BUILDING. Pool shed every morning, except Sunday. The

TERMS BY HATE! \$10.00 Three Months ... \$2.50 5.00 One Month . . . 1.00 THE WEEKLY BEE, Published Every Wednesday. TERMS, POSTPAID. time Year, with premium
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Ir is the early advertiser that catches the Christmus worm.

The Herald suggests James E. North as a successor to Senator Van Wyck. Jim should promptly invest in a stove-pipe hat and claw-hammer coat, regardless of ex-

Bon Toomas has passed away. He was the man that hoped to see the day when he could muster his slaves beneath the Bunker Hill monument, but his hopes were never realized.

SENATOR MANDERSON has declared himself in favor of excluding liquors from the committee rooms and restaurant of the senate. This is a direct blow at the bourbon element.

J. STERLING MORTON and Charles E. Brown must feel awfully slighted in not being sandwiched by Dr. Miller among demogratic senatorial candidates with such leaders as Jim North, Tobe Castor and Crites.

THE council has very properly extended the fire limit over the blocks immediately surrounding the court house. They should not stop there, however. The erection of frame fire traps on any business street should be prohibited.

Among the galaxy of eminent demoerats whom Dr. Miller would be happy to see in Senator Van Wyck's shoes is Tobias Castor, Wouldn't Tobe Castor look just too sweet for anything waltzing around the senate marble room?

DIF all the United States senators who want to exclude liquor from the national capitol building had to hand over their private bottles the supply would be sufficient to start a first-class bar. There's a good deal of buncombe about this senatorial prohibition movement.

In all probability among the very first bills to be passed by congress will be one to provide for the performance of duties as president in case of death, resignation or inability of both president and vice president, as well as to provide for the presidential election count. The necessty of such a bill has been forcibly presented by recent events, and it is very likely that the Hoar bill will be passed, together with the Edmunds bill for the presidential count, which Senator Edmunds proposes to attach to the Hoar bill as an amendment.

THE discussion over street lighting as reported in the council proceedings shows a lack of business sense on the part of some councilmen. The most effective means for preventing burglaries is to have the streets lighted. The suggestion to use gasoline or coal oil for street lamps did not imply that the council should abandon the use of gas. It was simply a suggestion to illuminate the streets which are boyonsi the gas main limit. Iwo or three hundred gasoline lamps judiciously distributed on the streets that are in total darkness would not only be a great convenience but a protection equal to twenty or thirty additional policemen. Such lamps are now in use in the suburbs of some of the leading cities, including even Philadelphia where the city manufac

tures its own gas.

THE telephone wires have been ren dered almost useless at night in Omaha by the electric light wires. The fact is that both telephone and electric light wires, as well as all other wires, should be put underground. In view of the fact, however, that the telephone company has so many more wires than the electric light companies, and obstructs so many streets with its numerous lines it should be compelled at once to bury its wires If this were done there would be no interference on the part of the electric light wires. It is true that the expense of burying the wires will be considerable, but the telephone company can stand it as its profits are simply enormous. They can much better afford to go under ground than the electr c light companies, which are struggling to make both ends meet. There is no longer any question as to the practicability of underground wires. They are being buried in the large cities, and there is really no good reason why they should not be buried in Omaha, particularly the telephone wires which are by far the most numerous.

UNDER a recent decision of the United States supreme court the "three days of grace," usually allowed on commercial paper, have been recognized as legal days, and the principle has been estab lished that paper is not due until those days have passed. The action in question arose as follows: A house in Chicago drew a sixty day bill of exchange on Liverpool. The person on whom the bill was drawn wrote on its face an acceptance, with the further statement that it was due May 21. On that date the bill was presented, but payment was refused and the paper was protested. The Chieago bank to which it had been indersed then sued the drawers. It was set up in defence that no allowance had been made an presenting the bill, for the customary three days of grace, and that hence the was prematurely presented and illogally protested. The United States oirorit court overruled the defence and gave judgment to the plaintiff. The supreme court, on appeal, reversed the cirouit court's decision, holding that the word "dae" meant only das after three days in the ordinary sense, and is only to be regarded, when written on a bill in the may described, as signifying that the money is lawfully to be demanded, as asund, when those days of grace have ex-

