Point Fabruary II For industing in too much nard liquor at angust a Kimbali county preacher is no

out of a job.

Many Cherry county farmers have put is a large acreage of winter wheat and expect a heavy yield.

The electors of Garfield county will vote February 18 on a proposition to relocate the ounty seat.

Miss Anna Anderson died at Bertrand re-ently from injuries received in a runawa

The state Swedish Lutheran conference convenes at Oakland tomorrow and continues in session until February 4.

Campbell has been recontly incorporated and among the first ordinances adopted was one prohibiting boys from being out on the streets after 8 o'clock in the evening.

streets after 8 o'clock in the evening.
The people of Hastings have sent two calloads of clotking, feed and corn to St. Lawrence, Hand county, S. D., to be 'distributed
among the suffering people in that vicinity.
Hemingford wants to become the county
sent of Hox (little county and the matter
will be settled by the voters on March 4
Alliance salso in the race and Nonparel
intends to hold on to the plum if she can.
Several vers are a quantity of wild rice.

Soveral years ago a quantity of wild rice was sown in a slength near North Platte to feed wild fort on their annual migrations. A large quantity of this grow and has spread over a root extent of ground. Cattle, borses and hogs are very fond of it and keep it graced down so that in this case it has not had much chance to seed itself.

grazed down so that in this case it has not had much channe to seed itself.

Stockmen who are shipping cattle into Nebrasian would do well to just a number of car louds at North Loup, Valley county, writes a correspondent. Core, hay and water are plenty, and all kinds of feed can be obtained at very low prices. There are thousands of bushels of corastored away because there is no markel, and many tons of hay will apoil unless consumed in this way, Good, living water from several creeks, and the famous North Loup rivor is of easy access.

A prominent Nebraska farmer says:
"When my hogs become sick and refuse to
eat, instead of dosing them with medicine I eat instead of dosing them with undersue a load a fow of them into a wagon and take them out riding, driving pell-mell over the lots and pastures, soeking the roughest places I can find. After a few such drives hogs that before refused to eat begin to feed and get better. I have not lost a single hog since I began this treatment.

The oil well at LeMars has been abaulows City has provided a stone pile for training. Corn is being used for fuel by farmers near Manilla.

near Mnollia.
Rock Rapids will have waterworks and electric light in the spring.
The centract has been let for building a \$25,000 jail at Hurfington.
Pale Alto county offers a reward of \$2,000 for the first ten of coal mined in Pale Alto or Emust countries.

A farmer van. A Bake time.

for the first ton of coal mined in Palo Alto or Emmet courties.

A farmer named Boebe, living near Becontown, eight utiles east of Missouri Valley, lost his house by fire last week.

La grippe 'caused court to adjourn at Orange, ity, the judge, jury, lawyers and clients all coming down with the disease.

Fort Madison has secured the location of a such and blind factory from Burlington which will empire ever one hundred hands.

Lou Sardine, the female horse their who was captured in Dis Moines a short time are, has been sentenced to one year in the centientiatry.

ago, has been sentenced to one year in the petilentiary. The new waterworks at Missouri Valley were put to their first practical test last week by the discovery of a firs in a fine resistance. The building was saviel from gastruction and everyhoody is piessed.

Ackording to Superintendent Sabin's report the cost per pupil in the public schools of the state the past year, on school commerciation, on each youth from five to twenty-one years, was \$16.44, on total envolument, \$16.50 per schoolse. Taken on a basis of the average attendance each pupil cost the taxpayers \$6.46.

Governor Fifer of Illinois has taxued requi-

sition papers for the extradition of John Phillips, who is about to be released from the Anamosa positientiary. Phillips atole live steek and merchantise from the cars of the Chicago & Alton railroad at Bloomington and stands a good chance of continuing his prison life in Jollet.

Herman Hellmuth and John Summons, two Burlington hoxe, are union given bound to appear for trial for mairreating a companion named Brisch. The boxs were skaling on a pond near Burlington when if-dimith produced a bottle of whick and invited Brisch to take a drink. He refused and the two larger boys threw him down upon the lice and poured the contents of the hottle down his threat. The boy was chekel into unconsciousness and his companions thrust him into a barreit and journed water upon him to restore tim. He was taken home in an uaconscious condition and is in bad shaus from the treatment he received.

