THE DAILY BEE.

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DUSINESS LETTERS: All business letters and remittances should be addressed to THE REE PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMARA, Drafts, checks and postoffice orders OMAHA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made parable to the order of the company. THE BLE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS. E. ROSEWATER, EUTTOR.

Having completed their transcontinental railroad, the Canadians do not now know what to do with it.

SPEARING about the abundant crops in Nebraska, the ice dealer will not be left out in the cold by Santa Claus. The cablegram that Emperor William

is seriously iil has set the obituary writers at work upon a revision of the obituary of the agod kaiser. WHEN Dr. Miller returns from the

Windsor hotel he will probably bring

along a new torpedo or another railroad proposition as a Chrsitmas gift. SENATOR EDMUNDS has prepared a pretty stiff dose of modicine to cure the

Mormon evil. It is evidently intended to kill or cure-a sort of heroic treatment. MR. PLUMB steps to the front again with his little bill to squelch poker playing in the army. Col. Morrow's friends in

Washington wish that the measure had become a law six years ago. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND says that he did not give us all of his message after all. He cut out several yards of it, and will give the balance to the public in small

doses as soon as it has recovered from the first installment. FEDERAND WARD is doing quite well in Sing Sing. He has been promoted to the position of book-keeper, and the

Chicago News predicts that before his

term is out he will own the prison.

THE Windsor hotel in New York is honored by the visit of Dr. George L. Miller. The Windsor hotel is on Fifth avenue, immediately opposite Jay Gould's rasidence, and Dr. Miller delights in the gilded view that a front parlor affords.

So par as we have been able to observe there was but one paper in the United States that went into mourning for Vanderbilt. It was the Grand Island Times. It is suspected that the editor is a distant relation of Mr. Vanderbilt, and expects to be remembered in his will.

THE citizens of Omaha will rejoice to know that Dr Miller has received another "pointer" from Jay Gould. Mr. Gould is "not going short on Omaha." How about Wabash and Missouri Pacific? Several plucked birds in Omaha would like to recover what they have lost on Gould's "pointers."

CHICAGO is to be congratulated upon the death of Mrs. Julia Newberry, who died the other day in Paris. In the distribution of the millions left by her. Chicago will receive \$2,000,000 for a public library, according to the intention of her husband, who died some years

THE Mormon mayor of Salt Lake has sent out a card to the effect that there is and has been no intention or indication of a Mormon attack upon the Gentiles. and that peace raigns in the city of the saints. It should be borne in mind, however, that the mayor did not write his eard until after the arrival of that battery of artillery from Omaha.

THE Grand Army of the Republic has very properly selected Washington as the site for its monument to General Grant. This organization proposes to raise the funds among its members, numbering several hundred thousand, for a suitable monument. It is safe to say that it will have no difficulty in raising a hundred thousand dollars, and more if necessary.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL LEESE, who has returned from Washington, intimates that he proposes to exert every effort for the recapture of Zimmerman. It is to be hoped that he will be equally active in his efforts to secure the proper punishment of the lawyer who effected the escape of the condemned murderer. The bar committee, to whom the case of Lawyer Burr was referred, does not seem inclined to take any action whatever in the case, and the supreme court does not appear to care any more about the matter than the committee.

SENATOR MANDERSON is still energetically pushing his bill to make Omaha a port of entry for the direct receipt of du. tiable goods. The senator has reintroduced his bill of the last session and will work hard to secure its passage. It is unfair and unjust that the importers in a city of the size and mercantile importance of Om the should be forced to endure the delays and damage attendant upon the unpacking and appraising of goods in the New York custom house when other western cities are provided with facilities for receiving such goods under bond by prompt dispatch from the sea coast. Under Mr. Manderson's bill our importers will save arge sums in being enabled to superin-end the opening of cases containing imported articles and in their ability to place the goods at once on sale shortly after their arrival in this county. As matters now go, it is sometimes a matter of months after such articles arrive in New York before they ca i run the gauntlet of olicial red tape and quetom house

A Wall From Bland. Under the heading "We are Disappointed but not Discouraged," Editor Bland, of the Council Fire, gives vent to the following wail:

We had what seemed to us good ground for

the belief that Agent McGillien Idv would be

dismissed from the Indian service before the meeting of congress. We had hoped there fore, to be able to announce, in this issue of the Council Fire, that a new and much better man had been appointed to the position of agent at Pine Ridge. For this and other reasons we have held the paper back for a week. We are disconninted, but not discouraged We are in possession of information which assures us that McGilllenddy will be emoved from office very soon. has been fully investigated by able and trusty officials of the present administration, whose reports condrm the charges of corruntion and tyranny under which he has so long rested. But owing to the great responsibility devolving upon the agent at Pine Ridge, and the fact that the public eye is focussed upon that agency, the administration deems it proper, and rightly so, to exercise exceptional care in the selection of a successor to McGallyculdy, A lotter from Pine Ridge, date 1 24th November, in forms us that an inspector arrived there a few days before, with instructions to remain there until further or lers from Washington should be received. This would indicate that McGliffyculdy is to be closely watched during

the remainder of his official life.

Mr. Bland, who was uncerementously fired off the Pine Ridge reservation for meddling with business which didn't concern him, and for stirring up discontent against the agent, has been seriously prejudiced against Agent McGillieuddy ever since. Every issue of his paper has been tilled with abuse of the conduct of affairs at Pine Ridge, and with vague and indefinite charges of tyranny and corruption. Every friend of V. T. Me-Gillieuddy, and he counts them by the bundreds among honest and intelligent visitors to Pine Ridge, is as anxious as the agent himself that the government should not discontinue the visits of inspectors to the agency. So far, they have been unable to fix a single charge of dishonesty upon the agent though challenged repeatedly to do so, and backed by the reckless gang of squaw men, half-breeds and Indian swindler,s whom Agent McGillicuedy has bounced from Pine Ridge in the interests of order and discipline. So far as the last inspector is concernal from whose visit Bland seems to hope for so much, we can inform the editor of the Conneil Fire that he passed through Omaha on his way east a week ago, and expressed himself as amazed at the efficiency of the administration at Pine Ridge and the strong support given to the agent by the progressive and intelligent body of the Sioux. The true secret of the pain in the bowels from which Bland is now suffering is the failure of Mr. Cleveland to make a new appointment during the recass and before the opening of congress. As matters now stand Dr. McGillieuddy cannot be removed from his post until his successor is confirmed by the senate, which will not be during the present session of cong ess, if at all, until his term expires. Every pioneer along the northern boundary of our state, who steaps in security know ing that a strong hand is at the helm at of all the powers, except Great Pine Ridge and a wise head is honestly | Britain, is preparing to support its deleand prudently administering affairs at that agency, will rejoice to read through the paroxysms of Mr. Bland the information that for the present at least the capable, efficient and honest Dr. McGillicuddy is not to be removed. from the position which he has filled with such remarkable success.

The New Land District. Senator Van Wyck is again heard from

at Washington, this time with a bill

creating a new land district in the north

western part of the state. The measure is a timely and a proper one and will doubtless be pushed to a speedy passage. When the Valentine land office and the Minnecadusa land district were created. the eastern line of Cherry county was the eastern limit of settlement on the frontier. The vast stretch of country which extends west to the Wyoming line was practically unoccupied. A few cattle ranches comprised the only settlement. The entire population according to the census was less than 51). Much of the area was unsurveyed and none was platted. Within two years, immigration has burst beyond the sand-hills into the beautiful valley of the White river. Three counties have been carved out of the unorganized territory. Fifteen thousand settlers are on homes and in the six thriving towns along the railroad which divides the country east and west, and population is daily increasing. Ever since the settlement of the country, the homesteaders and pre-emptors have been compelled to make a tedious and expensive trip to Valentine, traveling from a hundred to a hundred and lifty miles to make their final proofs. It is to relieve the settlers of this hardship that the bill creating the new land district has been introduced by Senator Van Wyck in the senate. Omitting the technical boundaries by ranges and townships, the new land district will be 185 miles in length by 65 miles wide. It will extend east and west from a point about lifty-five miles west of Valentine to the Wyoming line, and north and south from the line, dividing Cherry county from the unorganized territory, and the standard parallel which runs about six miles north of the county line. dividing Sheridan, Dawes and Sioux counties from Cheyenne county. The entire district will comprise nearly 1, 195 square miles, or in round figures nearly a million acres of the public domain. It will include the counties of Sioux, Dawes and Sheridan, (except the southern tier of townships in these counties), and twenty-four miles from the western end of Cherry county. There is no reason why there should be any opposition to this measure, which is clearly in the line of a more efficient administration of the land odice, and at the same time in the interest of the settlers of the most rapidly growing section of the state.