An Important Decision for Farmers. The supreme court of the United States has recently rendered a decision affirming the constitutionality of the Missouri state law making railroad companies liable in double damages for the killing of stock whenever they fail or neglect to maintain proper fences, openings, gates, farm crossings and cattle guards. The case in which this decision was rendered was in the nature of an action against the Missouri Pacific to recover damages in double value for the killing of a mule, valued at \$135, under the section of the Missouri statutes referred to. The plaintill obtained a judgment for \$270 in the circuit court of St. Louis, and that judgment was affirmed by the court of appeals and by the supreme court of the state. The railroad thereupon carried the case to the supreme court of the

United States on the ground that the statute in question violated the first section of the fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States, in that it deprived the defendant of property without due process of law, so far as it allows a recovery of damage for stock killed or injured in excess of its value, and also that it denied to the defendant the equal protection of the laws.

Upon the question of exemplary damages-the amount in excess of the actual value-the supreme court, through Justice Field, says that for injuries resulting from a neglect of duties, in the discharge of which the public are interested, juries are also permitted to assess exemplary damages, which may perhaps be considered as falling under the head of cases of gross negligence, for any neglect of duties imposed for the protection of life or property is culpable and deserves punshment. The omission to erect and maintain such fences and cattle-guards as are prescribed by law is justly deemed gross negligence, and if, in such cases, where injuries to property are committed something beyond compensatory damages may be awarded to the owner by way of punishment for the company's negligence, the legislature may its the amount or prescribe the limit within which the jury may exercise their discretion. The court goes on to say:

"The additional damages being by way of

punishment, it is clear that the amount may be thus fixed; and it is not a valid objection that the sufferer instead of the state receives them. That is a matter on which the company has nothing to say. And there can be no rational grounds for contending that the statute deprives it of property without due process of law. The statute only fixes the amount of the penalty in damages proportionate to the injury inflicted. In actions for the injury the company is afforded every facility for presenting its defense. The power of the state to impose fines and penalties for a violation of its statutory requirements is coeval with government; and the mode in which they shall be enforced whether at the suit of a private party, or at the suit of the public, and what disposition shall be made of the amounts collected, are merely matters of legislative discretion. The statutes of nearly every state of the union provide for the increase of damages where the injury complained of results from the neglect of duties imposed for the better security of life and property, and makes the increase in many cases double, in some cases treble, and even quadruple the actual damages. And experience favors this legislation as the most effi cient mode of preventing, with the least in convenience, the commission of injuries. The decisions of the highest courts have af firmed the validity of such legislation. The injury actually received is often so small that in many cases no effort would be made by the sufferer to obtain redress, if the private inrest were not supported by the imposition of punitive damages. The objection that the statute of Missouri violates the clause of the fourteenth amendment, which prohibits a state to deny to any person within its juris diction the equal protection of its laws, is as untenable as that which we have considered. The statute makes no discrimination against any railroad company in its requirements. Each company is subject to the same liability and from each the same security, by the erection of fences, gates and cattle-guards, is exacted, when its road passes through, along or adjoining inclosed or cuttivated fields or uninclosed lands. There is no evasion of the rule of equality where all companies are sub jected to the same duties and the same liabilities under similar eircumstances."

This case is not only of interest to the farmers of Missouri, but to those of many other states, which have a similar law and in which like cases have arisen. In Iowa a case in almost every respect identical with that in Missouri is now before the supreme court of the United States A farmer in Humboldt county obtained judgment against a railway company for \$34 for the killing of three hogs. The railroad company carried the case to the supreme court on const tutional grounds, arguing that as the slaughtered swine were worth only \$15, according to the testimony of the owner, the amount awarded was doubtles given under sec tion 1,289 of the Iowa code which permits a judgment for double the value of the stock killed, and which section, it was claimed by the railroad company, is repugnant to the fourteenth amendment of the federal constitution. The decision in the Missouri case virtually decides the Iowa case and all similar so ts, and this is the reason no doubt that a motion was made by the railroad company, plaint if in error, to dism'ss the appeal case from lowa. The motion was denied however, as a accis on is no doubt de sired to establish once and forever the constitutionality of the lows law, although, in view of the decision in the Missouri ease, it can no longer be ques-

