THE DAILY BEE.

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

ASSISTANT Secretary Coon says he is ready to come down as soon as his successor is appointed.

PAT FORD has become the Dean Richmond of the Omaha *Herald*. This is enough to make a horse laugh.

PAT FORD may be an honest man, but why was he put on the Union Pacific pay roll within a few weeks after he became a councilman?

PHILADELPHIA cables $12,000 to Parnell. Ireland on this side of the sea will attend to Mr. Parnell's needs with neatness, promptness and dispatch.

PAT FORD proposes to run the office of sheriff through a competent deputy. Why didn't the democrats nominate the deputy and let Ford attend to his hash house?

FERD WARD'S next "contract" will be to break stone. There won't be as much money in it as he claimed there was in his old "contracting" business but it won't ruin so many people.

THE county clerkship will be safe in the hands of Charles P. Needham, and that is why the people of Douglas county will request his presence in the court house early in the coming winter.

NEAL DOW is denouncing the liquor dealers of Maine as "remorseless assassins." Taking the statements of our prohibition friends we had been led to believe that liquor dealers in Maine were like snakes in Ireland, "there were none."

AFTER that fatal day in November the offensive partisans will be the importunate office seekers who attempt to ring the White House bell. The change will give Mr. Cleveland much needed leisure to continue the spread of harmony among the unsatisfied democracy.

THE man who ruined Gen. Grant, and sent James D. Fish to the penitentiary will now wear a convict's suit on testimony furnished by his old comrade in crime. There is a prevailing impression that a dozen more of New York's high-toned respectability should keep him company in Sing Sing prison.

IT makes very little difference who builds the new railroad as long as Omaha gets the guarantees she wants for her money. If Mr. Clark or Mr. Gould fill the bill let them step forward. The question of former prejudices will not be allowed to stand in the light of the best interests of Douglas county and its metropolis.

NO ONE wants to "throw cold water," as the *Herald* suggests, on the railroad proposition, least of all the BEE. What the BEE demands on the part of Omaha is definite assurances in writing as to the route to be traveled and the men who are to construct it, before it advocates or refuses to advocate any donation for a much needed rail connection between this city and the northwest.

GEN. HAZEN has ordered the court martial of the class of signal service privates at Fort Meyer for insubordination. The insubordination consisted in protesting against profanity and abuse from Lieut. Green their instructor. It is only proper to state that Mr. Green, who wears shoulder straps, received a reprimand while his soldier pupils will probably receieve "a blind" of five and ten days for daring to resent his maltreatment. Mr. Green ought to be investigated, but he probably will escape to repeat his offense. The privates at Fort Meyer will learn some of these days that in the signal service the reporter of blackguardism is worse than the blackguard.

OUR bright and vivacious contemporary, the Philadelphia *Call*, corrects us as follows: "The Omaha BEE remarks that Philadelphia 'in proportion to her population' contains more dwelling houses owned by their occupants than any city in the country. The qualification is unnecessary. Philadelphia contains more dwelling houses than any city in the country, and also more houses of all kinds than any other city, beating New York by more than 20,000. Philadelphia is growing at the rate of 5,000 houses a year, and there is no danger of any city equaling her phenomenal growth." This gives still greater point to our showing of the benefits of co-operative building societies in advancing the prosperity of that city.

IT is noted that a large marine dredging machine for use on the Panama canal has arrived at the isthmus after a voyage under steam of eighty-eight days from Glasgow, by way of the Straits of Magellan. The speed of this mud scow is somewhat greater than that shown by our man of war Mohican, the details of whose cruise were related a few days ago in the press dispatches. That remarkable vessel, constructed at a government navy yard, broke down five times in a trip down the Pacific coast, and under a full head of steam exhibited a speed which would disgust an average canal bargeman. The naval defenses most needed at present are defenses from incompetent constructors and dishonest contractors.

George B. McClellan.

The announcement of the death of General George B. McClellan comes with a sense of shock to the people of the country among whom he was recently traveling in the flush of apparent health and manly vigor. It is but a few weeks since the old commander of the Army of the Potomac passed through Nebraska homeward bound from a visit to the Pacific coast. The interest manifested in his movements, and the warm words of welcome which he received wherever he went, evidenced that the influence of that magnetism and popularity which once made him the idol of his mighty command had not yet worn away. His sudden and unexpected death from neuralgia of the heart removes the last of the commanders of the Army of the Potomac, and joins another soldier to the great and silent majority of veterans which has reaped such a rich increase in every succeding year since the close of the rebellion.

