THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, ... Editor.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We do not desire any contributions whatever of a literary or poetical character; and we will not undertake to preserve, or to reserve the same, in any case whatever. Our Staff is sufficiently large to more than supply our limited space in that direction.

Our Country Friends we will always be pleased to hear from, on all matters connected with crops, country politics, and on any subject whatever of general interest to the people of our State. Any information connected with the election, and relating to floods, accidents, etc., will be gladly received. All such communications however, must be brief as possible; and they must, in all cases be written upon one side of the sheet only.

There are two Senators in particular who never visit the White House. One is Conkling, and his reasons are well known. The other is Thurman. The latter cannot forget the drubbing Rutherford gave him once upon a time, when they were rival candidates for the Governor's chair.

The silver bill has already been discussed by the cabinet. It has but two friends in that body—Thompson and McCrary. It was simply discussed and laid aside for future reference. As the President himself is not yet informed as to what he will do, newspaper men may well give it up.

The question of the Bible in the public schools still agitates deeply the minds of the people of the quiet city of New Haven, Connecticut. Without wishing to interfere with that which does not concern us, we would suggest that the matter be referred to the editor of the Lincoln Journal. He would settle that question for them in short order. He really has "genius" in that direction.

Prepare for a few more bricks. Ben. Butler is liable to heave them in every direction with an utter disregard as to whom they may hit. The President has deserted Simmons, Butler's man for Collector of the port of Boston, and has nominated the candidate recommended by Senator Hoar. If there are not a few bandaged heads soon it will be because the Essex man can not hit his mark.

Senator Ferry has again been chosen temporary president of the Senate by the Republicans. Senator Thurman received the solid vote of the Democracy. From this and that, his speech on the silver bill, for instance, and other little matters like the one above mentioned, the admirers of the Ohio Senator already see him in the Presidential chair. Thurman is now one point ahead of Hendricks, and the latter must lose no time in putting in another bid.

Iowa abolished the death penalty a few years since, and her present Legislature is considering the question of its restoration. A bill is now under discussion by that body which contemplates the revival of what is known in France as the National razor—otherwise, the guillotine. Perhaps it makes little or no difference as to the manner of an execution; still, there is something about the method proposed that savors of barbarism, and it seems to us that in this Republic, the guillotine is an unnecessary piece of machinery.

Edward R. Hedges, one of the proprietors of the Lincoln Globe, died recently at Springfield, Missouri. His life promised to be one of usefulness and honor. The field he had chosen—that of journalism—is broad and fertile, and offers to those who are willing to undertake the labor of its cultivation, unlimited opportunities for usefulness. We tender our sympathies to the bereaved family, and regret the loss of one who had just begun the labors of life with so many bright prospects for the future.

There has been an immense amount of "stuff and nonsense" in the proceedings of the United States Senate lately. If there is one thing more disgusting than another it is to read the trashy speeches of some of our best men when those statesmen are talking to the country instead of attending to their business. These bids for political support should not be heeded. The war veterans would have been supplied with pension money long ago if there had been a little more work and considerably less gush expended on the pension bill.

There is every indication of lively times in New Hampshire during the coming State campaign. Mr. W. E. Chandler is anxious to see the Republican party defeated, that he may construe it as a rebuke to Hayes and an endorsement of himself. The Republicans of the State sat down pretty heavily on William at their last convention, and a victory for the nominees of that convention would bury him beyond a political resurrection. General Garfield is one of the prominent leaders who has consented to come to the relief of New Hampshire's Republicans.

An investigation has been suggested that would prove exceedingly interesting, even if it did not result in any special benefit. The object proposed is to find out how many railroad attorneys there are in Congress. We often hear that this and that prominent senator or representative appeared before the supreme court in behalf of some great corporation. The distinguished statesman is one of the attorneys for the corporation and is paid by the year for his services. His influence in Congress is, of course, included and he is not bribed. It is a convenient way for railroad and other corporations to secure congressional influence and is a very shrewd piece of tactics, as it does not come within reach of an action for bribery. By all means give us a list of these congressional wreckers.