The Railroad Situation. Less than a month ago the capitalists and business men of Omaha worked themselves into a white heat over the proposed railroad from Omaha up the Elk horn valley. The threat of the Chicago & Northwestern that it would carry No braska freights for nothing, seems to have produced the effect which the bull-dozing managers desired. The whole scheme has gone by the board, so far as we can observe, and Omaha is to be left to the mercy of one corporation which discriminates against her for the sake of having the long haul. This is the terse statement of the facts. The question is what do our capitalists propose to do about it? An other and more serious problem presents itself in the proposed extension of the Chicago & Rock Island into Nebraska by way of St. Joe and Atchison. This will doubtless effect Kansas City more than it will Omaha, but it is hable to turn a a great deal of our southern Nebraska trade into a new channel. Why cannot Outaba offer proper inducements to the Chicago & Rock Island to enter Nebraska by way of O naha, and build its extensions from this point? Why could not the project for an Elkhorn Valley line be made

ample means to carry out such a project, and being the only Chicago road that has no rainbow connections across the Missouri, north or south of Omaha, its manifest interest would be to make Omaha one of its great traffic centers. One inducement for the Rock Island to extend feeders into Nebraska by way of Omaha is the large cattle carrying trade which is rapidly centering at our stockyards. Would it not be timely and profitable for the board of trade to take steps for a conference with the Rock Island managers before the scheme for the St. Joe and Atchison branches are matured?

Railroad Discrimination.

The Grand Island Independent calls the attention of the railroad commissioners to a case of outrageous discrimination by the B. & M. railroad. The Independent has done its duty, but the commission never will. It is a waste of time to call the attention of the commission to anything except a broken windmill, a dis jointed pump-handle, a worn-out platform, an objectionable corn-crib, or to some case involving about forty-five cents-an amount which railroad companies will, under pressure and for the ake of advertising the wonderful power of their own beautiful commission, refund in cases of overcharge.

The case of discrimination, which has justly aroused the indignation of the Grand Island Independent, is briefly this: A wholesale liquor and eigar house in that city received an order from a customer at Kenesaw. Aware of the fact that the goods could reach Kenesaw the same day of shipment, and knowing of no private agreement between the railroad companies, whereby a shipper was prohibited from selecting his own route, they shipped the goods over the Union Pacific. Shortly after they received word that the agent of the B & M. at Kearney refused to receive and forward the goods on account of an agreement between the roads, whereby each road was bound not to receive goods from the other road for a point that could be reached by its own road. The B. & M. claimed that Kenesaw could be reached from Grand Island by the B. & M. alone, and hence it was a violation of the compact between the roads for the U. P. to receive the goods for Kenesaw or any point on the B. & M., except Lincoln and Omaha, where the U. P. could complete the ship ment, and on said account the B. & M. positively refused to carry the goods from Kearney to Kenesaw.

The Grand Island house referred the matter to headquarters, and receiving no immediate answer supposed the goods had been forwarded. Last Friday, however, twenty-one days after shipment, they received notice that the agent at Kearney still refused to forward the goods, and if they wanted to get the shipment through they must ship back to Grand Island, or ship via Lincoln on the Burlington & Missouri to Kenesaw. This would compel a shipment of 212 miles. whereas the distance via Kearney and Hastings, on the Grand Island & St. Joe road, is only 45 miles. If there ever was a case of outrageous discrimination this is certainly one, but the probability is that no relief whatever will be afforded by the railroad commissioners. The commissioners might condescend to make some gentle recommendation, but having no power to enforce a single mandate the railroads would pay no attention whatever to it. The only relief that the Grand Island shippers may possibly get will be through the courts which, to say the least, is a very tedious, expensive and uncertain way. The case cited is not by iny means the only instance of the kind. That a public carrier can refuse to earry goods because the shipper does not select the route arbitrarily dictated by railroad companies, by virtue of an agreement that will not hold water because contrary o public policy, is something that will not be sustained by the courts or common

The railroad commission is a fraud and a farce together with the law that created t, but it is in exact accordance with the ideas of the railroad cappers who secured its passage. That it will be buried beyond resurrection by the next legislature we have every reason to believe, judging from the present temper of the people.

The Hog Cholera.