General McClellan was a soldier by training and profession. A graduate of the Military Academy, his studies at West Point were enriched by years of service in the engineer corps and embellished by the information acquired by extensive travel and research abroad. Like Grant and Sherman, he resigned from the army some years before the war, and obtained in civil life another and hardly less important business and professional training. Volunteering at the outbreak of hostilities his remarkable engineering skill and loyal enthusiasm pushed him rapidly to the front; and within a year he had successively risen to a major generalship, the command of the Army of the Potomac and the leadership of the entire union armies. From this time till his resignation in November, 1862, McClellan's star steadily declined, its fading light only once relieved by the victory of Antietam. Brilliant military achievements were demanded by the popular clamor and the less showy but no less important work of army organization did not, perhaps, receive its proper appreciation. The weary months of seeming inaction, the fruitless and apparently useless marches and countermarches, the fiasco at Manassas, the bloody and disastrous campaigns in the peninsula, following Yorktown, created such dissatisfaction throughout the north and at Washington that General McClellan's release from command became inevitable. He retired to New Jersey and intensified the antagonism by opposing himself to Mr. Lincoln in 1864 as a candidate for the presidency. Honored later in his life, by the state of his adoption in being chosen its governor, he was also the incumbent from time to time of various offices in the line of his profession, which he filled with distinguished ability. But the inglorious ending of his once brilliant prospects for military renown could never be forgotten, and soured the closing years of his career. He lived to see the war, in which he was once a chief figure, pushed to a successful close by generals whose success was in no small measure due to his splendid organization of the army of the Potomac. He lived to witness the deaths of Meade, of Hooker, of Burnside, and of Grant, his successors in command of his old army. His last appearance in print, only a few months since, was a defense of his tactics in the Virginia campaign; and while he lies dead, in his home on the Orange mountain, his name is borne on the advance notices of a coming article upon his last armed conflict before his retirement.

General McClellan's ability as the commander of a great army is still in dispute. The fierce controversy, which burst into fever heat after his removal from the army of the Potomac by President Lincoln, still influences the judgment of thousands of his old comrades. There are many to-day who believe that the enmity of Edwin M. Stanton warped the judgment of the president and hampered McClellan in the execution of his carefully developed plans on the peninsula. In a recent article, in one of the leading monthlies, McClellan himself openly charged Stanton with purposely tying his hands in the peninsular campaign by frequent changes of orders, by the removal of troops to independent commands and by undermining the confidence which Lincoln had given him early in the great conflict. Be this as it may, the best military judgment has been steadily crystallizing for years into the opinion that General McClellan, great as an engineer and wonderful as the organizer and equipper of a magnificent army, lacked the aggressive qualities of a great fighter. The engineer instinct for defense overpowered the desire for offensive tactics. The cautiousness born of a wish to guard against every possible contingency of attack prevented the exercise of an aggressiveness, which in other hands put the enemy constantly on the defensive, and made extensive engineering of little use. The battle of Antietam proved McClellan to be no coward, as was openly charged by some of the "on to Richmond" party, but under Grant or Sherman or Thomas, who now doubts that that dearly bought victory would have been followed up by a series of crushing blows upon a demoralized enemy. General McClellan's retirement was the inevitable result of the stern logic of war, whose success is always measured by results. The work which he began was carried to a finish by others. To his successors he handed over a magnificent army of veterans which he had manufactured out of raw and ragged recruits, a field for campaigning whose topography was thoroughly known, and a national capital surrounded by a strong and scientific line of defenses. History will not fail to give him the credit for important achievements. Great as an engineer, effective as a disciplinarian, brilliant in all those qualities which go to make up a valuable and efficient staff officer, he filled a place in the great conflict which will grow more and more in importance and in the estimation of students of the civil war, as the years roll by.

JUDGE STENBERG'S version of the high license ordinance is to say the least very elastic. The law has notoriously received the longest stretch that the city authorities can allow. There are not more than a half dozen saloons in Omaha who live strictly up to the law. On the other hand, there are not more than a half dozen who deliberately refuse to pay any attention to the orders of the marshal compelling them to close at midnight. It is the manifest duty of the police judge to hold up the hands of the marshal in his efforts to enforce this provision instead of ruling in favor of the law breakers. If there is any technical loop hole to creep out of the court should give the benefit of the doubt to law and order and not to disturbers of the peace and violators of the law.