The Two Dakotas.

Deadwood fears a hay famine.

Aberdeen wants the state fair located ermantly in that city.

permantly in that city.

There are nearly four hundres students attending the Pierre university.

Prairie chickens are being trapped and brought into Elk Point by the wagon load.

Only one death from disease has occurred in Whitewood in the two years of its exist-

ence. El Zagei Temple, Nobles of the Mystl Shrma, will hold a reunion at Pargo February

ary 32.

The Nankton incane asylum authorities want in appropriation of \$07,000 for the unintenance of the institution.

Representative A. J. Yorker of Hutchinson county is the youngest man in the legislature, being only twenty-five years of age. The legislature, being only twenty-five years of age.

position under the constitution.

J. B. Gale, a former resident of Water-town and at one time deputy treasurer of Codington county, lost an arm and lee and was otherwise badly injured in a railroad accident at Anaconda, Mont., last week.

The importance of Spearfish as a shipping point for live stock may be inferred from the fact that the ranges of western South Da kota, Montana and Wyoming, containing more than 125,000 head of cattle, are tributary to it. ng the past two months John Doe has before the Deadwood bar of justice

need up before the Deadwood bar of justice no less than eighteen times, for crimes vary-ing from plain, every day drunk to fano; "jag" with slugging a Chinaman accompani-ment. ment.

The Oelrich Republican says the Fromont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley is preparing to extend its line from that Dake to Sundance as soon as the weather will permit, and also that a branch will be built from Whitewood to Deadwood.

to Deadwood.

A. Attrul of Hismarck, owner of a large ranch near that city, went to Portage La Prairie twe weeks ago to dispose of some property he had there. He sold the property for \$1,800, and, not returning, his wife went in search of him. When she found him he was in an Insane asylum, with no momey and not even the clothes he had on when he left home. He was unable to tell what had happened to him, out it is thought he has been foully dealt with and robbed of his money. His wife brought him home.

A QUEER MAN

The Eccentricities of the Author of "Sandford and Merion," Thomas Day, the author of "Sand-ford and Merion," a book which several generations of children have heartily enjoyed for its stories without besto ing a thought on its philosophy, was born in Wellclose square in 1748, says the London City Press. His father held a place in the custom house and left him a fortune of £1,200. He was educated at the Charterhouse and Oxford, and spent some time in France, where he received the new philosophy of education. Having resolved on marriage he determined that his wife should be modeled in accordance with the new light. He therefore went to an orphan sayium at Shrewsbury and ploked out a flaxen haired girl of twelve, whom he named Sabrina Sidney, after the Severn and Algernon Sidney, and then to the foundling hospital in London, where he selected a second, whom he called Lucretia. In taking these girls he gave a written pledge that within a year he would place one of them with a respectable tradesman, giving £100 to bind her apprentice, and that he would maintain her if she turned out well until she married or commenced business, in either of which cases he would advance £500. With Sabrina and Lucretia he set out for France in order that in quiet he might discover and discipline their characters. He, however, quarreled with the girls. Next day they teok smallpox and he had to nurse them night and day, and by and by he was glad to return to London and get Lucretia off his hands by appronticing her to a milliner on Ludgate hill. She behaved well, and on her marriage to a substantial linea-draper Day cheerfully produced his promised dowy of £500. Poor Sabrina could by no means qualify for Mr. Day. Against the sense of vain and danger no discipline could fortify her. When Day dropped melting senion, when he lired pistols at her garments she started and screamed. When he loud her secrets she divulged them. He packed her off to an ordinary boarding-school, kept her there for five years, allowed her £501 as year, raye her £500 on her marriage to a barrister, and when she became a widow, with two boys, he pensioned her will as felk from a young norse, which he was trying to trait on a new method.

A Lost Art Hediscovered. ing a thought on its philosophy, was porn in Wellelose square in 1748, says the London City Press. His father held

A Lost Art Hediscovered.

