

THE DAILY BEE

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THE BEE PUBLISHING CO. PROPRIETORS. E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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The obituary writers were a little premature. Kossuth still lives.

Henry Watterson has lived so long in the vicinity of Paris (Ky.) that his friends think he ought to be made minister to France.

Jay Gould predicts that 1885 will be a money-making year. It may be for him, but how will it be for the fellows that he proposes to squeeze the money out of?

A book entitled "How to get an office" is being extensively advertised. It is estimated that about one million copies will be demanded to supply the demand in the democratic party. It will prove a bonanza to the enterprising publisher.

Mr. Morton and Miller were to pay for all the advertising that they are now receiving gratuitously, it would require the salaries of several cabinet positions to settle the bill. If notoriety is what they seek, they are getting their full share of it.

The Omaha postoffice has not yet been definitely disposed of, and probably will not until it is positively learned whether Dr. Miller is to have a cabinet position. In the event that his ambition overleaps itself it is intimated that he will fall back on the postoffice.

It is said that the influence of the missionaries and agents has induced the Crow Indians to adopt civilized usages in the burial of their dead. If these state and church officials would only pay more attention to benefitting the condition of the live Indians the country would be better satisfied.

Santa Claus will attend the democratic pow-wow at Lincoln in disguise in order to learn just what every democrat expects. He will probably discover that some of them haven't stocked large enough to hold the gifts which they desire, although they are spacious enough to contain all that they will receive, and more too.

At its next meeting the board of education should take decisive steps in the matter of protecting the high school building with stand-pipes and fire escapes, and the location of at least four additional hydrants in the immediate vicinity of the building. The safety of the children and the protection of the property demand that this should be done at once.

The New York Sun, which boomed honest Bill Holman, of Indiana, for the presidency, now urges his appointment to a cabinet position. It says that Holman "is fitter than all others to be secretary of the interior." If Dana's Sun shine does not have any more effect than it did last spring, William Steele Holman's chances for a place in the cabinet are rather cloudy.

The democratic convocation at Lincoln just before Christmas promises to be a very interesting affair. The Omaha office seekers, who have already gobbled up all the best offices, in their mind, will probably be informed that there are a few democrats outside of Omaha who want some show at the public crib, and unless they get it they propose to kick up a lively row.

A rumor is published giving the outlines of a general combination to reduce the wages of railway employes all over the country ten per cent on the first of January. Inasmuch as the report comes from Dallas, Texas, we have not much faith in it. The railroad managers, however, are inclined to carry out such a scheme if they thought they could succeed, but we hardly think that they dare attempt anything of the kind just at present.

Dr. Miller declares that he has but one thing to ask for, and that is the appointment of Mr. George E. Pritchett as district attorney. This official utterance ought to satisfy the spoils-hunting democrats of Nebraska that the doctor is not ambitious to be the chief dispenser of federal patronage in this state. This leaves a clear field for J. Sterling Morton, who is desirous of distributing the political prize-packages. It is now safe to predict that harmony will prevail at the Christmas convocation at Lincoln.

The Herald comforts the colored people with the assurance that they will be taken care of by the democrats. Its assurance is based on the report that Grover Cleveland has engaged the presidential coachman, a colored republican, who has served in that capacity ever since the first election of Grant. That appointment is about all the colored people need expect. The fact of it is Mr. Cleveland would have had some difficulty in finding a democratic negro to fill the position of presidential coachman, and hence Mr. Hawkins has been retained.

THE SPEAKER.

Who is to be the speaker of the lower house of the Nebraska legislature? Is it a foregone conclusion that Allen G. Field, the candidate of the railroads and of Bill Stout, is to fill that important position? This is a serious question as it affects the most vital interests of the state. The speakership of the house will determine the character of the business transacted by the next legislature. The speaker has absolute control of the appointment of the committees and can promote wholesome legislation or retard it, and, if necessary, destroy it entirely. If we are to have any honest legislation, and if steals and jobs are to be prevented instead of being encouraged and nourished, the speaker must be not only a man above suspicion, but beyond the approach of corporations and jobbers.