Dealing in Pauper Dead.

Under the above caption the *Herald* prints a highly colored report of a political meeting held at Waterloo, Wednesday night. According to the *Herald*, charges were openly made at this meeting that rottenness exists among certain of the county officers and that a league of men, banded together for dishonest purposes, exists. "Further it was strongly intimated," says the *Herald*, "that most horrible practices prevail at the county poor farm." Amid "great excitement," "rampant speakers" charged that

"—there was positive proof that the superintendent of the poor farm was enriching himself, or, at least, adding to his share of riches, by selling the bodies of the pauper dead to medical colleges and private students for purposes of dissection. The unfortunates who have just died have not had time to grow cold when their bodies are stolen, and in the night placed in wagons and driven away for shipment. The speakers did not halt there. They asserted that it could be proved that this fearful condition of facts was well known in Omaha, in the county building, where persons high in authority, got a good part of the money received by the poor farm superintendent in payment for claiming corpses intended for the cold slab of a dissecting table and the merciless scalpel. Messrs. O'Keefe and Corliss heard these black charges openly proclaimed, and, as may well be imagined, their feelings were fearfully wrought up. After repeating these statements in their telegram they conclude with the demand that the matter be sifted to the bottom at once."

The report of the *Herald* is in many respects incorrect and overdrawn. The charge with regard to pauper bodies going to the medical college was made by only one speaker, the editor of the BEE. It was the last speech of the evening and really the conclusion of that speech as supporting the necessity of a radical change in the management of county affairs. It is not true, as stated, that the speaker charged Mr. Pierce, the superintendent, of the poor farm with selling the bodies of paupers, but the charge *was* that the bodies of paupers were taken from the poor farm, dumped into a cellar at the college, and after being dissected in due time, were reduced by quick lime and ashes. The main point in this connection was that if the laws authorized such a disposal of pauper dead it was downright robbery for the county to pay for coffins for corpses that were to be taken up within a few hours after burial. The audience was doubtless startled, but the surprise of the commissioners seems to us affected. The object in telegraphing a demand for full particulars at two in the morning is patent on its face. Mr. O'Keefe is evidently fearful that he will be held responsible and Mr. Corliss is anxious to place Mr. O'Keefe right before the voters of the county.

Since the commissioners appear so anxious to have the exact facts and learn the authority upon which the charge was made, we will accommodate them. Several months ago a prominent citizen of this county informed the editor of the BEE that there was a great deal of crookedness at the county poor farm. Among other things we were informed that inmates and employees of the poor farm were maltreated and abused; that bodies of paupers were conveyed during dark nights to the medical college for dissection, and our informant expressed the belief that the superintendent was selling these bodies. This charge we regarded as so serious that we thought best to make further and more thorough inquiry. About two months ago the man who claimed to have handled these pauper corpses as they were brought from the county infirmary called at this office to corroborate what he had heard before. It was a debatable question with the editor whether he should give immediate publicity to these disclosures or should endeavor to put a stop to abuses without making them public. On one hand it was an excellent newspaper sensation too bad to be lost, while on the other hand it would have been cruelty to the wretched and helpless inmates of the poor farm to have them distressed by the knowledge that their bodies were to be cut up and dumped among the refuse of a medical college dissecting room. Upon the whole, it was deemed more humane to suppress the matter for the time being. The attention of at least one of the commissioners, Mr. George Timme, was called to this matter and if memory serves us right, Mr. Corliss was also notified. At any rate, within a few days afterwards Mr. Pierce himself called at this office and asked what the nature of the charges were against him. He was frankly and fully informed with regard to them. He admitted that bodies found their way from the poor farm to the medical college but disclaimed deriving any pecuniary profit.

That Mr. O'Keefe should be entirely ignorant of this matter, seems incredible in face of the fact that he had steadily refused to make a change in the farm notwithstanding various charges of mismanagement and abuse. That there has been rottenness at the farm it does not require special investigation to prove. If the commissioners will give us a day we will produce the witnesses to sustain the charge openly made at Waterloo.