WE are willing to print any discussion of the viaduct question while it is pending, providing that parties will sign their names, so that people may know who is talking. Parties who own property on

Eleventh street are entitled to a fair hearing, but they should not masquerade as Tenth street property owners. Incidentally we may remark that the final decision on viaduet tocation involves something more than mere facilities for half a dozen blocks of residence property. First and foremost we want a viaduct that will make the safest and shortest ent to the depot. In the next place the location should be made with a view to the interests of the largest number of improved property owners who would be affected by viaduct construction. A location on Tenth street would not damage Eleventh street, while a location on Eleventh street would not only damage Tenth street but also the entire business portion of the city east of Eleventh street.

OMAHA will have a new bridge in three days. Jack Frost has been given the contract for building it across the river.

Other Lauds Than Ours. The war in the Balkans has broken out afresh. The armistice which Prince Alexander asked to have continued until February has been summarily ended by the attacks which the Servians made on Thursday upon the Bulgarian outposts. Hostilities have been resumed, and the stage is being cleared for the appearance of the leading actors in the sanguinary drama of war. Russia has begun to show her hand. The sultan has been officially informed that Turkish intervention in Roumelia with be followed by Russian support of Bulgaria. Austria is preparing to support Servian arms by massing troops on the northern frontier, and Turkey is pushing on an army corps towards Roumelia to support her claims of sovereignty over that country. The armistice has given the compatants time for breathing space, and the situation is now as follows:

Almost the whole force recruited from Bulgaria and eastern Roumelia is encamped in and around the Servian town of Pirot, where it is said to be intrenched as strongly as it was at Slivnitza. Against it is now massed all the available strength of Servia, including the last reserves, except a division which is still, according to the most probable construction of obsecure dispatches, operating against Widin. King mian and the general in whom he has hitherto put confidence have had the good sense to retire, and the absolute control of the Serb army has been transferred to Col. Hovatovitch, whose courage and strategical ability are known to those who remember the incidents of the last war between Servia and Turkey and especially the capture of this very town of Pirot from its Ottoman possessors. It is likely, therefore, that the Servians will hereafter be well handled, but the Bulgarians will have the advantage of position, besides being greatly encouraged by their past success. M sanwhile, the fighting on his eastern border having compelled Prince Alexander to withdraw all his soldiers from Ronmelia, that province is exposed to reoccupation by the porte, which has, in fact, already despatched agents to Philippopolis, and with the consent ates by a military demonstration The entry of Turkish troops into Roumelia will be the signal for action on the part of the army of the ezar. It is said that the Austrian government has concentrated about 50,000 men in Bosnia, and that there is an equal number of Russian soldiers in Bessarabia. But should these two great powers be drawn into the struggle, Turkey would undoubtedly be found sooner or later on the Hapsburg side. So, in all likelihood would Roumania. Remembering, then,

that without Roumania's cooperation

Russia, in the judgment of all competent

observers, must have failed to disloder

the Turks from Plevna in the last war-

we can see that, notwithstanding her im-

mense military resources, her chances of

success in the war which is now possible

are by no means preponderant. There have been repeated conferences between the liberal leaders during the past week in England, but nothing delinite as to the forthcoming policy has been made public. Without Parnell and his followers neither side will have a working majority in the coming parliament and the continuance seems to depend entirely upon the possibility of a coalition between the nationalist leader and the liberals. Such a union would be specially distaseful to the radicals. The radical element is once more to the front and the result of the unexpected change of the election returns in favor of the liberals in the closing days of the balloting has been the rehabilitation of Mr. Cnamberlain in the eyes of the party. For weeks he was the object of the most unmitigated abuse as the allged cause of the tory reaction in the boroughs by his declaration in favor of disestablishment and a radical solution of the land ques tion. Now, it is beginning to be admit ted that it was his aunounced policy on the last subject that brought the laboring vote in the counties over to the liberal side. It seems hardly likely, after the passages of arms which have occurred between him and the moderates of the party, that he and they will ever be able to work together in harness again. The possession of office might possibly restore harmony, but if the whigs and radicals are destined to find themselves in opposition the probabilities point to a progressive separation between them. There are those who believe that a coalition of Parnell and Chamberlain could be made which would stand against any defection of the whigs, but even this seems to be doubtful now when everything is doubtful in the smoke which hangs over the field of the English elec-