The contractor for the state house and penitentiary is entitled to fair and just treatment, and whatever may be his dues should be given to him without any factious opposition, but it would be a calamity to the state if the place of speaker should be filled according to his wish or dictation, because he is personally interested in a certain class of legislation. No vulnerable man should be chosen for speaker.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

The question has been asked us whether or not the lieutenant governor will have the power to appoint the senate committees. Certainly not, if the rules of the previous senate are adopted by the new senate. In nearly every state of the union the precedent established by the United States senate has been followed from the very beginning. The United States senate does not allow the vice president to appoint the committees, but has always exercised the privilege of choosing its own committees. The presiding officer of the state senate is merely a figure-head. He has the casting vote in case of a tie, and may possibly become the head of the executive department in case of the death, resignation, or removal of the governor, but nowhere does the upper house surrender its prerogative of appointing its own committees. The only exception that we know of was when the redoubtable lieutenant-governor Carns succeeded in securing for himself the power of appointment because he wanted to make his services more valuable to the railroads than they otherwise could have been had he simply been allowed to proceed without interfering with the committees. The last senate however very properly restored the old rule and appointed its own committees. There the matter rests, unless the new senate repeats the old rules and surrenders its prerogative either as a compliment or for other reasons. Its refusal to do either would be no reflection on Lieutenant-Governor Shedd any more than the refusal of the United States senate to allow Senator Edmunds to appoint its committees is a reflection on the vice-president of the United States.

In a purely private way, and without intending the least publicity to it, Dr. Miller did say, after the result of the election was known, to Mr. James Creighton, of this city, that he had but one thing to ask for himself when, in the far future, the proper time arrived, and that was that Mr. Creighton and other democrats in the state would grant to him (Dr. Miller) the appointment of Mr. George E. Pritchett, one of the purest and best men and one of the ablest lawyers at the Nebraska bar, as the United States district attorney.—Omaha Herald.

This endorsement of Mr. Pritchett will no doubt secure for him the appointment of district attorney, and all other aspirants might as well take a back seat. It is the only thing that Dr. Miller proposes to ask for, and it stands to reason that the only request—and a very modest one at that—of the eminent leader of the democratic party in Nebraska will surely be granted by Mr. Creighton and the democrats of Nebraska. Besides this Mr. Pritchett is deserving of such a recognition of his valuable political services. As a ward politician he has labored long and hard for the success of the democratic party, and has stood the brunt of many a fierce and bitter contest. In addition to his personal labors, he has contributed generously to his party by greasing the wheels of the party machinery. Upon the stump he has shouted himself hoarse in every campaign in behalf of his party. During all these years he has devoted so much time to politics that he has frequently interfered with his law business, and yet he has never sought office. On the contrary, office has sought him, but was unable to find him. This was owing to the fact that it was an office when Mr. Pritchett ran for the office of attorney general of Nebraska. When the campaign was over, he hardly knew he had been running. Now the office of United States district attorney is seeking him, and it is to be hoped that it will find him prepared to accept the place. Mr. Pritchett cannot afford to refuse the honor, as the democratic party and the country generally need such men to conduct public affairs.

There is a well-defined demand among the taxpayers of the state for the repeal of the law, passed by the last legislature, making city and county taxes delinquent on the first of January of each year. The demand is a pressing one and the coming legislature should take early action in restoring the old system, making taxes delinquent on the first of May. The present law is a burden to all classes. To farmers and to the poor people in cities it is especially burdensome, as it takes from them money during the middle of winter when fuel and clothing bills are a severe drain on slender purses. It works no benefit to the general public. The money cannot be used for public works in cities until the first of

JULY, WHILE COUNTY TREASURERS ARE NOT

obliged to report to the county commissioners or state treasurer until June. The law was hatched by the money lenders, who get the use of large sums at a time when it commands the highest premium. It robs the poor to benefit the sharks. It forces poor farmers to sell when prices are low and the grain buyers and usurers reap the harvest. It should be repealed.