When the hog cholera struck this state ast year its ravages were principally confined to the tier of counties ordering on the Missouri and north of the Platte. While the loss last year was enormous, its effect was felt comparatively by only small section of the state. This year he epidemic has extended into nearly every county, and what is singular in the section ravaged last year those who were lucky enough to escape losses at that time re the heaviest sufferers now. In central Nebraska alone the loss by hog cholera this year will reach fully \$2,000,000. All the science that live stock breeding has called o its aid has failed utterly to check the terrible scourge. The

flect upon farmers is very discouraging. With corn down to twelve to twenty cents a bushel, the farmer has been deprived through the loss of hogs of the most profitable way of disposing of this product. The small farmer is the one that suffers most, because only men of large means are able to engage profitably in the feeding of cattle or in dairying. With a superabundance of food products our farmers are still hard up. The railroads take about one-half of their grops to carry the other half to market, and when they have marketed their products the farmers realize but a mere pittance.

Advice to Farmers. Farmers are too frequently made the victims of confidence sharks who travel about the country and by false pretenses and consi terable sleight-of-hand work obtain then signatures to various documents which afterwards turn up in the shape of promisory notes. These notes as a rule have to be paid when held by third parties who set up the claim of the 'innocent purchaser.' These swindlers adopt all sorts of plans and disguises. The lightning rod agent, the book canvasser and the patent right man, is generally to be regarded with suspicion by farmers, of whom they request signatures to alleged contracts or subscription lists. Even when asked to write his signature in a canvassing book the farmer should act cautiously lest he may be putting his name to the bottom of a prom isory note, ingeniously concealed for the purpose of catching him. One of the latest confidence games is the gatherto materialize through a Chicago & Rock | ing of crop statistics, accompanied with

to remonstrances against burdensome taxes or some 6ther grievance. The sharks who are engaged in this apparently laudable occupation are simply confidence men who deal in promisory notes obtained by this and other deceptive methods. A very safe rule to follow is: Never s'gn your name to a paper in the hands of a stranger. If you follow this rule it may save you from being swindled out of hundreds of dollars.

DAKOTA is again knocking at the doors of congress for admission to the sisterhood of states. We are still of the opinion that her political complexion will keep her out in the cold, unless some set-off can be arranged.

Tire Omaha gas company first watered its gas and now it has watered its stock. It has increased its capital stock from \$300,000 to \$500,000.

THE FIELD OF INDUSTRY.

Knitting-machine makers are very busy. The building trades are particularly well organized.

The number of knitting mills has increased 5 per cent in two years.

Several new nail and glass factories are to be exceeded during 1886. Eusopean silk manufacturers are not suc-

essful in advancing silk prices, Twelve thousand organized workingmen paraded in New Orleans the other day,

Architects are favorably impressed with the probabilities of next year's building ac-

In New York the chandelier makers have organized an assembly of the Knights of The machinery of Great Britain is capable

of performing work equal to that of 400,000,-

000 able-bodied men. New textile concerns are springing up throughout the east. More are started in

hosiery than in any other line. A boring machine has just been finished in St. Louis which will turn out a fly-wheel ten feet in diameter and bore a cylinder five feet

The boot and shoe manufacturers of Philadelphia and the New England states are look-

ing forward to an unusually active tradenext English and German railroad builders are seeking for the opportunity of constructing a projected railroad between India, Siam and

The Central Labor Union of New York has alled upon managers of public museums, art galleries and libraries to open their institutions on Sunday.

Sixty-seven hosiery manufacturers can turn out 13),800 dozen pairs per week. The annual capacity is 15,000,000 dozen, or four pairs for every head of the population.

Leather manufacturers are, buying large ots in anticipation of an advance this winter. Several houses have recently made large sales at advanced prices. Railroad men are interested in a spring and

Railroad men are interested in a spring and plate steel-tired car wheel, which presents elastic resistance in every direction from which strains and blows can affect it. If it does this it fills the bill. The locomotive builders, car builders and machinery makers are expecting a large in-crease of work between January I and May I.

