

THE DAILY BEE.

OMAHA OFFICE, NO. 514 AND 516 PAVANAN ST. NEW YORK OFFICE, 1009 G. THIRDS BUILDING.

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FOR ADVERTISING: WILLIAM COHRN, FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER, MICHAEL MEANY, FOR THE ASSESSOR, HENRY JOLLY.

DOUGLAS COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR ASSESSOR: WILLIAM COHRN, FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER, MICHAEL MEANY, FOR THE ASSESSOR, HENRY JOLLY.

PAT FORD'S "Info sence" will be pronounced influenza within twenty-four hours' time.

Look to the assessors. Fraudulent assessments are assisted by incompetent and dishonest assessors.

PAT FORD did some heavy work in the democratic primaries for Miller and Boyd and he must be rewarded.

Ten years in the penitentiary is Ferdinand Ward's last "contract." He will find it a hard one to carry out.

Whether the mugwumps or Brehard beat Blaine last year will be demonstrated in to-morrow's election in New York.

Dr. MILLER has hired a hall and will take the stamp for Mr. Pat Ford. The doctor has shouldered a heavy contract.

Justice ANDRES has concluded to withdraw and leave a clear field to the voters who desire to get rid of Brandes.

"Gold in Alaska" is now the cry. Mr. Seward's much denounced purchase may turn out after all to be a three-ply bonanza.

When the news comes from New York, the remarks of "the boys" on Mr. Cleveland's policy will fill several large sized volumes.

How many deputy sheriffs beside Mike Laly have been sent out of the court house to draw double pay for single duty?

GENERAL HAZEN'S book is out, but it omits to satisfactorily explain where he was at Shiloh, when that search party of six failed to find him on the bloody field.

Now that the county management has been made a subject for inquiry and discussion, we do not propose to drop it immediately after election. It is a matter of very serious concern to the taxpayers.

Mr. BRY, a professional New York receiver of bankrupt institutions, is under arrest for misappropriating \$75,000 of an estate put under his care. The "receiver" in this case was evidently worse than a thief.

Fritz HUGH LEE's confederate cavalry are sweeping through Virginia with every probability of capturing Governor Wise's less than militia. Sentiment more than sense is the moving lever in the Virginia campaign.

VOTERS in the country outside as well as in Douglas county, should scrutinize carefully their tickets. Put the best men in office to represent you in the county court house. Half the benefits of taxation may be destroyed by the manner in which taxes are applied.

There are 2,000 colored men holding subordinate federal positions throughout the country, only 2 per cent of whom have been removed by President Cleveland. This leads the editor of the New York Freeman, colored organ, to remark that the colored democracy is daily increasing in number. It is probably at least 2,000 strong, less 2 per cent.

RIEL's fate now rests in the hands of the governor-general of Canada. The queen declines to interfere and refers all petitions to Sir John McDonald. To execute the half-breed rebel in the face of the strong manifestations of sympathy expressed on his behalf by the vast majority of the Canadian home government, would be an act of such criminal folly that it is possible that it will be commuted by the Canadian home government. Advice from Montreal picture the city in a whirlwind of excitement, whose gusts are making the Canadian premier shiver in his official residence. Petitions by the hundreds are deluging the government with sturdy recitals of the half-breed wrongs which Louis Riel took up arms to avenge. Driven from their homes by speculating adventurers, robbed of their lands and prosperous settlements by the Canadian Pacific land sharks, with their petitions for redress pigeon-holed, and their remonstrances met with threats of bullets, what wonder is it that the Indians under Riel made a desperate fight for their possessions in the half-breed rebellion, so called upon the Saskatchewan. The execution of Riel for leading the Indians against the militia, sent to protect land robbers and sharks, will cause such a bitter thirst for revenge throughout the dominion that Sir John will hesitate about carrying the sentence into effect.

Deputy Sheriff Laly.