In commenting upon the recent verdict given against the Lake Shore railroad for discriminating in favor of the Standard Oil monopoly and against a rival concern of less importance, the Philadelphia Record says:

The railroad company pleaded in justification its discrimination that the Standard Oil company furnished it a much larger amount of freight than the plaintiff in the suit. But the judge rightly charged that the railroad company, as a common carrier, had no right to discriminate between its customers because one furnished it more freight than another, and upon this ground the jury awarded appropriate damages. This appears to us to be good law and good sense. We trust, if an appeal is made, the decision will be confirmed by the supreme court of Ohio. It knows the undermining from the argument upon which the carrying companies have sought to justify a grievous departure from their proper function. As common carriers the railroad companies adapt their rates to the aggregate of business furnished them by all their customers. If the aggregate justifies diminished charges every man is entitled to share in the advantage in proportion to the extent of his transportation. Any other rule puts in the hands of transporting companies the power to build up monopolies at the expense of individual enterprise.

Under the constitution of Nebraska a state census must be taken every ten years. This has nothing to do with the national census. By this arrangement we shall hereafter have a census every five years, as the first state enumeration is to be taken in 1885. One of the first duties of the legislature will be to provide for the taking of this census. It may be put into the hands of the assessors, or perhaps in charge of a commission which shall have the supervision of the whole work, and appoint census takers in all the wards and precincts of the state. The work is an important one, and it should be carefully done. It is safe to say that a thorough census will give Nebraska a population in 1885 of over 800,000, or very nearly double what it was in 1880. Besides ascertaining the population, the statistics of live stock, agriculture, commerce and various other important matters ought to be carefully collected.

The democratic political fight in Nebraska, which is liable to tear the party to pieces, is attracting considerable attention abroad. The Kansas City Journal has the following to say concerning the split that is daily widening:

The democratic party in Nebraska is not very large, but it is divided into two factions, as it is in Kansas, and there is a quarrel on hand as to which shall control the federal patronage under the new administration. The progressive wing is headed by J. Sterling Morton, chairman of the state central committee and defeated candidate for governor. The Tilley wing is headed by Dr. George L. Miller, editor of the Omaha Herald. The prospect is that the Morton faction will come out on top.

The Garfield national monument association makes an exceedingly good showing. The fund, which amounts to \$132,339, is drawing interest at 4 per cent. Of this sum Ohio contributed \$88,490; New York people \$13,466; \$5,396 came from Illinois, \$2,824 from Iowa, \$1,922 from Montana, \$1,610 from Maine, \$1,036 from Connecticut, \$1,342 from New Hampshire, \$1,915 from Wisconsin, \$1,765 from Pennsylvania and so on down to \$9 from Canada. It is interesting to observe that citizens of Texas gave \$879, or more than Massachusetts gave \$480. France contributes \$1,149.

In some of the eastern cities Christmas clubs have been organized among the children of wealthy parents for the purpose of providing presents and entertainments for less fortunate children. Although rather late something of the kind ought to be done in Omaha, where hundreds of children will pass a sad and dreary Christmas day unless some charitable persons interest themselves in their behalf. Christmas ought to be made cheerful for everybody, and no charity can be nobler than to carry the good tidings of Christmas cheer to aching little hearts.

During the past year the agricultural bureau sent out 3,600,000 packages of seeds, and of these 2,000,000 were sent out by congressmen. This represents a package of seeds to every two families in the country, and those persons who did not get a package this year should apply for one next. Of these seeds 2,300,000 packages were of vegetables, 500,000 of flowers, 114,000 of tobacco, 69,000 wheat, 200,000 corn, 425,000 turnips, 12,000 potatoes, and only one package of rye.