Considerable progress seems to have been made of late in the manufacture of tough glass, most of the difficulties with the new discovery having been overcome, says the St. Louis Republic, Recent developments at Pompeli have caused many to think it not a new discovery at all, but a reduscovery of an old art. Be this as it may, the process of manufacture has been made very simple, so much so as to make it possible to combine the operation with ordinary glass-blowing. The new processes admit of more perfect execution, and give more regular forms, besides diminishing expenses in a marked degree. Objects made of the liquid material is the usual way are, while still at a red boat, thrown directly into the tempering bath. Bottles, drinking glasses, lamp-chimacya, and other concave products of the art containing air are received on a curved tube, a kind of siphon, which at the moment of immersion allows the air to escape, the liquid entering the cavity. The air escape is believed to be the whole sucret of the process; the inventor says otherwise.

A Roman Peasant Duet.

A Roman Peasant Duel.

r Rome newspapers describe a duel between two peasants near Ventiniglia. They were neighbors and had quarreled concerning the boundary line between their little farms. One challeaged the other to fight with weapons of his own choosing. Musicus were selected. Early in the morning the men went to the village wood, took their places at a distance of fifty feet, and, at a signal from the challenger, fired simultaneously. Each was mortally wounded and died on the field withing a few minutes.

A Venerable Tite.
It is told of a Carbon county Pennsylvanian that he has wern the same bat for twenty-three years, and he says it has come into style niceteen times.

LINCOLN NEWS AND NOTES.

A Capital City Citizen Talks About Paving Brick.

OMAHA HAS THE RAW MATERIAL

The Clay of the Metropolis Would Make a Good Vitrified Article-A Banquet to Bishop Newman-Lancaster Agriculturiars.

A Pointer On Paving.

Lixcot.s. Neb., Jan. 28.—[Special to Tan Bre.].—I am a little bit surprised, said a cuttern of Luceun this morning, at the lack of information which I found the other day in Omaha regarding the brick paving ques-tion. The people of Omaha have about de termined to pave some streets with prick, and the great majority seem to thick that there is only one place in the west where paring brick can be made. This is the error paring brick can be made. there is only one place in the west where paring brick can be made. This is the error I complain of. Atchison is making her own brick: Heatrice is doing the same: Lineoin bas several mittes of streets paved with home made brick and Lineoin brick has been used in paving certain streets in Coincil Bluffs. Nebrasia City will make her own gaving brick, as will Plattamouth and all the other Siasour; valley cities. Recently some Lincoin paving brick was tested at Burlington with the celebrated Glasburg: paving brick and the judges awarded in favor of the Lincoin product by several points. I am familiar with the clay in the vicinity of Omalia and I prenounce it equal to the clay at Gaissourg: In all the qualities necessary to the manufacture, will encourage capitainst to put in a high the production of the clay in the vicinity of Drick and this will give employment to a large number of laboring men. It will thus be a gain all around and I am perfectly satisfied that Omaha can make one good paving brick as can be under in America.

brick as can be inside in America."

The Methodist people of this city are arranging to hanquet Bishop and Mrs. New man at the Windsor hotel on Tucsday even ing. February 4. An interesting programm has been arranged. After the hanquet am reception it is proposed to organize a Methodist union or cital for the purpose of encouraging more intimate social intercourse among the members of that church in all parts of the church in any direction that may be deemed advisable.

deemed advisable.

The Lancaster agricultural society heid its annual meeting yesterday afternoon in the council chamber of extensive actions and conflicters. President, J. H. Westett, viac president, J. D. Woods; secretary, A. A. Trimble; treasurer, J. A. McNaub. A committee was appointed to revise the premium list and it was also decided to hold the county fair at the same time and place as the state fair.

mittee was appointed to revise the premium list and it was also decided to hold the county far at the same time and place as the state fair.

The state same time and place as the state fair.

The office of J. S. Finch, the lease of Tim Her's circulation in Lincon, is at 297 North Eleventh street.

The E. E. Naurie company of Omaha filed articles of incorporation yesterday afternoon. The company will manufacture, buy and soil cedar, cypress and oak posts, poles, tim, shinges and paving blocks and contract for street paving. The capital stock is \$50, 000. The incorporators are Edward E. Naugle and Fred W. Gray.