Mr. Mike Laly has had himself interviewed by the Herald concerning the charge that he has been doing duty as deputy sheriff while he was also drawing full pay as engineer and janitor of the county court house. We cheerfully give Mr. Laly the benefit of his explanation as it appears in the Herald:

Mr. Rosewater, in his desperate efforts to malign Richard O'Keefe, takes advantage of the sneaking information furnished him by a deputy sheriff official, that I am receiving pay as deputy sheriff and as engineer of the court house. As a matter of fact, I received \$18 for six days work at the fair in the capacity of deputy sheriff. I had been appointed by Sheriff Miller several times to go out to the fair, and finally I asked permission of Commissioners Timme and Corliss. They willingly gave their consent, and I went out taking care to put a good man in my place in the court house. When I returned every evening I made a thorough examination of the court house, to see that everything was all right, and sometimes remained up all through the night, as the firm manager can testify to, because I sent a telephone message to their office on one occasion at 2 o'clock in the morning, informing the paper that the house was absent. This is the whole truth, and the amount mentioned was all I ever received, and that was for work honestly done.

Mr. Rosewater has no desire to malign Richard O'Keefe. He regrets as much as any anybody that disclosures and admissions such as Mr. Laly makes, have shaken his confidence in Mr. O'Keefe, and made it his duty to demand a radical change in county management.

Why was Mike Laly made deputy sheriff? Are there no other citizens in Omaha qualified for such work? How could the commissioners countenance the appointment of a man who was already on the pay roll of the county? What was the need of deputy sheriffs at the district fair when there were already forty special policemen? Why should the county pay for such deputy sheriffs, and where is there any authority in law for their employment? How can Mr. O'Keefe explain away his own record in signing vouchers for double pay? He knew that Mike Laly was the janitor and engineer, and he knew that he could not be deputy sheriff and act as engineer at the same time. Besides this Mr. O'Keefe must have known that it rained nearly all the fair week, that there was no need for deputy sheriffs out there and that the whole thing was a downright grab and steal.

Deputy Sheriff Laly says that he had a good man attending to his boilers. Was it the same convict that was taken out of jail on the 10th and 20th of October to give Laly a chance for electioneering? Deputy Sheriff Laly is very careful not to say anything about Engineer Laly's convict deputy. Why wasn't Mr. Laly suspended or removed at once when Mr. O'Keefe's attention was called to this glaring violation of law and propriety? Doesn't it look very singular that the sheriff would appoint Laly as deputy to the fair grounds to give him double pay while electioneering for O'Keefe, and isn't it decidedly irregular for the sheriff to deputize a convict from the jail to do Mike Laly's work as an engineer while he was tramping around town booming the honest commissioner?

Farmers' Wives.

"The average American farmer," says a prominent eastern physician, "wears out on an average two wives in the course of his own life." The statement is an interesting one but is borne out by vital statistics. A heavy part of the wear and tear and worry which strain and rack the body and brain of our farming communities is borne by the often unseen but important power which sways at once the destinies of the kitchen and nursery, and the farm yard and dairy. Our farmer housewives receive far too little consideration at home and appreciation abroad. The unending care of house and children, of clothes and kitchen, the multifarious duties of real farm work in garden and pasture and dairy, and the dozen other cares and responsibilities which are laid on their shoulders and willingly carried, receive too little attention from the outside world. The results of crops and breaking of building and fences, the improvements made in open air and the wagon loads of produce carried to market, are more tangible. They attract attention to the notice of neighbors and townsmen and give the hard-working proprietor a well-earned reputation for thrift and industry. But in how many instances is the success of the farmer out of doors rendered possible by the uncomplaining energy of the tireless worker in the home, whose genius for economy and whose labors at the churn and in the farm yard add to the little hoard of increasing savings? The true farmer's wife, and there are thousands of them scattered through Nebraska in happy little homes, has done as much in her quiet way towards the development of our state from frontier to farmland as her sturdy husband and sons. Her work, though largely unseen, has been no less effective. It shows in the upbuilding of home interests and all that goes to make up purity and happiness in the home and in the community. It manifests itself in the thrifty economy of those who are to make the future wives of coming farmers and in the integrity and industry of the sons who will some time take their father's place in the field and furrow. The vast owes as much to the farmer's wife as it does to the farmer himself, but the results have been too often attained at the expense of the worn-out lives of the faithful women who have been pioneers in the procession of civilization and development.