mirements that a too cautious policy has held back for many months. The carpet manufacturers have booked orders for several months' production. Ingrains are advanced 2 feems, and Sanford velvets 5 cents per yard. The designs are all new, but there is no change in colorings, Fiowers prevail in the lower qualities, and

igher grades. An laumense spring trade is expected. The insurance feature of the Kuights of Labor is meeting with favor. The fee for membership is 81 for those between 1s and 40; \$1.59 for those up to 51, and 82 for those between 50 and 60 years old. The corresonding assessments are 50 cents, 75 cents and St. The danger to this system is that the assessments are entirely too light, accord-

igures and conventionalized forms in the

ing to the experience of other beneficial asso Knights of Labor items: The executive committee of the Knights of Labor have straightened out several tangles in New York, and strengthened the organization. There are fourteen assemblies in Toronto, Canada. A co-operative building association has been formed at Richmond. Throughout Missouri the organization of the Knights is very strong. Throughout Nebraska and Iowa organizations are springing up. In Holyoke, Mass., the Knights nominated a ticket, which was endorsed by the republicans and was elected. In Mobile, Ala, there are four assemblies. Secret colored assemblies are being formed in Pennsylvania and other states. and the colored men seem to enjoy it. The Knights are boycotting Chinamen in Fort Worth, Tex. In D cutur, Ill., the three assemblies are increasing their membership. In Rochesser, N. H., the opera house has been engaged for meetings to accommodate new members, a number of whom; are girls.

Better Of Than Vanderbilt.

Chicago Times. Few of us are as rich as Vanderbilt was. But we are alive, at any rate.

How He Died. Bullimore American.

"It is only a blur upon the mind, and then a blank, and you are dead." Thus died the richest man in the world.

No Argument Needed in Cold Weather. Philadelphia Call. The early bird does not eatch the worm to any great extent just now, because the

ground is frozen. This is an argument for

lying in bed, boys. The Latest Definition. Philadelphia Times. The term mugwump is now used to describe

a man who does not die when other people think he ought to die.

More Than the Courts Can Do. The Chicago teamsters who beat a butterine mar u acturer did more than the courts have yet been able to successfully accomplish.

Chicago is a great town after all. Proposes to Read Up.

North Bend Flail. It is claimed that a newly elected congressman from Nebraska, in a recent interview, was asked what wore his ideas on the tariff question, and he replied that he was not well posted on the tariff question, but proposed to take some evening and read up.

Lunch a Farce.

New York Horald. Lunch with most m n is a farce. A dozen quick movements of the jaw and the sand wich has disappeared. Coffee, ham and business are so mixed that pleasure is not thought of. Lunch is a physical necessity and generally counted a unisance.

Slang. St. Louis Republican.

We cannot be blind to the fact that slang is the red arterial blood of a living language, feeding it, giving it force and keeping it alive. Its sources of supply is as various as men and as common as humanity. It canbodies the result of popular observation, of popular thought, of imagination, of suffering. Its phrases are the treasure-houses of the riches of the wisdom which has come to the world from experience.

This Will be Appreciated in Omaha.

New York Independent.

He was complaining in the most bitter manner about the size of his gas bill when the fat, baid-headed man in the corner of the car remarked: "I have burned that same com-Island connection? The Bock Island has a request for the autograph of the farmer. I pany's gas for thirteen years, and never had

Still another is a request for signatures | to complain." "Ever change your meter?" "Never," "How often have you had it tested?" "Not a single time," "Well, well! Never overcharged you?" "No." "And you are perfectly satisfied?" "Perfectly," fat man got off at the next corner, and the other observed to his left-handed neighbor: "Who do you suppose he is?" "Oh, I've known him for years. He's the president of the gas company you mentioned!"

Time to Do Some Killing.

Philadelphia Timez.

If the baker's dozen of hostile Apaches in Arizona don't succeed in killing off the entire population of that territory first and the United States army in the bargain, there is good reason to hope that the pestiferous little band of savages will be applicitated. So far, however, this insignificant band has managed to do all the killing, and it is about time for the government troops to quit promising and go to killing, too. It is reported that forlytwo persons, mostly friendly Indians, have been killed within a few days. These stories of killing are getting monotonous.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. Neligh is promised a brick hotel.

Georgia, Cherry county, wants a postoffice A prairie fire did considerable damage in Loup county last week.