The Pumpkin Creek irrigating, canal and water power company filed articles of incorporation yesterday afternoon. The business place is all foldington, Chrystonian county. The capital stock is \$50, 000. The incorporators are Edward E. Naugle and water power canal running from Pumpkin Seed creek, in section 38, town 10 north; range 52 west, to section 26, town 10 north; range 52 west, town 10 north; range 5

ill of the into Frank Reeves was ac-

J. L. Caldwell left for Washington yester-day afternoon.

The Round Table club masts on the even-ing of February 3 at the residence of Dr. Manning, and will discuss the subject of "Putting God in the Constitution" and the

Hinr Sunday bill.

"It is down on the books," said a promi-nent Elk of this city today, "that a new lodge of our order will be established at Hastings in the near future. The boys out there want it, and we want them to have it. We desire to extend the influence of our social order. ocial order.

Mayor Graham and Marshal Melick have leculed to grant the petition of the police

Social order.

Mayor Graham and Marshal Melick have denoted to grant the petition of the police formed to grant the petition of the police. The control of the police of the police. The terms will take place February 1. An officer will be on night duty two months and any detrone month horositer. The invers for the February term of the district court have been drawn. They are Frenk Konesh, Second ward; Thomas Griffs, West Lincoln: F. L. Leighton, Pourth ward; S. S. Royce, Fifth ward; George W. Desham, First ward; Charles Lomie, Stockton: Lows Maxam, North Huff; Henry Young, Fifth ward; J. G. Duling, Fifth ward; Jamos H. Welle, First ward; W. W. Holmes, Fourth ward; P. A. Hecker, Lancaster H. C. Reiler, Buda: Fred Funke, Fourth ward; J. M. Campse, Sixth ward; Alfred Feterson, Rock Creek; George Korcher, Third ward; Fred Stretow, Highland; C. G. Hillock, Third ward; Singspie, Second ward; Anton Annt. Oilve Branch; John Robertson, Panama; John Grady, West Cak.

Two cancuses were held in the new Seventh ward last hight to surgest names to the mayor for appointment as advisory concilines uatil the spring election is held.

The Antelope Camp of Modern Woodmen will hold a box social at the hall Thesday evening.

will hold a box social at the hall Tuesday evening.
Hishop Benacum has issued his Lenten oraces for the Lancola dioces.
The Oratoro society will hold a meeting Manday evening in the basement of the First Congregational church.
H. E. Moore is arranging to boild an elegant residence at Seventeenth and Extrects the coming season.
It is runnered that the Perst national bank contemplates extensive improvements in its building the coming season.
Hos. R. P. Trerilliet of Ann Arbor, Mich., will hold a ten days' service at Red Rubben

hall, beginning alonday ovening, in the in-

ment.
The Brotherhood of Locanica Anomalical French held its regular meeting today.
Roy, Lowis Gregory has so far recovered from his recent itimes that he was able to fill his pupil at both morning and evening services today.
The poker rooms at Pitteenth and O wergraided last night.

SOME NEW BOOKS

The fire department may justly claim to be the strong right arm of a municipal body. Other branches of a city government, purticularly the police, contribute to the prospective properties of the prospective properties of the prospective properties are not property, and battle against eigen and secret frees. Yet when the dread sinem of for rings through a city, when columns of furious figures and smoke signalize the orservation of respect, the record matinctively look to the fire department for protection. It matters not the hour of day or night, whether in shorts or calm, reld or warm, the mor reasond to the call of data. On their promption made and filling of this yeason and invertement to specify and effectively copy with the latest and best confinent to specify and effectively copy with "man's learful master—disc."