Mr. O'Keefe's explanation. Commissioner O'Keefe has made haste to reply to the questions we have put in regard to certain transactions by the commissioners which required explanation. His answers are in the main highly unsatisfactory and in part evasive. According to Mr. O'Keefe they give a monopoly of the county road work and grading to ex-Commissioner Knight because he does the work at half the price paid for it formerly. Mr. O'Keefe forgets to say that the work is largely done by grading machines bought by the county for the use of Mr. Knight. Competition of course is impossible with such an advantage. But why should Mr.

Knights have preference over everybody?

To the question of favoritism in grading Mr. O'Keefe pleads the busy act. With regard to the enormous allowance to the sheriff for feeding prisoners Mr. O'Keefe replies that the law allows from 50 cents to 75 cents a head. The law was made mainly to cover the highest possible expense in boarding convicts on the frontier counties where living is high. There is no excuse whatever for paying in Douglas county any more than it is worth and no court would dare to overrule the commissioners in an effort to reduce taxes by refusing to allow unreasonable board bills. Peter Goss used to board the city prisoners for 35 cents and made money at that.

With regard to Mr. Pierce, Mr. O'Keefe still pleads ignorance of any wrong doing, when in fact he ought to know enough to know that Mr. Pierce had not conducted his office in a business way but as a political roosting place. Mr. O'Keefe's explanation with regard to the letting of the bridge near Elko's is almost a dead give away. He claims that the bridge was promised by the commissioners four years ago but it is very singular that the promise was fulfilled only ten days before election. The only specification was that the bridge is to be sixty feet long. The contract was let by Corliss and O'Keefe in the absence of the other commissioner when there was only one bidder. On the face of it this doesn't look like square work.

With reference to the Belt line right of way through the poor farm, Mr. O'Keefe says \$1,200 were realized for a strip one hundred feet wide through the whole farm, and he claims that the price was sufficient because the Belt line would make the balance of the farm which it cuts through much more valuable. This is decidedly thin. The farm is materially damaged, and the price paid, aside from any question of damage, is about one-fifth of its actual value. Had the commissioners taken any appeal the county would have been at no expense, as they have their own attorney. Mr. O'Keefe declines to explain why officials in the county court house are so promiscuous in their support of each other, regardless of party. This needs no comment.

The County Ticket.

The republican county ticket, headed by William Cohorn, is in every respect superior to the democratic ticket headed by Pat Ford. Individually and collectively the republican ticket merits the support not only of republicans but of men of all parties and independents as well. It was an insult to the better element of the democracy of this county to put up a ticket with such men as Pat Ford, Brandes and Weiss. They must realize that as good citizens they cannot afford to place the affairs of this county into the hands of disreputable and dishonest officials. If the democratic party leaders desire success they must see to it that their candidates command respect and ability. In the present campaign they have been on the defensive from the start, and their overwhelming defeat will be a deserved rebuke in the interests of good government.

To-morrow will give a handsome majority for Larrabee and the republican ticket. All the talk about the democrats having a fighting chance for the state ticket is more senseless vaporing. Senator Larrabee will succeed Governor Sherman by at least a handsome plurality and in all probability by a good, rousing, old-time republican majority. While there is not so much certainty about the legislative ticket in all sections, hard work, such as ought to be done at the polls to-morrow, will do the same for the next legislature. With both parties so thoroughly split up on the question of prohibition, there is no reason why that disturbing issue, which never ought to have entered Iowa politics, should materially affect the result. All the signs in our sister state go to show that before two more legislatures have held their sessions, the impracticability of the measure will after a thorough test, be generally admitted by both parties, and republicans as well as democrats will unite in demanding a sound high license law, such as Nebraska is now enjoying to the general satisfaction. This belief will block in many counties in Iowa the attempt on the part of the democracy to use prohibition as a club to beat out the brains of republican legislative candidates. The law is a dead letter in the state to-day. Two more years will prove this fact so thoroughly that sensible voters everywhere will stand ready to unite on a measure which will forever take the question of such sumptuary legislation out of the state campaigns.