THAT a new broom is needed to sweep out the court house every well-informed person must admit. We do not charge that there is a ring, but there is a great deal of looseness and carelessness in the management of county affairs. That was shown in the disclosures made in the investigation of the county clerk's office and a great deal more scandal would be created by overhauling the county poor farm and the extravagant board bills of the county jail.

Let Bravery Be Rewarded.

The pluck and daring exhibited by Car-Driver Wooldridge should not go unrewarded. In a desperate encounter with an armed highwayman he risked his life and put a bullet through the heart of a villain who had audaciously played the road agent in the streets of Omaha for nearly a month. There is very little doubt that this desperado, who has come to a timely end at the hands of Mr. Wooldridge, is the single-handed burglar who, during the past six months, has invaded the homes of our citizens in the dashing style of Dick Turpin and Claude Duval.

Mr. Wooldridge has become a public benefactor in ridding the community of a dangerous crook. Whether the street car company rewards its champion car-driver or not, the citizens of Omaha should by all means exhibit their appreciation by a substantial testimonial.

The County Farm Proposition.

The people of Douglas county will vote next week upon a proposition for the sale of a part of the county poor farm. It is proposed to dispose of eighty acres and to apply the proceeds to the erection of a county work house. At a meeting held last night in the county, the editor of this paper called the public attention of the county commissioners to the fact that the proposition, as published, was too indefinite and left wide loopholes for jobbery and collusion in the sale. It fails to provide how or when this valuable property shall be placed on the market, and leaves the methods of sale and the sale itself entirely in the hands of the board of commissioners without a single other check or balance to protect the public interest. Under the proposition as submitted, the commissioners could sell the property at private sale at any price the commissioners are willing to accept. It could be sold in a body to one man or to a syndicate of speculators.

The proclamation cannot now be amended, and unless the commissioners place themselves on record officially, and give the tax-payers definite assurances that the property will be duly advertised, honestly appraised and sold to the highest bidder at prices no lower than the appraised value, the proposition will be defeated at the polls. We can better afford to wait until next spring and submit the question under proper restrictions than to leave any chance for jobbery for speculative enterprise at the expense of the county.

IMPRISONMENT for debt still continues in New York. The case of a man who has been in jail seven years for debt is now before the courts on a motion for his release. His board has been paid all these years by his former lawyers who have a claim against him for securing him a large amount of money, and as these lawyers still believe that he has the money and is able to pay them, it is not likely that he will obtain his release unless he can show that he is bankrupt. Although imprisonment for debt in New York is intended for dishonest debtors, it affords opportunities for revengeful creditors to persecute honest debtors and in many instances force money from their friends and relatives. The law is a relic of barbarism, and a disgrace to the state of New York. It should be abolished.

MR. H. K. BURKETT, the republican nominee for coroner is a man of superior qualifications for the place. He has professional qualifications outside of mere coffin selling. Being a skillful embalmer he has fair knowledge of anatomy and would be able to discharge the functions of coroner in a satisfactory and efficient manner.

THE idea that Doctor Miller has of the qualifications of a sheriff is that he should be able to knock a man down with his fist and stamp upon him with his boots. He may be ever so ignorant and unable to tell the difference between a warrant of arrest and a land warrant so long as he can stand up for four rounds in the ring.

The BEE has only one sting for the republican ticket this year, and that is aimed at the best man on it, Charles H. Gere.—*Herald.*

Birds of a feather flock together. It is very natural that the *Herald* should think that Mr. Gere is an excellent man. He is commissioner of railroads and editor of a railroad organ.

THE tax-gathering authorities of Dakota county do business in a business-like way. They have seized three locomotives of the Omaha & St. Paul road for taxes, and the company will probably settle the matter.

ONLY two days more of grace remain for the office-seekers to annoy the president. After the 1st of November it will require considerable circumlocution and red-tape to get a hearing with the chief executive.

THE name of G. L. Miller on a promissory note ought to be a good endorsement at a bank, but his initials attached to an endorsement of character for Pat. Ford will have no weight with the people.

FERDINAND WARD has been convicted of grand larceny. It is intimated that he will be sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. Misery loves company, and Ward will probably have it.

The Railroad Commission Junket.