An Iowa man has figured it out so that the republican party is as dead as Cass. Mebbeso, but if that Iowa man has public ambition he had better get on friendly terms with deceased as quickly as possible.—Chicago Herald.

Coming from an independent paper, with democratic tendencies, the above ought to be appreciated by republicans. The Herald has told a bushel of truth to nutshell.

A prominent democratic United States senator is credited with saying that three cabinet positions have been settled. They are Bayard for the treasury, Garland for attorney-general, and McClellan for the navy. We are glad to see that the position of secretary of the interior is not yet filled, as this leads us to believe that Dr. Miller may be called upon to occupy that place.

ACCORDING TO A WASHINGTON SPECIAL

Grover Cleveland has decided that neither New York nor Indiana shall have a cabinet place, as he considers that those two states are represented in the cabinet through the president and vice president. This will leave Joe McDonald out in the cold, which will probably be very comforting to Tom Hendricks.

William M. Evans has announced himself as a candidate for the New York senatorship. He says it is the first time in twenty-four years that he has been a candidate for the senate. He probably thinks that if the democratic party can walk into office once in twenty-four years, he ought to get into the senate once in the same period.

The railway managers have refused to reduce the freight rates on grain, as petitioned for by the board of trade of Kansas City. The Journal says that they will find that they have made a great mistake, which in the end will cost them a great deal more than they will make.

The principal amusement of the Dakotans just at present seems to be fighting over county seats. It is a cold day when there is not some battle between two rival towns for the possession of the county records.

Reserved seats for the Rich. Chicago Herald.

Hon. Levi Morton is now thought to be in the lead in the New York senatorial contest. Morton is generally reported to be willing to pay a quarter of a million of dollars for the nomination in Pennsylvania Cameron without trouble will secure re-election to a position for which he has no fitness, and in which he is anything but useful, his wealth and his machine being omnipotent. In Ohio one of the richest men in the state has been chosen senator, and he owes his success largely to his wealth, and that of his relatives and friends. In Illinois there are hints heard here and there that money only will break the deadlock. In Wisconsin the only candidates who appear to have any snow for election are moderately rich men, railway lawyers, backed by their respective corporations. In Nevada and California silver mines and railroad company senators almost without exception. But few states send poor men to the senate, and only in rare cases are they able to secure re-election and foothold in public life. They must either succumb to the demands of corporations or step down. The south has done better in this respect than any other section of the union, but even there the growing power of new corporations is beginning to make itself felt in every senatorial choice.

The United States senate is not a representative body. On the whole it represents the railroads better than anything else in the country. As an upper branch of the national legislature, noted for the wisdom and character of its members, it is a disgrace to the country. The trouble arises over the boundary line between the ranches of both. Nelson laid in wait for his victim and sent a charge of bullet into his head. Nelson was arrested and is now in jail.

The Grand Island Independent says that six drinks of Pine Bluffs whiskey is warranted sufficient to cause death, at least that was the result in the case of H. S. Smith, who took six drinks of it while at Pine Bluffs the other day, and was in a few hours a subject for the deliberations of a coroner's jury. He didn't know it was loaded.

The bloodthirsty Smith who murdered his wife and attempted to cut his own throat at Osceola on Thanksgiving day, kicks against the great furnace of hell. A little help mixed with telegraph pole would aid his digestion. It is warranted to cure all ills of two-legged carions. He sure to get the reward, and a rapid funeral.

C. C. Wherry, the Seward agent of Linsinger & Metcalf, was found to be crooked in his dealings with the firm, and was arrested. He was given time to settle up, but instead of settling for the necessary amount he purchased ponies and attempted to shuff off a stomach pump saved. He is short only \$30.

The Scribner News thinks that it is an evidence of the sound financial affairs in Dodge county that no one has been arrested during the general business depression, intensified there by the enormous losses of hogs suffered by farmers on account of cholera, which is estimated to reach \$100,000, or possibly \$250,000.