The post office department has modified the instructions relative to reports on the number of special delivery letter dispatches. They are so few that the next thing should be such a modification of the entire law as will abolish special delivery and secure the prompt delivery of every letter bearing a two cent stamp.

DEPUTY SHERIFF MIKE LALY and court house engineer, Mike Laly, are drawing pay for double service for the same period, and Commissioner O'Keefe signed the vouchers for the double pay. See county warrant 1253 and monthly voucher for September, issued October 3, 1885.

Ten thousand men are at work in New York on the Cinton aqueduct. Water is a luxury of which New Yorkers are determined to have a full supply, notwithstanding the enormous drain on the resources made by the local breweries.

A GREAT many of the "hoodlums" are expecting to make enough out of Pat Ford to pay for a winter overcoat. This is a great deal more than Pat will make out of the election.

If Commissioner O'Keefe had not been so previous in his attempts to get into print by telegraph and by cards he might have saved himself a great deal of trouble and tribulation.

The "bull" interest in wheat is disgusted at the reports from Oregon, where a harvest of 18,000,000 bushels is reported. The unprecedented snow storm which blocked the railroad for a month last winter laid the foundation for the greatest wheat harvest ever raised in Oregon—800,000 acres averaging more than 33 bushels per acre. Enough wheat is now

The Charge Proven.

In a speech made at Waterloo on Wednesday night, I called attention to some abuses in county management which nothing but radical changes in the court house officials could reform. Among other things I charged that the county poor farm was in bad hands. I stated that repeated complaints had come to me about maltreatment of inmates and employees. I also charged that the bodies of paupers had been secretly taken from the poor farm to the medical college, for dissection, and that I had strong grounds for the belief that it was done with the connivance of the superintendent. This, I said, was not a campaign snarl, but that my informant was the man who handled the bodies. I told my audience that I had called the attention of Commissioner Timme and I believed Mr. Corliss knew of this state of affairs, but that no attention was paid to my information and that the county was paying for coffins for unburied corpses. The charges alarmed Commissioner O'Keefe so much that he got Corliss out to sign a general denial and had a garbled report of my speech telegraphed to the Herald at two o'clock in the morning. Without reflecting that these charges affected only his own candidacy as senior commissioner, is justly responsible for the retention of Supt. Pierce in the face of charges made by Commissioner Timme and others, the Herald with a great flourish published this exposure on Thursday morning, without, however stating who made the charges. Following up the bit of enterprise the Herald alluded to in its editorial, I have made with regard to body-snatching at the poor farm:

Ferdinand Schaubert being duly sworn deposes as follows: That he was employed as janitor of the Omaha Medical college from the winter of 1882 to 1884, and through the winter of 1885 until the college closed for the season. During this time a number of corpses were received for dissection at the college. In the winter of 1883-84 there were no less than four received, and in the winter of 1884-85 there were seven. Two of these bodies last winter, as was told by students, were from the county poor farm. One of the bodies as seen by myself was that of a tall, lean man, with light sandy hair and light mustache. The man I believe was the poor man found on the Missouri river near Omaha. He had been hunting and was found to have had his limbs frozen. There were no marks of any treatment and died the day before the dissection was to be performed. He was brought to the college between ten and eleven o'clock at night, two or three days after he died. He was brought in a sack on a wagon in charge of a doctor. The same night the body of a colored man, measuring about five feet ten inches, who had died of consumption, also at the county poor house, was brought in by some parties. He was smooth faced and had brown hair. One man was very stiff in the lower joint. There were no marks to show that either of these bodies had ever been in the ground. I handled these bodies myself and placed them in a box for preparation in the college dissection room. We had to hide these bodies two or three days under the amphitheatre of the lecture room before they were put out, and then they were given out to the students in parts for dissection. After that some of the students kept the bones from the dissections, and the flesh was buried in the back part of the college lot. I don't know the names of the students who did this, but I heard the doctors say they had to pay from about ten to twenty-five dollars for corpses.

FERDINAND SCHAUBERT, Notary Public.