Neligh Leader: The Nebraska State Railway commission passed through Neligh Wednesday on an inspection tour of the F. E. & M. V. line. They were taken over the road in a special train of two cars. They report having a pleasant trip, and from the appearance of the train and surroundings, there is no doubt of it. They were accompanied on their trip by Fred Nye, editor of the Omaha Republican. With C. H. Gere, the railroad capper, on the commission, and Fred Nye (in the same business) along to give them pointers, farmers and business men stand a poor chance of having grievances righted, if they have any. While the train stopped at the depot Capt. E. S. Butler, Judge Gurney and Hon. F. H. Trowbridge called upon them, but more in a social way than as a matter of business. No complaints were filed here by any one against the company. After stopping here for about an hour the train pulled out for the west.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

Mr. and Mrs. William Haggo, of Grand Island, celebrated the twentieth anniversary of their wedding day, last Monday.

T. M. Howard, a prominent business man of Batavia, N. Y., has left that city for Weeping Water, Cass county, where he will go into business.

James Cannon has declined the democratic nomination for sheriff of Hall county, and E. A. Wedgewood, of Wood River, has been chosen to fill the vacancy.

Hastings proposes to offer inducements to the Fort Scott & Bismarck railroad company to build through the city. The proposed road has made great progress on paper.

The state veterinarian is investigating glandered horses in Dakota county. Eighty-one complaints have been received and placed on file from the vicinity of Jackson, Ponca and Dakota City. The disease was first noticed in that locality about four weeks ago, and the afflicted animals were killed, but the disease had secured a foothold and has been spreading at an alarming rate.

Iowa Items.

During the present year 5,600 books have been added to the State library.

Cedar Rapids boasts of two hen eggs measuring seven and eight inches in circumference.

Horace S. Humsan, a blind soldier of Maquoketa, has received $5,000 back pension, and will have an allowance of $72 per month hereafter.

A sneak thief entered the Congregational church at Maquoketa and stole the contributions of the infant Sunday school class, amounting to $7.

While working at Missouri Valley Monday night, Hunter, a brakeman on the Northwestern road got his foot caught in a guard rail, and a car passing over it, the foot was cut off close to the ankle.

A watch dog in a Kirkwood store made a running coupling on the pants of a thief who was going through a hardware store, and held the robber until his master came up and put on the nippers, when the trio marched off to jail.

At Manchester, the other morning, a theatrical manager knocked down the station baggagemaster because he would not violate orders and put unchecked baggage on the train. The manager was promptly arrested and put in jail, and the troupe went on without him.

In a runaway at Mason City, B. P. Kirk, the republican candidate for sheriff, was thrown against a post. He was knocked senseless, his right arm broken and dislocated at the elbow, the right cheek badly bruised, and his mouth torn. He was otherwise badly shaken up.

A workmen in a lime stone quarry at Maquoketa the other day found imbedded in the rock, twenty-five feet below the surface, a fly. The fossil is perfect. The feelers and legs and delicate wings, as well as the body, are as complete as when the insect alighted and stuck in the ooze away back in the upper silurian period ages ago.

The town of Waterloo has a heavy damage suit on its hands. C. J. Hayes and S. O. Prescott of Chicago, have entered suit in the United States circuit court for $50,000 damages for false imprisonment. The complainants went to Waterloo in February, 1884, and undertook to peddle without taking out a city license. They were arrested, fined, and in default of payment were sent to jail for seven days each. The point is made that the ordinance under which they were prosecuted infringes upon civil rights. The ordinance in question is based upon Iowa statutes, but the latter does not provide for punishment in case of refusal to pay the license.

Dakota.

Pierre will be the hub of the proposed state of Dakota.

Lawrence county's outstanding indebtedness amounts to $70,000.

Isaac Hawthorne, a well-to-do farmer, living near Miller, has built a large granary with a capacity of 4,000 bushels, and will hold his grain instead of selling it.

John F. Sweezy, incarcerated in the county jail at Rapid City, upon the charge of killing George Bonner last August, made his escape Saturday evening, and at last accounts had eluded capture.

Mateer Bros., near Pierre, raised 2,300 bushels of No. 1 wheat from 140 acres of ground; 1,400 bushels of oats, 200 bushels of barley, 600 bushels of sod corn and 275 bushels of flax. Next season they will cultivate 275 acres. Three years ago they came to this country with comparatively nothing.

Colorado.

The output of ore from the Crested Butte mines this year is expected to reach $500,000.

Gilpin county produces, on an average, from two and a half to three millions of gold yearly.

Charcoal burning has become quite an industry in Rico, and a large number of men are thus employed.