The Senate committee on claims decided by a majority of one vote to report a bill providing for the payment of a claim amounting to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, presented by the Methodist Episcopal Church South, for occupation of its book agency building at Nashville by Federal troops at one time during the war. As to the merits of this particular claim we know nothing. But on general principles, such awards are frauds that should not be tolerated. If the occupation of that building was warranted as a military necessity, no such claim should be allowed The nature of the institution should have nothing to do with it; and even if that question was to be considered, it is doubtful if the claim is entitled to any more consideration than the claim of a pagan. At least, if we remember rightly, the cause of the Union found few advocates in Southern pulpits. The probability is that the claim above mentioned is intended as a beginning for direct damages, irrespective of former patriots and traitors, and it would be difficult to tell just where and when these claims will cease coming in, especially if this one is allowed and paid. Improve the South. Let the nation assist in reconstructing her harbors, levees, railroads and industries of all kinds; but do not make the North pay twice for having restored the Union. It has cost us pretty heavily, as it is. There might be such a thing as too much conciliation in that direction.

Great Britain is still pushing the most gigantic preparations for war. It is probable that in the event Russia should insist on the terms of peace as now proposed, England or Austria would fight single handed. In fact, they must do it, or no longer pretend to be first rate powers. However, Russia's terms may have been prepared on the basis that it is easy enough to cut down a little, but impossible to make terms more stringent, after submitting them to the powers. Since England has taken such careful pains to prepare for war, and has been accused of being willing to do anything rather than fight, it is hardly fair for Russia to back out of every proposition over which it insisted upon, John Bull says he is willing to measure himself with the Czar. But Russia's terms of peace made the world laugh. She went to war with the Sick Man in order to protect some unfortunate Christians, who were ill-treated in various ways, and many thought the Russians deeply interested in humanity, and the cause of the Master. Now, the Bear has his claw on these Christians, he says they shall be taxed to pay his war indemnity entirely beyond what they were capable of bearing up under. These terms give the Christians a choice between starvation under their Russian protectors, or bayonets at the hands of the Sick Man. It seems to us that, considering all the circumstances, the best thing for the Christians to do is to pray for the Balkan mountains to fall on them.

The question known as the franking privilege has been before the country in one form or another for many years. In connection with the present agitation of the question we are reminded of the anecdote told of Fessenden. Fessenden was at that time the leader of the Senate. He was quiet, firm, honest, and a master in debate. Regularly the house would abolish the franking privilege, and then go over into the Senate and beg the grave and reverend seigniors of that body to defeat their bill. It was on an occasion like this that a favorite son of the West approached Fessenden and implored him to defeat the bill that had just passed the House when it should come up in the Senate. "Didn't you vote for the bill?" asked the Maine Senator, fixing his severe eye upon the smiling Westerner. "Well, yes, ever so many of us voted for the bill—to please our constituents, you know, as it is a popular measure—but we didn't think it would pass." The grim Fessenden said: "When you are as old as I am, you will learn that the reputation of a statesman is not made by any such fourpence ha'penny business as this."

Col Forney thinks Stanley made a very unfortunate speech before the Royal Geographical Society of London To say the least, he thinks it was in bad taste. However, the kindness with which the traveler's distinguished auditors overlooked his short-comings is very commendable. But Forney's description is better, and we give his own words:

"I wish I could write as warmly of his as I can of his great labors and discoveries in Africa, But it was in wretched taste. Worse than all, it was unprepared and he was frank enough to say so. The man tracing his mighty work was, however, the true orator of the evening, and as he referred to what he had done the good people around him forgot his egregious vanity and his apparent disregard for the place in which he stood, and gave him many rounds of hearty applause. I have a sincere regard for Stanley and for his marvelous labors; but the man seems to have lost his head The company he met on Thursday evening could not have been more distinguished if Benjamin Franklin had been the guest, or George Washington, or even Shakespeare or Milton. But either of these characters, like the lying Garibaldi, or General Grant, or Labouluye, or John Bright, would have shown their greatness by that humility which the really eminent mind always shows in the presence of a generous popular recognition. As I heard Stanley's loose and nonsensical egotism, I thought of the modesty of the lamented Dr. Kane, and the clear, gentle accents of the departed Arassiz. I do not wish to criticise, but do deplore an exhibition so far beneath the man and the occasion."

BLACK HILLS NUGGETS.

The Caledonia mine on Shumac gulch, has been sold to California parties for $75,000.

The freight on one mill of the Homestake Co., now being shipped from San Francisco, amounts to $27,000.

The Times says that Chicago has $1,000,000 invested in Black Hills property, and California double that amount.

The daily yield of the Hidden Treasure mine, in the Black Hills, keeps the company's 30-stamp mill constantly employed.

Twenty seven residents of the Spearfish Valley, have come out in a card forbidding any individual or corporation from diverting the water of that stream from its natural course down the valley of the Spearfish.

Superintendent Farish has a force of 150 men employed in excavating, filling and otherwise preparing a large level space for the location of the 80 stamp mill of his company, now on the way here from San Francisco.

The Black Hills as a farming country is rapidly progressing One commission firm at Deadwood has sent out orders for nearly 300 bushels of Colorado wheat, which is to be sowed this year. In another year they will begin to manufacture their own flour.

The corpse of E. D. or "Dad" Haggard, one of the oldest and most favorably known miners in the Hills, was discovered by prospectors in the woods between Germania and Rockerville, a few days ago. Foul play is predicted, as the deceased had several hundred dollars on his person when he left Deadwood, and it could not be found on the body.

A new mining district called the Grandview has, for the past few weeks, created considerable interest amongst those who are posted It is situated on the main Box Elder, about 21 miles southeast of Central, the old Custer road passing through the centre of it. A town has been laid out called Grandview, lots 55 by 125. A large number of lodes have been staked out.

On Wednesday of last week a party of fifteen Indians came down upon two hunters upon the Belle Fourche, near the Montana trail crossing. The hunters had just hitched up the bull team to come to Deadwood with their game when the reds charged them. The hunters left in haste for the brush, and no pursuit was offered, the Indians seeming satisfied with their stock and blankets.

FARM NOTES.

Cheese should not be made in rooms where paint has been recently used, as it has a tendency to injure the flavor.

A writer on honey says no product of the field or farm varies so much in price, because the unattractive manner in which some put it upon the market causes it to be classed as a second or third rate article.

Farmers should examine their cellars, seeing that they are well ventilated, and that no decaying vegetables are allowed to taint the air and engender disease. The unusual mildness of the winter has rendered this of more than ordinary importance, as nearly all of our vegetable products are prone to decay in warm, damp weather.

The Elmira, N. Y., Gazette, hears of many sales of Big Flats and Chemung Valley tobacco at prices ranging from 6½ to 12 cents. Buyers come on the ground. Small producers are holding for higher prices. As to quality, the average is fair and much better than the '76 crop. Perhaps two-thirds of the entire crop has been bought.

Dew-drops are now accused of producing a peculiar disease of the grape leaves which prevailed in a certain section of France last season after a heavy dew. The dew-drop being deposited on the tender young leaves, it is absorbed because the leaves are not yet tough enough to withstand the water. The dew-drop expands and ruptures the tissues, resulting in a dead spot on the leaf.

Brain work and that of the clearest kind comes into profitable play quite as well on the farm as anywhere else. Look ahead, get a just view of the position; have plowing, sowing, harvesting and selling all done at the proper time. Never hurry, but always drive work ahead. Know in the evening what you intend to do the next day. Have your rainy day and your clear day occupation designed beforehand. Always bring into requisition the full means for compassing the desired ends. In short, study and understand your business, and you will enjoy it and thrive on it.