The Sidney Plaindealer complains that the streets and alleys of that city are full of filth. It declares that there is no town on this continent that has a better opportunity to be neat and pretty and clean than Sidney, but what is the condition? Filthy—absolutely filthy—more than any Mexican town of many times its size.

The district court of Wheeler county was in session at Cedar City just half a day on Wednesday, but in that short time (Capt. W. H. Swallow and J. W. Swallow) were convicted of horse stealing and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary; a civil case was disposed of and three criminal cases were dismissed.

Pawnee City, according to the Banner, has done some good improving this year. A new hall built by the Ladies' auxiliary society pleases a cost of \$10,000, a school house at \$2,500, two large business rooms at a cost of nearly \$6,000, several large dwelling houses and many other improvements. The city has added to the beauty of our town, as well as increased its wealth in a large degree. The country around has also kept pace if not gone ahead of the town.

The government besides building a school house and dwelling house for the teacher and overseer, have furnished lumber for 20 dwelling houses, and for the building on the old lake reservation. The buildings have been built on claims selected by the Indians themselves. They were erected by Santos Indian agents under the supervision of Mr. S. L. Lightner, their agent. Some of the Pawnee did the painting on their new homes.

Coal mines are getting numerous. Now there has been one found at Beck, says the Auburn Champion. The discoverer is Mr. Shaffer and he thinks he has a bonanza. He has sunk a shaft thirty feet deep and found "blossom" coal six inches thick. He says he has offered \$100 for western parties for his quarter of land but refused as he thinks himself and boys able to take care of the mine. No doubt they are and future developments may show easy that can be done better take the cash, Mr. Shaffer.

The first suit for damages for injuries received by the falling of the stand of the G. A. R. camp at Fremont, was tried in North Bend last week. A young man named Gilkerson, who had his foot hurt, sued Thomas Lee, the builder of the stand, for \$200. The witness for the stand and the evidence was produced showing that there had been no lack of due diligence in the building of the structure. Two other witnesses also testified that the stand had been properly sawed in time. The jury found for the defendant.

Mrs. Selma Calhoun of Plattsmouth called on Dr. Schindler in November, 1881, to have a tooth pulled. The doctor pressed her head against a yawning cavern and yanked out the troublesome grinder. The result was that she was left with a hole in her jaw, and she has since, and possibly forever, lost the use of that important portion of female anatomy. She had to pay an extra tax this year of more than \$100 and sell their corn at 15 and 18 cents per bushel. If we can stand a cruel test like this we are certainly in pretty good condition to weather almost any storm of adversity.

Not Safe to be Left Out at Night. Chicago Herald.

Since it has been ascertained that Captain Howgate is in Nebraska the people of that state have begun to entertain hopes of getting even with the Union Pacific monopoly. If the railroad is left put of doors over night Howgate will get away with it the first chance he gets.

The suspicion is advanced that Rhode Island maintains her two horse car line in order to help against the capital car line which traverses the state.

LITERARY NOTES.

The January number of the North American Review presents a wide variety of interesting readings. We are now so safely over the crisis of the presidential election that men of all parties can consider calmly Bishop Huntington's essay on "Vivisection in Politics." Under the title, "The Reunited South," Henry Watterson presents with great clearness the southern and democratic view of the political situation as it now stands. Another question of universal concern, which some think will seem like itself a national issue, is that of labor and its compensation; and Col. Hinton, in "American Labor Organizations," shows with what equipment it will take the field. But the article that the literary reader will first turn to is the future. There is something very attractive in the opening chapters of the new serials of this magazine, "A Diamond in the Rough," "How we Found Regatta Inn," and "Sweet Christal." A series of suggestive papers, "How I Furnished for a Hundred Pounds," is begun in this number, and we recommend it to all our young housekeepers. The beautiful hand of an archer on a rock in the Thames, is described as "The Metropolitan of Shrimps," an important item of English consumption. The "Family Doctor," discusses the subject of railway travel in relation to health. A paper on "Women Workers in the United States," by an American art teacher contains many bits of valuable information. Among the other papers of the number are "Sir John Benedict," with portrait, "A Shilling a Day and His Board," an amusing sketch of the men who carry advertising signs on their backs through the streets; and "Village Industries," the first of an interesting series. There are short stories, poetry, and a number of articles that on dress direct from Paris, illustrations, and are of excellent quality. An important contribution to this number is that relating to "Our Model Reading Club" of which plans are given for "Private and Home Reading," and "Ensemble, or Company Reading."