The assessed valuation of property in Las Animas county for 1885 is $4,225,950. Last year it was $4,790,917.

A St. Louis speculator is about to bring suit for possession of 187 lots in the city of Denver. The St. Louis man claims to hold an unrecorded title from back in 1860.

Of the Colorada counties Arapahoe comes first with a total valuation of $36,422,085.00, Pueblo county is second, with a total of $7,684,505.00, and El Paso third, valuation $4,000,935.00.

Montana

The Silver Bow company has just shipped six bars of silver worth $10,094.

Four Indians and two white men were arrested near Butte for horse stealing near Idaho.

A prairie fire that started twelve miles east of Coal Banks has burned all the country for miles around.

The Conrad-Price cattle drive will reach Fort Benton in a few days. There are 6,000 head in the band, divided into two herds, one of 4,000 and one of 2,000.

There is some talk of incorporating the town of South Butte and dividing it into two wards. That section has over 2,000 inhabitants and over $1,000,000 worth of taxable property.

The Niobrara cattle company have just completed the last delivery under their contract with the Marquis de Mores, under which they have delivered to him since the beginning of July, 3,050 head of cattle.

Charles Sales, Salesville, from eleven acres of ground, measured, secured an average of forty-three bushels, machine measured, of Scotch Fife wheat per acre. He had also eight acres of white Russian oats, which yielded ninety bushels to the acre.

The Pacific Coast.

Los Angeles is laying the second cable railroad.

The Chinamen of Stockton have been ordered to go.

The total number of gallons of wine made in Sonoma county this year is estimated at 1,265,000.

A company with a capital of $30,000 has been organized to establish smelting works in Portland.

The assessed valuation of Santa Barbara city is about $1,465,000, and the tax levy 1 per cent, making the city's revenue from this source $14,650.

An old man has been brought into Hailey, Idaho, from Louis Creek, Camas prairie. His only food for a long time was tar weed, which he boiled in a kettle. He wore old gunny sacks as clothing.

Miners from all sections are flocking into Hawthorne district, Nevada, and new locations are made daily. All signs fail in the old diggings, but when a piece of rock contains plenty of gold they all agree it is rich.

The Cottonwood nickel mines have been sold to an eastern company. The price paid has not been made public, but it is believed to exceed $150,000. They are said to constitute the greatest nickel deposit ever discovered on the coast.

George Terry, who has been up examining the new silver mines in Baker county, Oregon, says the new find is 7,100 feet high and seventy miles from any place. The camp contains a population of 700 men, who are waiting for some one to come in and buy them out.

The Champion Old Lady of Indiana

Camden (Ind.) Expositor: On Monday of last week two residents of Camden, Dr. Camp and Mr. Samuel Thompson, made a pilgrimage to Russiaville for the purpose of seeing what is said to be the oldest resident of Indiana, Mrs. Colter, whose maiden name was Perry, said to be a sister of Commodore Perry, of revolutionary renown. This old lady was born in the State of Delaware, in April, 1769, making her present age 116 years. She retains all her faculties, except hearing, which is impaired to some extent. Her father was in the Continental Army, and became on intimate terms with Gen. Washington, who visited their family after the war, and with whom she remembers conversing on such occasions. Think of a lady living now who came on the stage of action in the time of George III., and has lived under every President since the origin of government. From what our informants gathered from her, her career has been no exception to the old, old story of a life struggle with fortune, she being compelled in early life to perform all kinds of outdoor labor. Her son, with whom she lives, and who is himself 81 years of age, told of having reaped wheat by her side many days. She is said to be the oldest Methodist living, having united with that church 75 years since, and she is still a member in good standing.

SHE WOULDN'T TAKE A SEAT.

A Strong-Minded Woman Who is No Man's Inferior.

New York Telegraph: Sharp's yellow Broadway car No. 18 halted yesterday afternoon at Murray street, when a woman came on board. Her features were sharp, her eyes black and piercing and her dress plain, without ruffle or ornament of any kind. In her hat waved a bunch of flaming red artificial cherries. The car was crowded. A gentleman at once arose from his seat and bowing, said:

"Take my seat, madam."

"I don't want your seat, sir."

The gentleman politely insisted.

"I tell you I don't want your seat," she retorted sharply. "I am just as well able to stand up as any man, sir."

The gentleman dropped back into his seat confusedly, amid the tittering of the other occupants of the car.