The conservatives of Canada are doing their best to regain their holdupon the bolting members and to encourage the formation of an English party pure and simple. J. A. Chapleau, secretary of state, is in the province of Quebec doing his best to force back his French supporters to the fold. One liberal, H. G. Joly, has resigned his seat in the provincial parliament, as his contribulish liberals at the attempt to run into power with French outsiders. Upon the whole, the lines between the two races are more sharply drawn than at any previous time since the act of confederation. General Prendergest, having marched through Burmah without encountering

any opposition worth mentioning from the population, having frightened the women and children into fits and scared the king almost to death, will now come home and be rewarded. The English government is very generous, often taking the will for the deed, and the least that General Prendergust can expeet will be a peerage and a pension. Wolseley was thus rewarded for the Telel-Kebir foot-race, and there is no reason why Prendergast should not be equally fortunate. King Theebaw has made a fair exchange, giving the British government his kingdom and receiving in return a better income than he ever enjoyed, together with a perfect freedom from care and responsibility, and relief from that fear of assassination which never ceases to haunt the days and frighten the nights of an eastern potentate. He is, no doubt, glad to get rid of his people, and the people are unquestionably glad to get rid of him; the English are glad to acquire a territory as large as three Nebraskas, and so the curtain falls on the Burmese

The Italian government has announced the formal annexation of Massowah, but has not announced what it intends to do with that city or how any good is to come of the annexation. As the climate of Massowah is described as a sort of compromise between that of a kitchen and that of a blast furnace, as the country around it is a sun-parched desert, and as the imports of its inhabitants are limited to clothing, and this is restricted to waisteloths, there is not likely to be a war over the new Italian acquisition.

4 4 Of all the English politicians of to day, no one has cause for greater satisfaction with the situation than Lord Randolph Churchill. He has just been elected to parliament by a vote nearly twice that of his opponent, his wife has been decorated by the queen, and the Indian army has annexed Barmah. If the other tory leaders had done as well as he the party might have made a better showing at the polls. His good fortune may not be entirely due to his American wife, but his example ought to send up Amercan girls in the British matrimonial

VIEWS AND INTERVIEWS.

Some of the Private Libraries of Omaha. "Omaha contains a number of valuable private libraries," said a well-posted gentleman. Perhaps the largest is that of Hon. J. M. Woolworth. His library is chiefly remarkable for the number of volumes in handsome bindings, and for the variety of the works bearing on subjects relating to English and American furisprudence: Col. Stanton, paymaster of the denartment of the Platte. formerly of Omaha but now stationed at Salt Lake, had one of the farrest, libraries in this city which he had collected with great care, especial attention being paid to books of esting for the large number of presentation opies sent to the colonel by the various unthors. Judge and Mrs. Savage have an extremely valuable library on Shakespearian subjects. This is unloubtedly the largest sollection of works relating to the great English dramatist between Chicago and San Francisco. It contains, among other volumes, copies of the second and third felios, and several of the quartos. Mr. Poppleton is also the possessor of a carefully selected brary, consisting mostly of standard Euglish works with a leaning towards legal subjects. Among the most interesting of Mr. Poppleton's works, are two volumes, formerly the property of Edmund Burke, of whom Mr. Popoleton is a great admirer. No one would suspect that Byron Reed is a man of literary tendencies, but he has for years been engaged in collecting very work upon which he could lay his hands relating to coins. American and foreign, and his numismatical catalogues are perhaps the fullest in number of any collector in the west. Incidentally his collection of coins is extremely valuable. It contains specimens from every foreign country and a large number of Roman coins, in which branch of the subject Mr. Reed is much in-

terested. "General Howard has a large library, which s naturally devoted largely to books on military subjects, with a fair sprinkling of English authors thrown in. He has a curious and extensive collection of letters sent and received by himself. There are probably nore than one hundred volumes of these letters, neatly bound and properly lettered, beginning with his first letter-which he sent from school to his mother in 1813, when he vas thirteen years old-and carried down to he last which he has received since he beame commander of the Department of the Platte. Among the letters is his original appointment as brevet second lieutenant of rdnance, signed by Jeff Davis, then secretary of war; also an interesting eries of letters from various posts and depots where he was stationed at different times prior to the civil war; also the an" nonneement of his appointment as briga liergeneral of volunteers by the governor of Maine: all the letters seat by him from the army to his family during the various campaigns in which he was engaged, and every official, semi-official, and private communieation received or sent by him since the outbreak of the rebellfon. Gen. Howard has found his letter books and scrap books of great value to him in reviewing the history of the various campaigns in which he was engaged, and in preparing articles upon the war which are now appearing in various periodicals. He was also enabled by means of his collection of letter books to meet his encodes in the Freedman's Bureau investigation when all the records of that department were taken from underhis control.