Now that I have made good my charge, I deem it my duty to state most emphatically that I hold Mr. O'Keefe personally responsible for the retention of Mr. Pierce and for the bad practices on the poor farm. It is a late day for Mr. O'Keefe to plead ignorance. As a guardian of the poor, it was his duty to protect them against brutality and outrage while living, taking out of consideration the proper disposal of their remains when dead. It would be impossible for any one to prove that Mr. Pierce sold corpses to the doctors, but any rational man will conclude with me that there was something rotten on the poor farm when the bodies of wretched paupers found their way so promptly to the dissecting room. There is a law regulating the disposal of paper bodies and if it was properly carried out there would be no need of secrecy in making the transfer during the night and hiding them for two days under the amphitheatre. The fact that the corpses had a commercial value of from \$15 to \$25 is also to the point and needs no comment at my hands. There are thousands of laboring men in this city whom a cruel fate may land in the poor house. There are people in good circumstances to-day who may be in the poor house before Mr. O'Keefe's next term would expire. Right here let me say that I have no desire to reflect upon the conduct of medical men in procuring material for dissection. I do, however, feel justified in protesting against the present management of the poor farm which has been tolerated by Commissioners Corliss and O'Keefe.

E. ROSEWATER.

How many varieties of fish have you here, Mr. O'Brien, asked the fair representative. "We have speckled trout of three ages—last year's hatching, yearlings, and three and four-year-olds," said he. "We have California trout of three ages: German carp of three varieties—scale carp, mirror, and leather; we also have black bass, wall-eyed pike, golden shiner. We probably have 40,000 or 50,000 fish for breeding purposes. The hatching pens are in January and February. Mountain trout are hatched in April and May, and bass and carp in June. The pike and two kinds of trout are distributed in February, March, and April, and the bass and carp are distributed in October and November. This year we have planted about 6,000,000 pike, 12,000 speckled trout, 5,000 mountain trout, 1,000 bass, and about 1,500 carp. We still have some of the bass and carp to distribute this fall. Altogether we have eleven ponds and are preparing to dig out two more for the purpose. Hatching jars and cans are used for hatching pike, and troughs and trays for hatching trout. Carp and bass are bred in the ponds. In artificial hatching we hatch about 95 per cent. of the eggs that are put into the hatching jars. We collect the eggs of the pike in Saginaw bay and the St. Clair river. I wish you would state that anybody in Nebraska can obtain fish here to stock their ponds by applying to the fish commissioners, the only expense being the express charges. One of the lakes and ponds on the island which we have planted are in a very thriving condition."

"You see that row of willow trees," said Lew May, down at the state slay trial the other day, as he pointed to a long line of willows from twelve to fourteen inches in diameter. "Those willows," said he, "have grown from fence posts. The original owner of this land used willow posts for fencing, and you see the result." There was no doubting his statement as the trees showed for themselves, growing from the top of the fence posts, and not, as is often the case, from the ground. This ought to convince the farmers of Nebraska that on the lowlands they ought to cultivate the willow extensively. There is great profit in the willow, which grows very rapidly. That willows pay better in the south than cotton is shown by the experience of a farmer near Mason, Georgia, whose farm yields a ton to the acre, worth, when dried, \$20, while the leaves and bark bring twenty-five cents a pound.

No Desire to Live any Longer. "Rev. Mr. McNamara was a great Shakespeare scholar," said Mr. May, "and was one of the founders of the Shakespeare club at Fremont. I was greatly pleased to hear of his death. Only a few days before he died he was in Fremont. His eyesight had failed him, and he could no longer read or write. He said to me, in a very sad tone, that with the loss of his sight all desire for living any longer had departed from him. He seemed to be borne down by melancholy. When I learned of his sudden death at North Platte a few days afterwards I recalled to mind his melancholy remark."