"The History of the M-ston Fire Department, from 180 be 1820, "grannings an interesting review of the growth of fire brigades in this country. The author, Arthur Wellington Henyley, brings to his, work the certainstant of fremdship, but does not sacrible reliability. There is none of the re Other branches of a city government, par

thysiss of friendship, but does not sacri-lice reliability. There is none of the ro-mattic. In the history, it is a sim-ple, well told story of the Hos-ton department, born 220 years ago, the ap-pliances used in the colonial days, the great-dires of the city, together with a complete roster of the present-department, with pho-tographs of the members, their homes and equipment.

ince of the city, together with a complete roster of the present department, with photographs of the homes, their homes and the sent of the companies in the Lained States. The first fire of which there is a record occurred in March, (142, when "the chimney of Mr. Thomas Mr. The Lained States of Mr. Thomas Sharp's house took fire, the spinters, not boing clayed at the top and taking the thatch, burnt it down." This brought about the passage of the first building act, rephiliting wooden chimnews and thatched roofs. It does not appear that there were any firemen at this conflagration, but at the noxt one, in the fellowing May, we are gravely informed, "all the people werpresent." The following year a town meeting emacted "that it may chimney be on fyersoe as to flame out of the top thereof, the party in whose possession the chimney is shall pay to the terestical the wood of the town for the towner lost the towner for the towner lost the towner for the towner was town the towner with the towner was to the towner for the towner fo

cannot sugmes, 9 distinct hose companies, fifteen book and ladder trucks, and fifty-seven buildings, besides fuel house and rebair shop.

The water supply is secured from 5,394 hydrants and 28 fire reservoirs, containing from 309 to 500 hogsbeads of water cach, located in different sections of the city. The amount paid by the department for the water and the care and maintenance of hydrants for 1858 was \$91,217,50, or at the rate of \$30 per hydrant. The salaries and are as follows: Three commissioners and chief, each \$1,000 per animal; assistant other on gincer, \$2,400; assistant engineers, \$1,000; assistant call engineers, \$4,000; assistant call engineers, \$1,500; clock at 3 spparatus rebair shop \$1,800; clock at 3,000; at

printed and copiously illustrated.

Published by John P. Dale & Co., Heston.

Published by John P. Dale & Co., Hoaton,
"Into Morrocco," from the French of
Plerre Loui, sa mentertuning steetch of a
country and people practically 409 years be
hind the ace we live in. The writer describes a trip overland from Tangiers to
Fer and Nequiner, accompanied by the
French minister-resident. It was a plunger
from the civilization of 1839 back to the fifteeth century. There are no railronds or
telegraphs. The people have no knowledge, ofthe outside world and drag out a purposeless
existisce praying and robbing betimes. It
is a country where a white man is
not wanted, and if he ventures
far beyond European protection he pays
the penalty with his life. The astian renot wanted, and if he ventures far heyond European protection he pays the penalty with his life. The sultan resides at Fez. He is the last authoritie de scendant of Mohamet, crossed with Nubamblood. He is the personification of ancient Islam, and by his people is looked upon as blood. He is the personification of ancient Islam, and by his people is looked upon as the true successor of the prophet. "His true successor of the prophet." His true successor of the prophet. "His prophet is the successor of the prophet. "His present the capital, is a type of all other cities. The average width of streets is less than four feet. In rainy westlier the slime and fifth is waist deep and sone venture out except on horseback. With all the vileness of surroundings, the public health averages with that of a medera community. Men and women wear veds, and beneath these masks and the public prayers to Allah, can be found wickedoess and vilianty, jealousy and heart burnings, social crimes and coquetry, which four as a mong the more civilized.

The pages of the book teem with delighting descriptions of city and country and poole, with excellent crawines. Published by weeks, fractors & Co., New York.

The minth votume of the "American State Reports" has been issued by the Kancroft-Whitney company, San Francisco. It includes the latest important decisions of the courts of last resort of Californa, Plenay-chasetts, Missouri, North Carolina, Pennayivana and Wisconsin. The latter press is superb. Capitals indexps are distinguishing features of the work.

"Heneath Two Flags" is the title of a vol-

catures of the work.

"Brooath Two Flags," is the title of a volume from the pen of the wife of Marshal of the Salvanne from the pen of the wife of Marshal of the Salvanne army. Marshal Houth is the son of the founder and commander in chief of the army. Mrs. Received the been described with the movement for eight years, and is the movement for eight years, and is the refer qualified to write what is partly an explanation and rarries a variation for this series with a period of the salvant of the series of the salvant of this leaves of the salvant of the s