A Bank Clerk Talks. "Some people think that a bank clerk leads a very easy life and draws a princely salary," said an employe of one of our national banks, "but they are greatly mistaken. It is a mistake to suppose that because the bank opens at 9 a. m. and closes at 3 p. m. we only work six hours a day. We have to show up at 8 o'clock, and we rarely quit before 6 o'clock in the evening, and frequently we have to work until 9 or 10 o'clock at night. We have only a few minutes for lunch at noon. We work fully nine hours a day. It is very contining and monotonous work, too, Lassure you. We are cooped up in a lot of stalls, and haven't hardly room enough to stretch our timbs when we get tired, tion to the indignation among some Eng- | So far as big salaries are concerned it is all bosh to think that the average is high. The

salar'es range from \$50 to \$150 a month. Two or three clerks in each bank get from \$125 to \$150 a month. All the rest get from \$100 down to \$5). There are more getting under \$100 than over \$100. Besides we are expected to dress well, and always present a neat and business-like appearance. As a rule, we are expected to make as good an appearance as the eashler or the president. That costs money, and we don't have much left out of our salaries after paying our expenses. If anybody tells you that the average bank derk has a soft place, you can tell him authoritatively that he doesn't know what he is talking about."

The Holiday Trade. "I have made a tour of the principal stores," said a lady, and have been well repaid. I don't think I have ever seen in Omaha such elegant holiday displays. The weather is good Christmas weather, and the stores are full of customers. The dry goods stores are making a splendid show, but to me the book stores are the most interesting places. I question whether the people of Omaha have ever seen such a varied exhibit of beautiful holiday books. They are veritable works of art."

LITERARY NOTES.

"Dosla," by Madama Henry Graville, who is now on a feeturing tour in this country, is among the recent publications of T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. It is a French Academy prize novel. "Dosla" is a charm. ing story of Russian society, and is crisp, fresh and pure; while its fascination is powerful, genuine, and legitimate. It is written with a rare grace of style, is brilliant, oroughly excellent in its character drawler, deresting in plot, pleasing, and attractive. e opening scenes are laid near St. Peterseg. The hero ne, Dosla, is an impetuous, aboy sort of a beauty, always in hat water, yet always bringing men to her feet by her originality and vivaciousness.

"Sweet Cielly; or Josiah Allen as a Politician," is a new novel by "Josiah Allen's Wife"-Miss Marietta Holley-which Messrs, Funk & Wagnalls, New York, have recently issued in a handsomely printed and illustrated volume. Those who are partial to humorous writing some portion of whose humor is based on incorrect spelling and Indicrous grammar, need scarcely be told that Miss Holley is a writer of that class, She is something more than a humorist of the kind indicated. She is sometimes gen-unely pathetic, too, in solits of her generally light manner, and "Sweet Cledy", being the story of a girl who marries a man given to drinking, out of pure love and city, she has opportunity for showing a good deal of that nle of her capacity. Those who have read Josiah Allen's Wife" will appreciate "Sweet

An article on the battle of Antietam, by General McClellan was among the announcements of The Century war series made in the autumn. It was feared when the general died that he had done little more than lot down disjointed notes to serve as material but his literary executor, Mr. William C. Prime, has found manuscripts which constitute, in fact, a conservative paper of marked value, discussing the withdrawal of the Army describing with personal point the pseumar relations of the writer with Lincoln and Halleck, and the state of the array from the time of Pope's retreat upon Washington untime of Pope's retreat upon Washington until McClelian, on his own responsibility, took the neid at the head of the troops controlling Lee. The article will be printed in an early number of The Century—a part of it, containing a glowing tribute to the Army of the Potomae, and written, apparently, just before General McClelian's dearn, will be reproduced in the simile.