A company has been organized to establish a canning factory at Syracuse. Three men near Schuyler were overcome by coal gas a few nights ago, but were sired in time to save their lives

was captured in Kansas on the 10th. He is now in jail at Eureka, awaiting officials from North Bend. The boller in Fuhrman's factory in Fre-

John V. Smith the North Bend absecuder.

mont Poze up and collapsed Sunday night, scattering fragments of boiler iron over all the establishment. The barn, sheds and hav of a farmer named

Troison, of Keya Pana county, were burned last Friday, together with seventy-six head of sheep and a one bud. The Creighton Hornet has discarded its bustle, and now appears simply as the Creighton Transcript. Bruce & Emerson are pub-

An old man, 60 years of age, living near An old man, 60 years of age, living flear Madison, was found dead in his house one morning last week. No cause is known for his sudden death, as no marks of violence were found on his person,

An old gentleman named Oberly, 65 years of age, was thrown from his wagon near liumboldt last week and severely injured, the scalp being form from the skall all over the whole top of the head.

Penca boasts of a prehistoric find in the shape of fragments of jars and other crockery belonging to families of some remote period. It is not necessary for people in this age to dig for family jars. Every town has a James Manning, of Ewing, met with a

serious accident last week, which may cul-minate in his death. While lariating a cow he became entangled in the rope in such a manner as to throw hom from his feet and opale him on the iron lariat pin. Mr. J. Burrows addressed a large and at-tentive meeting at Leonard school house, Lancaster county, Saturday night, in the in-

terest of the Farmers' alliance. This is the beginning or a series of meetings to be held in this county. Solid facts were presented and this county. well received. The young son of Superintendent Jones o

the Fremont gas works, ared some oil spilled on the floor of the works, and was instantly enveloped in flames. He was rolled in a snow bank and the fire sauffed out. The kid is now nursing a number of blisters. Frank and John Persch were unloading

Frank and John Persch were unloading grain from their wagon at Platte Center. Platte county, when their horses became frightened and ran away. Both were thrown violently to the ground. Frank had a leg broken, while John had a leg and several ribs smashed, and was injured internally. His regovery is doubtful. His recovery is doubtful. Onion socials are the chief feature of high life this winter in Republican Valley towns. Six ladies take an onion with them into a room, and one of them takes a bite out of it.

Then a young gentleman is admitted, and if after kissing them all he fails to tell which of them bit the opion all the girls are obliged to kiss him. Old and young, married and single, are having a smacking time of it. A farmer living near Kearney took a load of wheat to town and sold it, getting pay for thirty-four bushels. The next day be took another load, measured in the same way, and was only allowed pay for seventien bushels He kicked on this but the elevator men were

obdurate, and it was only after he had started

to employ counsel that they came down and paid him for the whole amount on promise that he would say nothing about the matter. The San Francisco tracedy, in which Chas-W. Brown, formerly of Plattsmouth, agured, resulted in a funeral. Brown and Benson were partners in government surveying con-tracts. The belief is that Benson got the the best of Brown in setting up their last deal. This angered the latter and he deter-mined to take his own as well as Benson's life. On the morning of the 11th Brown went to Benson's office and shot him out a word of warning, then grabbed a kuife and cut his throat. He bed to death. Benson's wound was not a fatal one, and he is re

The Grand Island Independent Sends greet ings to the milroad containsion, and points out an instance of contrageous discrimination" which demands immediate considera-tion. A wholesale house attempted to ship a quantity of cigars to Kenesaw by way of Kearney. When the goods reached that point the Burlington & Missouri refused to receive the goods and the merchant was informed he must ship by way of Lincoln, making the distance 212 biles, about four times the actual distance. The Builtington & Missouri claimed that Kenesaw could be reached from Grand Island by the Burlington & Missouri lines alone, and hence that it was a violation of the compact between the roads for the Union Pacine to receive the goods for Kenesaw, or any other point on the Burlington & Missouri, except Lincoln and Omaha.

Dakota. Yankton is probably the only town in Da-kota that has a demand for an African church, One has just been completed.

A large colony is being formed in Philadel-bia and that vicinity to come out to Charles Mix county in the spring. About 200 fam'lies from Wales are coming

to Dakota in the shring. They are all pros-perous and thrifty, and will bring from £200 to £1.000 apiece with them.

The high school building at Pierre has been declared unsafe by a committee selected to examine it, and it is recommend that school e discontinued during a high wind. Sheriff Hawks, who shot Stevens in Cava-lier count, has surrendered to a deputy sheriff and will give bonds for his appear-ance. His friends claim that the shooting

Montana.