"I'm just as well able to stand up as any man," she repeated, glaring at the amused passengers as if challenging some one of them to dispute her, "and every woman should be independent enough not to be beholden to any man. A woman's just as good as a man and has just as good a right to vote, too. And we're goin' to vote right in New York this year. It is an insult when any one treats her as an inferior by giving her a seat."

And the cherries on her hat bobbed up and down vehemently, as if emphasizing her caustic words. She held on to the straps all the way up town, as no one could screw his courage up to the point of offering her another seat after her plain declaration.

Late Supreme Court Decisions.

Brown vs. Kramer et al. Appeal from Merrick county. Reversed and cause dismissed. Opinion by Maxwell, J.

1—Where a county board advertised for bids for the erection of a public bridge which will cost to exceed $300 in a newspaper printed and of general circulation in the county, and also with a considerable circulation throughout the state, but one advertisement, continued for four consecutive weeks, is necessary.

2—Where the county board acts in good faith their decision as to the selection of a paper in which to advertise, cannot be attached in a collateral proceeding.

3—Sections 87 and 88 of the road law, merely authorize the the county boards of counties separated by a stream to meet together and confer together in regard to the erection jointly of a bridge across such stream, and to enter into a joint contract for that purpose; but in the absence of a contract there is no power of one board to erect or repair a bridge across such stream, and compel the other board to pay part of the cost.

4—The court will not control the discretion of the county board as to what bridges they shall erect or repair, unless there is a clear abuse of the trust even where there are not sufficient funds available to erect or repair all necessary bridges.

5—So long as such board act within the scope of their authority, an injunction will not lie to restrain them.

6—Where the middle of the stream is the dividing line between two counties and a bridge is erected across said stream by the county board of one of such counties without the cooperation of the county board of the other, the county erecting the bridge may use precinct bonds voted for that purpose to complete the bridge in the county not cooperating in the erection of the bridge. The right to use the road and bridge fund in the completion of such bridge not decided.

7—A taxpayer who seeks to enjoin the payment of money for the erection of a public bridge, which he claims is being constructed in violation of law, must act with reasonable promptness. If he is guilty of gross laches and knowingly permits the contractor to incur liabilities in good faith in the construction of the greater portion of the work, an injunction will be denied.

Music in Hotels.

Pall Mall Gazette: Hotel proprietors and restauranteurs have long ago discovered the fascinating power of music upon their customers. We know from statistics that Wagner calls for a demand of lager beer, and that Strauss exhilarates and causes champagne to be largely ordered, and perhaps Gwyllym Crowe influences the consumption of brandies and soda. We have yet to learn how appetite is affected. In London the proprietors of the Holborn give their customers a dinner band. The Criterion has a chorus of glee singers to while away waits through ten courses, and the hills of St. James resound nightly with the combined forces of dinner band, Moore and Burgess, etc. These facts seem to prove that the three-and-sixpenny dinner, rather effects music with his meal. We have often thought that the Messrs. Gatti might give their customers music, but customers might linger an hour over a cup of cup of coffee, which would hardly be remunerative. It is a notable fact however this may be, that there is a movement among the proprietors of dining-rooms in this direction for among the new applications for music licenses are the proprietors of the First avenue hotel, the Cafe Manico and the Gaiety.

Sharp-Shooting.

With reference to sharp-shooting at Fort Omaha, the following interesting communication from the post has been received:

"Speaking in your issue of this date of Col. Henry's visit to Fort Douglas, where he witnessed the skirmishing of the sharp-shooters of the Sixth infantry, who made 205 hits out of 590 shots, or 41 per cent—Col. Henry could have witnessed some pretty good shooting nearer home. Yesterday company D, Fourth infantry, with a team of 26 men, composed of marksmen, first and second class men, made the handsome score of 186 hits out of 520 shots, or about 36 per cent., under the same rules, targets, etc., as governed the Fort Douglas sharpshooters. By firing some seven or eight men who were debarred from shooting in the above team, it looks as if this company has the ability to exceed 41 per cent., though they have no men classed as sharpshooters."

Belt Line Appraisements.

The special board of appraisers have filed in the county court statements of damages appraised on property taken by the Belt Line as follows:

Max Meyer, 18-100 of an acre, $80.
G. W. Doane, 71-100 of an acre $300.
J. S. Collins, 3-10 of an acre, $1,200.
Heirs of Elizabeth Croft, 1.30-100 of an acre, $1,656.
N. B. Kendall, 54-100 of an acre, $600.