It is economy to feed your working stock, cattle, horses or mules, with a liberal hand. Do not expect to get first-class work from them unless you do. Many men pamper a trotter or some fancy animal, which often is of no earthly use to its owner or anybody else, and let their teams go hungry. It seems the rule of some men to get as much work as possible out of their teams at the least possible expense. This is right in theory, but it is in reducing to practice that the great mistake is made. The cheapest work is done with the best-cared-for team.

In a paper read before the American Dairymen's Association lately, Mr. C. W. Horr, of Ohio, sensibly said: "No farmer should buy a cow, that, after careful investigation, he does not believe will bring him at least $50 worth of milk during the season. He had much better give away a cow, if he owns one, that does not give $40 worth of milk per year than to keep her during a series of years, even if he has to pay $70 or $100 for a five-year-old cow that will give $70 worth of milk a year. Poor cows are dear at any price; really good ones, if young, are never sold too high. Great pains, then, should be taken in the selection of cows to obtain natural milkers."

It is surprising how small is the number of shade trees necessary to produce a striking effect. Ten or twelve trees, fortunately or skillfully disposed on the sides or brow of a hill, are often sufficient to give it an air of richness, harmonizing perfectly with a highly-cultivated country. A single tree by a farmer's house protects it and gives it an air of peace and contentment An unprotected, solitary house gives a chilly, lonesome, barren impression. At this season of the year, when every intelligent farmer is making plans for the future, let the planting of a few shade trees in desirable spots about his premises be included in the work for the coming spring.

Mr. Tilden maintains with great firmness that this country is deeply in his debt. It is no more than right, under the circumstances, perhaps, that he should refuse to pay his income tax.

OUR NEW ORLEANS LETTER.

Improved Commercial Condition of the City—Demand for Northern Productions, Etc.

New Orleans correspondence St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

The improved commercial condition of New Orleans, from the opening of the mouth of the river, will, I am convinced, be speedily felt along the entire line of the Mississippi valley. At the levee, beside a fleet of sailing vessels, there are seldom fewer than five to seven steamships from Liverpool, Havre, Bremen, etc., taking in or discharging cargoes. The export cargo usually consists of about 40,000 bushels of small grain, with from three to five thousand bales of cotton, according to capacity. The grain is thrown into the hold of the vessels by floating elevators removing it from barges. These ships, drawing from twenty to twenty-two feet of water pass in and out without delay or obstruction. For want of wheat the grain carried is usually corn, sent down from the middle states, accessible to the river. At present freights are low, and flour would be carried for 2s 3 pence, or about 50 cents per barrel.

So far, with us, the drift of trade has been eastward, but I think the time is not far distant when we will find a profitable account in diverting a share of our export trade to this port. To show what barges can do in cheap transportation, a tug arrived here this week from the upper river, bringing 600,000 bushels of coal. Compute the difference of moving this enormous bulk with railroad carriage. A man from Red Wing told me that with his tug and barges he could bring down 100,000 bushels of wheat.

FLOUR.

Among the large bakeries which use from 600 to 1,000 barrels per month, Minnesota wheat stands pre-eminent above all others, but so far the price is objectionable. The bread here is inferior, but it is such as the people have been accustomed to in all times past. A large baker told me that he had tried the market with the best of bread, made from Minnesota high grade flour, but even the hotels refused to pay the price, and he now uses the same flour, about 300 barrels a month, mixed with the southern flour, to give his bread a more presentable appearance, with but small additional cost. This will change in time, as it has already to an extent in St. Louis. In all cities there is a large percentage who will afford a loaf of good bread when they find out the difference. Ten thousand barrels is the largest amount I have seen shipped since being here, though one house told me they had sold 20,000 barrels.