The Canadian Partie now threatens to build a branch clear down to Butte. White female help is flocking into Butte to take the place of the heathen Chines. A postoffice has been established at Flatad Pass, Gallatin county, and designated Galtop.

Surveyors are at work on the new canal at Sun Rivor. The length to be cut is 1, 30 feet. and the fall in this distance will be six feet. A coal oil lame exploded in the Montagua Colusa mine, setting tire to the station and shaft timbers. The steam plue burst and the pumps stopped, but the miners were gotten out through Clark's Colusa.

Iowa Items.

The supreme court has decided that a skating rink is private property, and the proprietors may exclude whom they choose. Dr. Baxter, of Elliott, was bound over in \$2,000 bands first week to answer the charge of making an indecent assault on a married lady of that placed. The Mueller saw mill at Davenport burned down Safurday causing a loss of Sixton, in-sured one-half. One hundred men were

thrown out of carployment.

Chester Turner the Preston burg'ar, was sentenced on Friday to seventient years and six months in the Anamosa pentientiary. There were fourteen indistances against

The postoffice at Pottsville was entered by burgiars on the night of the 19th and the safe bown open, but the report of the explosion awake the occurants of an adjoining built-ing, and the burgiars were scared away oc-

ore securing any plander.

The city council at Waterloo has granted the city council at Cowell of Muscatlac, fore seenring any plunder. the firm of Dennison & Cowell, of a framehase to include a system of water works in that city. The system is to consist of eight inclus of main pipe, and 100 me bydrants. The city is to pay an annual rent of \$57 per hydrant.

The Jury in the case of Morris, executor of the Whitmore estate, against the Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul milroad, for \$1000 damages for the killing of Mrs. Whitmore and three children on a rallroad crossing near Elwood, brought in a verdict at Dubuque, Friday, for the defendants.

A conflict is going on at Burlington be-tween the gas and electric companies. The electric light company proposes to furnish seven tower lights at \$190 per armum for each light, and fourteen intersection lights at \$45 per year, or a total of \$1,500. The gas company offers to furnish gas at \$20 per post per annum, or 204 posts for \$5,880.

The Manderson Bill.

New York Times. Senator Manderson has just renewed in the present congress the bill introduced by him in the congress preceding giving to the infantry a three-battallion organization. Briefly described, this plan allows each infantry regiment twelve companies instead of ten and three majors instead of one, all appointments to the original vacancies thus created above the grade of second lieutenant being filled by seniority

in the infantry arm.

The principle involved in this measure has received the support of Lieut, Gen. Sheridan in his current report, and also in his last year's report. It had been advocated by Gen. Sherman while in command of the army. Secretary Lincoln also urged it upon the favorable consider-

ation of congress.

It is conceded that this theory is based on sound principles. The cavalry and artillery regiments have twelve com-panies each, and there is no reason why the intantry should not conform to that system. Independently of a desirable uniformity the twelve-company formation has intrinsic merits. In our country, with its great area and small army, it necessary to maintain many posts comparatively small garrisons, though hardly as many are in fact kept up now. The division of an infantry regiment into three battalions, each un der the command of its major will be found convenient, since in time the various garrisons might largely come to be multiples of the se battallons, infantry, envalry, or artillery, as the case might be. There are doubtless some torts that have not accommodations for more than two companies or else do net require

more. But the tendency is toward abandoning such forts. The advantage of the four-company battalion for tactical movements in drill and in campaigning is apparent. The special interest felt by the infantry officers in this plan is due to the fact that it would give all of them below the rank of major immediate advancement, some by direct promotion and others being moved forward many files in their grades toward the head of the list for subsequent promotions. This fact en-bances the value of the project, as stagnation may be prevented while efficiency is increased. Some regiments would

profit more than others for the moment but in general the new measure would promote at once, on an average for each regiment, two captains to be majors, two first lieutenants to be captains in these vacancies and two more for the captaincies in the added compa nies, and four second lieutenants to be first lieutenants. It would tardily place the infautry in this matter on a par with the other two arms. There are infantry captains who have been twenty years in their present grade, and have a prospect of waiting many years more before can wear the coveted gold leaf. So it is with many lieutenants who have not yet

received their companies. Just now there is a special argument in favor of the Manderson bill. In spite of the president's prudent course in refusing to fill any vacancies in the second lieutenancies from civil life, next June's graduating class at West Point will overrun these and all other vacancies likely then to exist, and still leave a great many of the graduates without commissions Their education will have been completed at the government's expense, and there isting law against appointing additional lieutenants is repealed. The Manderson bill, however, would find places for all under an improved and uniform organi zation, and still leave a chance for the promotion of meritorious non-commis