The Thrifty Willow. "You see that row of willow trees," said Lew May, down at the state slay trial the other day, as he pointed to a long line of willows from twelve to fourteen inches in diameter. "Those willows," said he, "have grown from fence posts. The original owner of this land used willow posts for fencing, and you see the result." There was no doubting his statement as the trees showed for themselves, growing from the top of the fence posts, and not, as is often the case, from the ground. This ought to convince the farmers of Nebraska that on the lowlands they ought to cultivate the willow extensively. There is great profit in the willow, which grows very rapidly. That willows pay better in the south than cotton is shown by the experience of a farmer near Mason, Georgia, whose farm yields a ton to the acre, worth, when dried, \$20, while the leaves and bark bring twenty-five cents a pound.

The State Fishery. Hon. Lew May, of Fremont, is the best posted man in Nebraska on the two subjects of fish and Shakespeare. What he doesn't know about fish and Shakespeare and the immortal bard isn't worth knowing. A representative of the Bee accompanied Mr. May, who is one of the state fish commissioners, to the Nebraska state fishery the other day, and besides enjoying a day in the country obtained much interesting information concerning this state institution. The fishery is located across the Platte river, about a mile and a half from North Bend. To reach the fishery we cross a long and substantial toll-bridge over the Platte, which was recently built at a cost of \$14,000 by H. T. Clark, who owns the Deans Stock Farm, a quarter on the north side of the river, reached by a railway across the bridge. For every car run over the bridge Stout pays Clark three dollars.

The fishery is located partly in a ravine and partly on the bottom land along the river. The water for the various dams, ponds and hatching house is obtained from numerous springs, and is as pure and clear as crystal. There are three substantial stone dams, recently built, in the ravine, each dam forming quite a pond of water. At the head of the ravine is one of the most beautiful springs in the world. It is enclosed in a little stone house, about six feet wide and eight feet long, which is securely locked at night to prevent any unscrupulous person from poisoning the water. About a year ago quite a number of fish died from the effects of poison, as it was supposed thrown into this spring, which supplies the hatching house with water through an independent pipe. The water from this spring bubbles up through an aperture in a rock bottom and fills a four-inch pipe. It is so clear that you would not know that there is any water in the little reservoir unless you look at the water-line on the walls of the basin. The hatching-house, a two-story frame structure, is located about half way down the ravine, at the head of the big dam. It is supplied with all the necessary equipments for successfully carrying on the process of artificial hatching. The aquarium, containing fish of various kinds and ages, affords a beautiful sight and an interesting study. These aquariums are the same that were exhibited at the state fair, and were pronounced the most attractive exhibit there.

Near the mouth of the ravine at the foot of the bluff are located four ponds in which fish are kept. The ponds are supplied with water from the springs in the ravine, and are connected with pipes so that the water can be drawn from one pond to the other and any one of them can easily be drained. The fishery is in charge of a superintendent, Mr. M. E. O'Brien, who has had thirteen years' experience in fish hatching in Michigan, Canada and Wisconsin. He occupies, with his family, a comfortable frame residence, situated on the high bluff and commanding a beautiful view of the Platte valley for many miles. The house and stable are supplied with spring water by a hydraulic ran located in the ravine near the hatching house. The ground owned by the state is dry, are enclosed by a high and substantial barbed-wire fence. Everything about the fishery indicates that the greatest care is being taken of the premises, which are being constantly improved and improved by constantly increasing the number of fish. The fishery is certainly an attractive place. The ravine, with the spring, dams and hatching house, is certainly a very picturesque spot, and well worth a visit. It is evident that the money appropriated by the state has been carefully and honestly expended.

There is something radically wrong in Hastings. With a population of 8,000 there are only 100 copies of the newspaper in the public schools of the city.

T. Stewart, the Scribner merchant who followed in the wake of Smith, left from \$200 to \$300 worth of remembrances, and \$500 worth of clothing.

Samuel Bergman, a Grand Island pugilist, had a knock-down and drag-out with his best man last week, and paid \$10 into court for his man's expenses.

The Elkhorn Valley railroad company has the contract to transport 5,000 head of cattle from the ranges of the 1st of January. They will all be packed at Elkhorn.

Lightning struck the residence of J. L. Young in Oak Creek, Tuesday last, demolishing the chimney and perforating the roof. The wind was blowing from the west.

House breakers are preparing for a general raid on the barn houses in Sagay county by taking off the watch dogs. Three vigilant canines were captured to last week.