LAGER BEER.

There is a large consumption of this beverage in this city, brought brought mainly from Milwaukee and Cincinnati. I have drank the famous Vienna, Bavarian and other German beers, and so far as I can judge there is as good, if not better, beer made in St. Paul than any I have drank elsewhere. I think our brewers are slow in not making an effort to introduce their malting into this market. If it can be sent from Milwaukee at a profit, it can be more readily shipped from St. Paul. The beer sold here is good, but not equal to the best manufactured in our city.

If the business men of New Orleans had collectively the untiring ambition and go-ahead-ativeness of a northern city, I am convinced the town would feel the impulse of increased prosperity in less than a year. The exportation of cotton and sugar seems to absorb all capacity of thought. The city would hail with delight the opening of the wheat and flour trade, but is waiting supinely for outsiders to bring this traffic to their door instead of, by a united concert of action, preparing themselves with elevators and shipping to assure the safe and speedy handling of the products from the upper country. Everybody says this will be brought about through time, but certainly the time has long since passed when the preliminary steps should have been taken. I see "Commodore" Davidson is taking active steps to supply his boats with freight for the lower river trade. It is such men who revolutionize trade, and the people of New Orleans, whether they deserve it or not, may yet find their European ships loading with wheat, flour and pork.

Strawberries are coming into market. T. T. M.

State Telegraphs.

M. Leon Say, now Minister of Finance for the French Republic for the third time, has closely studied the science of political economy, and is the author of several financial works of recognized authority. A fortnight ago he succeeded in getting the Chamber of Deputies to agree to a plan of his for fixing a uniform telegraphic rate of five centimes (one cent) per word throughout France: no telegram, however, to be less than fifty centimes—that is, of ten sous, a French sou corresponding with the English half-penny and the American cent.

The rate for telegraphic transmission to all parts of the British Islands is at the rate of 24 cents for every 20 words, and six cents extra for every five words additional; this charge including the name of the sender and receiver, and delivery within one mile of the office—beyond that limit the charge being twelve cents per mile. At the chief office in London, and in all large British towns, telegrams are received and forwarded on Sundays, precisely as is done in France.

According to the new system, framed by M. Leon Say, telegrams throughout the French republic will be charged one cent per word, the minimum cost of a dispatch to be ten cents, and a uniform rate of one franc, or twenty cents to be charged for twenty words, whether sent within or beyond the boundaries of a department. These statistical details are not without interest here, where it has been often proposed, without much examination into the expense and the means of meeting it, that the Post Office Department in Washington should purchase and work the various telegraph lines, one sure result being to obtain official patronage to a very great extent. In England there are 45 000 such officials, and the State had to pay $35,000,000 hard cash for the telegraph companies' monopolies and plans.

Keely, of "motor" fame, after absorbing about a hundred thousand dollars from credulous people, and after faring sumptuously, wearing diamonds, and drinking champagne for over three years, has at last been declared a bankrupt. The Cleveland Herald remarks that if Keely gets his deserts he will furnish motive power for breaking stone in a penitentiary.

Safe, reliable, harmless and cheap is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents.

Aged Diplomatists.