Gen. Adam Badeau has written a Cuban romance entitled "Conspiracy," published by R. Worthington, of New York. This novel treats largely of political intrigue and the relations of the United States and Cubin govtravel. Col. Stanton's library was also inter- enuments, the wroms endared by American eitizens in Cuba are discussed at length, and the love part of the story has for its foundation the capture by Spanish officials, and the escape from prison, of an Americanized Cuban who had joined the ranks of the socalled brigands, the object of the brigands being to incite Cubans to revolution, and throwing off the Spanish yoke. The events chronicled occurred several years ago, and ha book is even more interesting as a renda historical facts than as a well written or carefully designed novel. The author says, in substance, that his obeet is to give the public a better lit-a or what our relations with Choa really are, and of the carse than blunders committed by the state

Messrs, Ticknor & Co., of Boston, start off finely in the line of illustrated books with a beautiful edition of Byron's Childs Harold's Pilgrimage, upon which nine of our most accomplished draughtsmen and seven of our most skilled woodengravers have expanded the resources of their art. The illustrations in this beautiful edition of Childe Harold are not in the fautastic are manner of the period, but are conceived and executed in the good, old-fashioned, manly style that characierized the best days of drawing and engraving are for the most part beaming they do not reach that ideal of lenes they are in all cases pictures me and in-tangent. There are no crossnets in them, for the artists who made them were content to illustrate the text in the direct method in which it was written. From the nature of the poen they are largely land losa lost, the special features of each verse being frapply caught with artistic gredations of fight and saude. Taken as a whole, the effect they have upon the mind is one of simple, service loveliness. And they have a quality which we miss in much of the black and white work of today—they will bear looking at more than once. They should, be studied as Childe

Harold should be read, over and over again, "Davy and Goblin" is one of those examples of juvenile literature that makes middie a ged people wish they had not been born until twenty years later. As a sequel to 'Allee's Adventures in Wonderland," (and where is the child who has not grown round, eyed over that delightful work?) Mr. Charles E. Carryl has given to his young admirers a partectly characing story in "Davy and Gob. lin." Wedded to language suitel to the comprehension of young readers is found subtle, brightest wit of an order to be enjoyed by children of a larger growth. The verses which are scattered through this fascinating narrative are such as east Mother Goose's inane fingles far into the shade. The book is fall of the most engaging conceits, the most entertaining episodes, the very remement of spontaneous and building fun, and the most fascination abstractives. and the most fascin utag absardities thrugh and the more task and solve the Arabian Nights, of Robinson Crusos, of pirates, and of strange people and breast, all treated in such a bowdening way as forming "Days and the doblin" a mine of delight to every intelligent child fortunate energy to open its pages. To say that the exploits illustration fully carry out the author's ideas is pre-herh praise, but not more than is merited book is most at rictively printed and ad. It is soid at \$1.50 by Ticknor & Co.,

Triden on Coast Defenses. Philindelphia Record. Mr. Tilden reasons like a man not unconnected with iron works.

Had No Hand In It. Hastings Gazette-lourant.

After reading that portion of President Cleveland's message relating to the tariff we have come to the conclusion that J. Sterling Morton had no hand in its construction.

Has There Been a Rule of Dishonesty. Chicago Inter-Occur.

Governor-elect Larabee is credited with a desire to harmonize the republican party in Iowa We trust this is true. If it is not, it ought to be. The grand majorities of the republican cause have been steadily diminishing, and thus give ea-

couragment to the democracy that there is a possibility that some time the state be theirs. Harmony is what is wanted in the party ranks in Iowa, and harmony can only be secured by a restoration of the rule of honesty.

Couldn't be Elected Constable.

Chlorge News. We see that Secretary Manning urges a cassation of silver coinage. This warrants us in remarking, at the risk of hurting his feelings, that Mr. Manning couldn't be elected constable in Colorado.

Demand for the Whipping Post.

Philadelphia Call. The crop of local wife beaters appears to increase with the cold weather. The establishment of the whipping post may not be exactly up to nineteenth century civilization, but it might have a few terrors for such brutes nevertheless.

> Will Think Twice. Philadelphia Record.

There is an ominous gathering of troops in the neighborhood of Salt Lake City, and even the most hair-brained of Latter Day Saints will think twice before they force Gen. McCook to resort to the argument of bayonet and ball.

> Queer Justice. Alta Callfornia.

Queer folks, these Nebraskians. An officer has just been found gullty of manslaughter for killing a thief who was in the act of robbing the state treasury. But the treasury of that state is never happy unless it is being robbed.

> The Need of the Black Hills. Pittsburg Disputch.