The thieves who stole Henry Zenther's horses from Bellevue were captured at Liberty, Mo. The stolen animals were recovered and the thieves turned over to the authorities.

Views and Interviews.

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"You see that row of willow trees," said Lew May, down at the state slay trial the other day, as he pointed to a long line of willows from twelve to fourteen inches in diameter. "Those willows," said he, "have grown from fence posts. The original owner of this land used willow posts for fencing, and you see the result." There was no doubting his statement as the trees showed for themselves, growing from the top of the fence posts, and not, as is often the case, from the ground. This ought to convince the farmers of Nebraska that on the lowlands they ought to cultivate the willow extensively. There is great profit in the willow, which grows very rapidly. That willows pay better in the south than cotton is shown by the experience of a farmer near Mason, Georgia, whose farm yields a ton to the acre, worth, when dried, \$20, while the leaves and bark bring twenty-five cents a pound.

No Desire to Live any Longer. "Rev. Mr. McNamara was a great Shakespeare scholar," said Mr. May, "and was one of the founders of the Shakespeare club at Fremont. I was greatly pleased to hear of his death. Only a few days before he died he was in Fremont. His eyesight had failed him, and he could no longer read or write. He said to me, in a very sad tone, that with the loss of his sight all desire for living any longer had departed from him. He seemed to be borne down by melancholy. When I learned of his sudden death at North Platte a few days afterwards I recalled to mind his melancholy remark."

The Thrifty Willow. "You see that row of willow trees," said Lew May, down at the state slay trial the other day, as he pointed to a long line of willows from twelve to fourteen inches in diameter. "Those willows," said he, "have grown from fence posts. The original owner of this land used willow posts for fencing, and you see the result." There was no doubting his statement as the trees showed for themselves, growing from the top of the fence posts, and not, as is often the case, from the ground. This ought to convince the farmers of Nebraska that on the lowlands they ought to cultivate the willow extensively. There is great profit in the willow, which grows very rapidly. That willows pay better in the south than cotton is shown by the experience of a farmer near Mason, Georgia, whose farm yields a ton to the acre, worth, when dried, \$20, while the leaves and bark bring twenty-five cents a pound.

The State Fishery. Hon. Lew May, of Fremont, is the best posted man in Nebraska on the two subjects of fish and Shakespeare. What he doesn't know about fish and Shakespeare and the immortal bard isn't worth knowing. A representative of the Bee accompanied Mr. May, who is one of the state fish commissioners, to the Nebraska state fishery the other day, and besides enjoying a day in the country obtained much interesting information concerning this state institution. The fishery is located across the Platte river, about a mile and a half from North Bend. To reach the fishery we cross a long and substantial toll-bridge over the Platte, which was recently built at a cost of \$14,000 by H. T. Clark, who owns the Deans Stock Farm, a quarter on the north side of the river, reached by a railway across the bridge. For every car run over the bridge Stout pays Clark three dollars.

The fishery is located partly in a ravine and partly on the bottom land along the river. The water for the various dams, ponds and hatching house is obtained from numerous springs, and is as pure and clear as crystal. There are three substantial stone dams, recently built, in the ravine, each dam forming quite a pond of water. At the head of the ravine is one of the most beautiful springs in the world. It is enclosed in a little stone house, about six feet wide and eight feet long, which is securely locked at night to prevent any unscrupulous person from poisoning the water. About a year ago quite a number of fish died from the effects of poison, as it was supposed thrown into this spring, which supplies the hatching house with water through an independent pipe. The water from this spring bubbles up through an aperture in a rock bottom and fills a four-inch pipe. It is so clear that you would not know that there is any water in the little reservoir unless you look at the water-line on the walls of the basin. The hatching-house, a two-story frame structure, is located about half way down the ravine, at the head of the big dam. It is supplied with all the necessary equipments for successfully carrying on the process of artificial hatching. The aquarium, containing fish of various kinds and ages, affords a beautiful sight and an interesting study. These aquariums are the same that were exhibited at the state fair, and were pronounced the most attractive exhibit there.

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