Some foreign journalists have started a discussion as to the evil of having a country governed by persons advanced in years. The instances alluded to are Russia, Germany, France, and England. Prince Alexander Michael Gortschakoff is 80 years old, and his will, as regards the government of the great Russian Empire, is believed to be more authentic than the Czar himself, who is twenty years his junior. In Germany, Prince Bismarck is only 63; but his imperial master, William of Prussia, who now and then shows that he has an overpowering way of his own, is almost 81. Marshal MacMahon, the President, who kept the French Republic in hot water, from the 16th of May to the 14th of December, and thereby very nearly caused a revolution, is nearly 70, while Jules Armand Dufaure, the present head of the French Ministry, is eight years older. In England, Lord Beaconsfield, born on December 21, 1805, has entered into his 73d year, which, it is thought, may account, to a considerable extent, for his uncertain and hesitating course during the recent Russo-Turkish war, and up to the present time. His rival, Mr. Gladstone, who has entered into a decidedly personal as well as political antagonist to him, is only four years the junior of Lord Beaconsfield, but, from his unhappy infirmity of temper, which so often and so greatly annoyed his colleagues and his party followers when he was Prime Minister, is not likely ever again to have a chance of returning to that position. An irritable temper, a tyrannical manner, and an unconquerable tendency to act capriciously, where he ought to take counsel with cooler heads, combine to make Mr. Gladstone, almost in his seventy-second year, more unreliable and inefficient than Lord Beaconsfield at the age of seventy-two. A severe temper counts for a good deal in politics, as was also shown in Talleyrand's case.

FALL OF BEAR TOOTH.

A Mountain 500 feet high Tumbles Down.

Helena Independent, Feb. 10th.

Nearly every resident of Montana has either seen or heard of the famous Bear Tooth mountain, the most prominent land mark in Northern Montana. It is visible from different point at distances ranging from 40 to 60 miles, and is in full view from Helena and the surrounding country. The mountain is distant thirty miles from Helena, and stands like a grim and mighty sentinel at the end of the canon known as the Gate of the mountains, through which flows the Missouri river. The Bear Tooth was fully described as a wonderful landmark of the early explorers, Lewis and Clarke. In all photographs of the northern country the two tusks, rising black and grim hundreds of feet above the mountain, are the prominent objects. The main tusk remains, looking lonely and isolated in its grandeur.

We are indebted to Judge Hilger, who met the two hunters referred to be low, for the following particulars in reference to the fall of the smallest of the two prongs:

Last Monday a party of hunters who were chasing game several miles north of the Bear Tooth, observed a rumbling sound and a quaking of the earth, and supposing it was an earthquake, and not noticing a repetition of it, they soon forgot the occurence and continued their chase until they reached the Bear Tooth. Here they were astonished by the disapperance of the Eastern Tusk. This was a perpendicular mass of rock and earth, fully 500 feet high 300 feet in circumference at its base and about 150 feet at the top. This immense mass had become dislodged and coming down with the speed of an avalanche had swept through a forest of large timber for a quarter of a mile, entirely leveling it? The country around is now covered with a great mass of broken trees and tons upon tons of rocks, many of them as large as an ordinary house.

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LEGAL NOTICE.

In the District Court for Douglas County, Nebraska.

In the matter of the estate of Philander H. Reed, deceased. Present, Hon. James W Savage, judge at chambers, February 2nd, A. D., 1878.

It appearing by the petition of Byron Reed, administrator of the estate of said deceased, that there is not sufficient personal estate to pay the debts outstanding against said deceased, taxes and other expenses of administration, and that it is necessary to sell the real estate of said deceased for such purpose.

It is ordered that the heirs at law, and all other persons interested in said estate, do appear before said Judge, at the court room in the court house of said county, in Omaha Nebraska, on the 16th day of March, A.D. 1878, at 9 o'clock a. m. and show cause if any there be, why a license should not be granted to said administrator to sell said real estate as in said petition prayed.

And it is further ordered, that this order to show causes be published four consecutive weeks in the Omaha Weekly Bee, a newspaper in said county, previous to said day of hearing. JAS. W. SAVAGE.

Judge of District Court, 3rd Judicial District of Nebraska. feb6w4t

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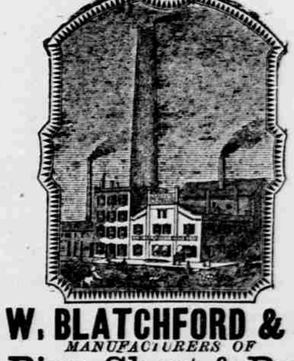
Be Sure to Buy it.  The best in Market.

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