The need of the Black Hills country is declared by the Bad Lands Cowboy to consist of "a railroad and a good moral character." The railroad is obviously pinead first, and if the Black Hills people can get that, they will try to pull along without the moral character.

Shoot the High Hats.

Lowell Citizen. The Boston crusade against high hats at theatres has broken out with renewed violence. It is an evil in all places where there are theatres to frequent, and sensible women should take a liberal view of the matter and keep the high hats at home.

Three Menacing Questions. New York Star. There are three questions connected with the presidential office which still remain unsettled. One is the counting of the electoral votes; the second is the course to be pursued in case of the president's d's (bility; the third is the tion of succession to the presidency

Each of these questions is a constant menace to the peace of the country. Economic Living.

Twenty young men in a Kansas town have formed a club with the expectation of reducing their living expenses to two dollars a week for each member. This is a sensible application of the advantages of co-operation, and whether they are quite successful or not, they will no doubt gain much useful experience in hapits of self-denial and economy. Such able than most of the clubs which young men with limited resources think it incumbent on them to join. Clubs for the entivation of economy ought to become

Biennial Sessions for Congcess.

Cleveland Leader. The people are beginning to regard the and look with disfavor upon a session extending from December to the following July or August, to be followed by another session running from December to the next 4th of March. The country is kent in a turmoil business languishes and capital and labor both suffer for these reasons that men identified with the producing and business interests of country are beginning to advocate limited biennial sessions for congress contending that such a system would work quite as well for the nation at large as it does for individual states.

NEBRASKA BUTTERMAKERS. Proceedings of the First Annual Convention.

Owing to an accident on the Union Pacific, which delayed the east-bound evening train on Thursday for several hours, the following letter containing the proceedings of the Thursday morning session of the Dairymen's convention did not reach this office in time for pubication in Friday morning's edition of he BZE. The account of the afternoon and evening sessions was received by tel egraph and appear above:

FREMONT, Dec. 10 .- The morning session of the Dairymen's convention was called to order by President Bassett at 19 o'clock a. m.

Upon motion of Mr. Wing, a committee of three was appointed to meet with the state board of agriculture at its meeting on the 9th of January, and to urge it to offer more liberal prizes for dairy products exhibited at the state fair. A committee of three was then appointed to secure the incorporation of the Ne braska Dairym in's association under the laws of the state. Mr. Hoard spoke at length, saying that this association had already arisen to that dignity where it is entitled to recognition at the hands of the state, which ought to appropriate a certain sum annually for its support. Upon motion, Mr. Hoard was made an honorary life member of this association. A brief period was then occupied by the d degates in enrolling themselves as

Mr. Liveringhouse, manager of the Grand Island creamery, read a paper on "Test Churus - Papir Use and Abuse." Mr. Liveringhouse's paper was to the effect that there must be a method adopted in making butter, as there are

in other industries.
The carelessness in feeding cows, the looseness in taking care of cream, and the general hap-hazard manner in which farmers in general look after their dairy interests was the great reason why they could not make it pay. He wanted them to go at the business in a business-like way, taking the same procautions which men in mercantile business take; venson upon the basis of cause and effect, and they would experience no trouble in making their dairy products yield them a handsome dividend on their invest

One noticeable feature about this convention is that the delegates all soom to be thoroughly practical, most of them having had years of experience, and have studied the business to some purpose, and Mr Liveriaghouse is no exception Mr. Hoard, Mr. Asabura, Mr. Smith and President Bass it then followed with short speach is giving their experiences in the manner of feeding cows, taking care of cream and giving their codmons of the best "Test Charms." D. P. Ashburn then read a paper on "Bogus Butter" n I thoroughly dissected butterine, oleomargerine and other ines in a very thorough manner. Mr. Ashburn made

the following step sale is.

1st. Pass stringent laws in every state against fract and additionation.

2nd. Of anize has and order leagues every where to enforce the laws.