THE CHARCOAL FIEND ABROAD

Kearney Treated to a Dose of Artistic Delirium Tremens.

Imbecile Daubs Palmed Off on an Unsuspecting Public—A Miserable Carricature of a Thriving Town.

KEARNEY, Neb., Oct. 28.—[To the Editor.]—An enterprising genius, representing Dr. Miller, has perpetrated a slick swindle on our citizens and a hideous practical joke on our city, by publishing in the Sunday edition of the Omaha Herald a series of charcoal sketches of Kearney.

The artistic skill displayed in the aforesaid sketches can only be equaled by the editorial taste exhibited in their approval and publication on the part of the Herald. That the urbane and intellectual editor of the Herald has had no good will for Kearney we have known well enough, but that he would go to the extreme of burlesque in his dislike, we would have been unable to believe until we saw his caricature pictorial sketches of Kearney published in last Sunday's Herald.

If he intended those pictures to represent our city, and not in the way of a burlesque, his eyes must have been set like those of Sir Toby Belch, and the proof sheet of the illustrations must have been viewed after his third bottle. Can it be possible that the good doctor was full of pent-up amiability after the Ohio elections and wanted to slop over when he printed those pictures? Was the nimble genius who drew them for the doctor troubled with delerium tremens? Was it because the pictures themselves all appear to be afflicted with chronic jim jams that they filled the doctor's eye to the top of admiration?

What has become of that wonderful artist, anyhow? Our citizens would be delighted to banquet and toast him. The doctor's own Juan Boyle, who introduced the wonderful artist to Kearney as a "perfect Nast, ye know, by Jove!" is ashamed of the good doctor and his artist, and declares the pictures have no resemblance to the doctor's reform politics "Ye know, by Jove!" And even Morgan of the Courier, demoralized by the scarecrow appearance of the Sunday Herald, says "its a d——d outrage, and that if Dr. Miller had desired to benefit his party he ought to have sent that artist down to Arbor Lodge for sketches of kid glove democracy."

The fact is the city of Kearney deserves better treatment at the hands of Dr. Miller than to be caricatured and miserably set in doubs of imbecility on the pictorial page of the Sunday Herald.

The city of Kearney is in fact second to none in Nebraska for the beauty of its location, its handsome parks, wide streets and shaded avenues, the thrift and culture of its inhabitants, its substantial business blocks, its many pleasant homes and magnificent residences. Though Kearney has now but 5,000 inhabitants, the present ratio of increase both in wealth and population confidently bespeaks for our city in four years an inhabitancy of at least 12,000. Also a $10,000 hotel if Dr. Miller will kindly keep his own charcoal artist away from us. Those hideous pictures in the Sunday Herald, especially that diabolical "bird's-eye view," have no more resemblance to Kearney than a Texas steer and a Mexican bronco have to the doctor and his artist. Very Truly,

A. E. AITKIN.

The Morse Murder Trial.

OMAHA, Oct. 29.—[To the Editor.]—A dispatch appeared in the BEE some days ago, from Beatrice, in connection with the Morse murder trial, which sought to discredit the expert testimony of Dr. Clark, of Sutton, who made a chemical analysis of the contents of the stomach of deceased. During the closing argument to the jury Col. Colby, counsel for prisoner, drank a portion of the contents of a bottle said by Dr. Clark to contain strychnine from the stomach of Mrs. Morse, in a solution of chloroform. As the draught had no visible effect on the counsel he endeavored to convince the jury that Dr. Clark's testimony was worthless. As the jury found Morse guilty of murder in the first degree, Col. Colby's success in this effort was not very marked. In reality it was a mere trick of the counsel, as the following from the "Sutton Register" shows, which it is hoped you will publish in justice to Dr. Clark:

The sensational episode by which the counsel for the defense in the Morse trial at Beatrice endeavored to throw discredit upon Dr. Clark's analysis of the stomach of the deceased woman is explained by the Express in this wise: The strychnine was preserved in chloroform, with which it enters into solution. Into this the counsel poured a little water, which does not mix with chloroform, and as the solution sank to the bottom of the glass the draught was simple and harmless, being nothing more than water. It is said that the jury experimented in the same way after retiring to their deliberations, and lived to bring in a verdict of guilty.

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