The Century for January presents a crowded table of contents. The status quo negro in the south, Mr. George W. Cable treats with much plainness of speech and much suggestiveness in a paper entitled "The Freedman's Case in Equity," which is likely to give rise to discussion north and south. The same theme is touched upon in an editorial article, "A Grave Responsibility," and in "An Open Letter" from "The Southern Democrat." Another subject of wide interest is treated helpfully by Washington Gladden, under the head of "Christianity and Popular Amusements." Other practical topics are "The Trouble with the Stage," "The Degradation of Politics," "Co-operative Studies," "Political Work for Young Men," "The Negro Legal Tender," "Dialectical," "Women's Clubs," "The Newspaper and the Organ."

The fiction consists of a short sketch by Mark Twain, "Jim's Investments, and King Solomon," illustrated; "Orpiment & Gambooge," a one-part tale of studio life, with drawings; the second third of "The Knight of the Black Forest."

The first of the illustrated papers is a continuation of Mrs. M. G. Van Rensselaer's papers on Recent Architecture in America, the principles of church building being now under review. A portrait of Edward Everett Hale is the frontispiece of the number and is accompanied by a sketch of this popular writer, "The Making of a Museum," illustrated, shows the arrangement and classification at the National Museum at Washington. The Indian legend of "How Squire Coyote brought fire to the Cahloes," is illustrated uniquely from clay sketches in bas-relief. Eugene V. Smalley writes of "Kalspell Country," a portion of north-western Montana. Of the papers on the civil war there are two, both dealing with the Western gun-bots; one by Captain James B. Eads, who built them; and the other by Rear-Admiral Welton, descriptive of their operations at Belmont, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Island No. 10, Fort Pillow and Memphis. A large portrait of Admiral Coad is given, and the smaller ones of Generals Tilgham, and Mackall of the Confederate service. The February number will contain General Grant's paper on Shiloh, together with supplementary material describing the battle from a Confederate point of view.

The January number of St. Nicholas opens appropriately with a poem by Cecilia Thaxter, entitled "The Child and the Year." Another timely article is the ice-yeachine story by E. Vinton Blake; while John R. Coryell contributes a bright and home-like story, called "Baby Deb" "Pays for the Christmas Goose," which tells how the feast was kept in a New England light-house. "Historic Girls," a new companion series of historic sketches, by E. S. Brooks, is begun by "Boys," by the same author in the same interesting style with an account of the girlhood days of Queen Elizabeth, and the Christmas festivities at Hartfield House, three hundred years ago. J. T. Trowbridge continues his serial, "His Own Fault," "Davy and the Goblin" go through another installment of the most surprising and delightful adventures; and Edmund Alton tells a great many more instructive and entertaining things he learned when he was a boy-page "Among the Law-makers," Louisa M. Alcott and H. H. Boyesen bring their two very short serials to an end.

A. B. Frost contributes a jolly series of pictures to the Rev. Charles R. Talbot's funny poem, "The Schoolmaster and the Traunts." There is also a wholesome outdoor poem, "For Baswood Chaps;" an "Art and Artists" paper, by Clara Erskine Clement, about Velasquez with a reproduction of one of his most famous pictures, and a great deal besides of the same bright, healthful and happy sort.

In remarkable scope, great variety, extraordinary interest and permanent value, the contributions secured for the Christmas number of The Current (December 20) undoubtedly surpasses the previous achievements of any periodical. They comprise papers upon nearly every known aspect and phase of the Christmas story in all portions of the civilized globe, and the contributions are from between thirty

and forty of the most eminent writers of the United States, Canada and Europe.