3d. Provide by law for inspectors to be ap-

pointed in every city, town and village, whose duty it shall be to inspect all butter, sold or shipped and place his stamp upon the good and confiscate all the poor, whether made in the factory or on the farm, whether

made of lard or cream.
4th, Use all honorable means to induce the establishment of cash markets for all inspect of butter in every city, town and village, and has take the butter trade out of the hands of thus take the butter trade out of the hands of the retail mere cant or grover, who dreads to handle it, but is compelled now to do so by competition, and who is neither qualified or willing to give it the required time or attention necessary to its proper handling. This with the system of inspection would drive poor butter from the market, and at the same time raise good tarm butter from the degredation of mere batter to the dignity of a cash article of commerce. This system would stimulate and a recommerce the good and increase its volume, by compelling the reformation of poor grades. The present system of batter (trading butter for goods) discourages the good and encourages the bad because the merchant mixes and so is all grades together and gets only the maket price of the powest for the mixture, and, therefore, is compelled to pay in trade for all grades only the press he can get in each for the mixture. He dare not discriminate in price for lear of offending the poor batter maker who may be a valuable customer in other respects. This particular feature of retail mere ant or grover, who dreads to in other respects. This particular feature of the present system is very petulcious and must be overcome before a general reformation will take place. So long us poor butter will command the same price as good batter in the home market, so long will farmers and clarry men remain induferant to the quality of the product. be product.

With the above named points in practice,

and a constant tircless effort to educate the masses by holding frequent live institutes and conventions, and by the diffusion of the best dairy papers, we must look for gradual The paper of Mr. Ashburn was consid-

erally discussed by a number of dele

"Bogus Butter" seems to stir the ire of every delegate present and a strong ef-fort will be made to have some very strong legislation passed at the next se sion of the legislature with a view to wipe out this fraud on starving humanity. Whether butter which did not come up to a certain standard should be confiscated or not called nearly every delegate to his feet and was hotly discussed pro

The committee on resolutions was then appointed, consisting of L. D. Collin, Fort Dodge, Iowa; Lewis Schroeder, Omaha; A. F. Smith, Fairbury; J. W. Liveringhouse, Grand Island; S. D. Atkins, Seward.

FAIRFIELD'S FINE BUILDINGS. Substantial Structures Mark the Season's Growth.

FAIRFIELD, Neb., Dec. 10.-[Correspondence of the BEE.]-This season marks a new era in the history of Fairfield. Two of the most brick blocks in the western part of the state have been erected this summer. The Union block, as it is called, owned by Conrag & Oliver, covers a quarter of a block and is d. vided into three store rooms, occupied as follows: Hiffs & Co., clothing and gents furnishing goods; Hanson & Barlow groceries, and J. K. Archer, drugs. The upper story is occupied by the Herald and a number of offices. The finest of these is that of W. L. Prickett, attorney at law. It is litted up in truly metropoli-

Small & Minor's new brick across the street covers a sixth of a block, and for beauty of architecture it is not exceeded. by any business block in the state out-side of Omaha and Lincoln. The ground floor is divided into one large store room, facing on two streets, occupied by A. J. Minor with general merchandise. The remainder of the ground floor, 25x60, still incomplete, to be occupied by J. w. Small's bank, is deserving of special mention. The windows are of stained and plate glass with nickle plat d frames. The interior is finished in California redwood, bird's eye maple, and cherry. The vaults and safes are as near burglar proof as money can make them, and the turniture the most elegant and substantial that could be bought of A. H. Andrews & Co., or Chicago. The citizens of Fairfield point with pride to J. W. Small as their most successful business man. He is reputed to have made several hundred thousand dollars

during the past year on western lands.
C. J. Furer, formerly of Woodstock,
Ill., has added new impetus to the grain business by building a new steam elevafor, 30x60 feet on the ground, 84 feet high, and by paying such a price for grain that it comes here from near other markets.

The Fairfield college in spite of internal strife, is an assured success. The winter term opened on Tuesday with nearly one hundred students. Work was commenced on the new college building, but winter has come and it will not be resumed until spring.

Over one hundred residences have

been built during the season, some of them very costly and elegant.

A. B. Smith's pork packing establishment will start up next week. It is the intention to pack about 3,000 hogs this winter and enlarge the cauncity next season, if the experiment is a success. Not to be behind our neighbors we may a postoller light on our hand. Dennison Howe, an old Jacksot ian democrat, has the indorsement of the bour-bous, while Miss Ella Spencer, the pres-ent chief cierk, is backed by the mugwamps and republicans, but the present incumbent, Leander Brewer hangs on with the grip of a fossil, which he resem bles more nearly than anything clse.

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tively Cared by Catioura. A WARM but h with Carl u n 8 an, an exports A maskin boundlier, and a night of learner of third and the results and a night of learner of third and the results and the will be seen it of the results and streamther the bounds, or results and streamther the bounds, overcome constitute of streamther the bounds, overcome constitute of and running the same and all other remotes and even payments.

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