The second number of the new illustrated monthly magazine, "The Quiver," for Sunday and general reading, comes to us full of good things. It is destined to be a very popular visitor in the family circle. It is published by Cassell & Co., New York, which is a guaranty of excellence.

The January issue of Harper's Magazine is a worthy successor to the beautiful Christmas number. The frontispiece is from one of the six drawings by E. A. Abbey, illustrating the second part of "She Stoops to Conquer." Apropos of the five-hundredth anniversary of Welf's death, Mr. A. W. Ward contributes a sketch of the great reformer, which is beautifully illustrated. Seymour Haden, in a very interesting paper, makes a strong plea for painting as a painter's art, preferring it to etching. His paper is illustrated by six pictures from his own drawings. Barnet Phillips contributes an entertaining account of a recent cruise of the west coast of Florida with illustrations. Wadsworth's sonnet on Long Meg and her daughters is beautifully illustrated from a drawing by Parsons. "A Pair of Shoes," is the first of a promised series of papers on Great American Industries and is accompanied by illustrations. "The Rune of the 'Vege's' Rudder," a poem by B. Gustafson, is illustrated from drawings.

By Jesse Curtis Shepherd: The strong feature of the number is the beginning of a new novel, "East Angel," by Constance Fenimore Woolson. Another serial novel, "At the Red Lodge," also begins in this number. Sarah Orne Jewett contributes "Farmer Finch's Daughter," illustrated. John Fitch contributes a paper on the "Town-meeting," the first of a series of three papers treating of American political ideas.

By Mrs. Bruce's poem, "The Snow Angel," is based on an incident in the life of Larkin G. Meade, the distinguished American sculptor.

STATE ALLIANCE.

Fourth Annual Meeting, at Lincoln, January 27-31, 1885.

The fourth annual meeting of the Nebraska State Farmers' Alliance will be held at the Academy of Music in Lincoln, commencing Tuesday evening, January 7th, 1885, and continuing four days. The following gentlemen have accepted invitations to address the meeting on the subjects named: "P. B. Reynolds," "Need of Our Organization," C. H. Walker, "Sheep Husbandry," A. N. Dean, "Education for Farmers' Children," J. Burrows, "Discrimination in Railroad," J. Sterling Morton, "Taxation," Allen Root, "Why Railroads should be Controlled by Law," J. H. Stickle, "The T. Mas," H. Vance, "Transportation," and W. A. Poynter, subject not named. The following gentlemen have been invited, and are expected to address the meeting on subjects of their own choosing: E. P. Ingersoll, W. A. McKelhan; E. Rosewater, L. D. Willard, A. A. Steadwell, Wm. Binkley, S. B. Maloney, et al., and some member of the agricultural college faculty. Invitations have also been extended to Ex-Governor R. W. Furnas, Milton George, editor of the Western Rural, and the Hon. Francis B. Thurber, of New York. The order of exercises for the different sessions will be made at the meeting.

All persons who labor for equal rights, equal powers, and equal privileges for all will be entitled to seats in the meeting for the business portion will be one from each alliance and one for each twenty-five members and major fraction thereof. Persons who attend under the above will be entitled to round trip tickets for one and one-fourth fare over B. & M. and U. P. railroads, upon presenting to ticket agent a certificate showing that the holder is entitled to a seat in the meeting. These certificates can be obtained by addressing the state secretary, L. Darling, Juniata, Neb., as soon as January 12th, giving names of person and place of starting.

The objects for which the alliance was organized have not yet been attained, and the work, though well advanced, needs still our best endeavors. Let us not sit idly by, but rally once again and show our determination and exert our influence, remembering that all reforms begin with the minority, and that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

P. B. REYNOLDS, President. L. DARLING, Secretary. Juniata, Neb., Dec. 1, 1884.

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