Modifications may be desirable in the Manderson bill. It is also possible to put forward other plans either for taking care of next year's graduating class at West Point or for increasing the flow of promoton in the army. But the infantry of ficers, at all events, are likely to unite on this plan, and apparently have some strong arguments in its favor. Other im portant schemes for the improvement of the m leary establishment as a may also be simultaneously considered.

Hair and Character.

"It is a fact," said the barber, "that a better idea of character is oftentimes expressed by the beard than by the counten once The art of reading character by the beard is taught as a science in Paris under the name of 'philography,' and I under-stand a book is shortly to be published in which the principles of this science will be given in detail. Did you ever notice that people of very violent temper have always close-growing hair? It's a fact that every man having close-growing har is the own er of a decidedly bad temper. It is easy enough for me to note at a glance how : Then 1 know sim. Men of man's hair grows. Then 1 know how to handle him. Men of strong temper are generally vigorous, but at the same time they are not always fixed in their opinions. Now the man with coarse bair is rooted to dices. Coarse hair denotes obstinacy. It is not good business policy to oppose a man whose hair is coarse. The eccentric man less always fine hair, and you never yet saw a man of erentic tendencies at the same time had a sound in nd that was not refined in his tastes. Fine hair indicates refinement. You may have noticed that men engaged in intellectual or especially in nesthetic pursuits, where delicacy is required, have invariably line, luxuriant hair and beard. The men, as a class, porticularly painters, are remarkable always pocculiarities. The sprightly fellow, The bril. personal hant, sprightly fellow, who, by the way, is almost always superficial, has generally a curly brand. If not, his hair is curly. It's easy to bring a sin le to the face of the man whose hair is curly. He laughs where colder natures see notiing to laugh at. But that's because his m ad is buoyant and not deep enough to penetrate to the bottom of though. There is a good deal of difference between coarse have and have that is barsh, though it requires an expert to distinguish it. For example, a man's monstache may be as fine as alk and yet cannot be trained to grow into a graceful curve. That's because the hair is harsh. Now people whose hair is harsh have amiable but cold natures. They are always ready to listen, but it is difficult to are use their feelings. In men of this disposition the hair on their heads is generally, in fact always, of a shield darker than their beards. When the beard is full, covering the extire face, the color varies from a dark shade real the roots to rot which colors the ends of the lair. Those men have very rarely a good memory. They forget easily and often heave a cane or an overcoat behind them in a barber's shop.

They are great prograstinators and are

ad at keeping appointments. Think over

your acquainfances and see if the man who is lab tually slow has not a mostarile or heard of a lighter shade than his bair.

It s always the case. These are the men who come in late at the theatre and get to

it. From long practice and a natural 14king for the art I have attained considera

ie station just in time to miss the

is skill in discerning character.

ELOPING WITH HER BROTHER A Mother Finds an Erring Daughter and Tells a Strange Story.

Among the passengers on the morning train from Boston, says a Fall River distrain from Boston, says a rail liver dis-patch of the 11th, was a well dressed motherly looking woman of middle age, who came to this city in search of her 16-year-old daughter, who had left her home in Boston last Saturday. The girl had been traced to this city by detectives, where she arrived on the steamboat train accompanied by a young man, and was located in a house of questionable resort. On receiving word of the where abouts of her daughter the mother at once came on. Wishing to avoid publicity the local police were notified and the mother remained at a hotel until evening, when accompanied by the detective, she visited the house where her daughter was stopping. Entrance was gained without difficulty, and they were at once ushered into parlor where with other inmates of the house was the erring daughter and her betrayer. The mother, after one glance at the pair, gave a piercing shrick, and, with the words, "Brother and sister" on her lips, fell in swoon. The daughter rushed to her mother and endeavored to restore her to consciousness, and, when after a time she came to herself, she told an almost unparalleled story.

Twenty years ago, it appears, the mother resided with her parents on a farm in the west. On an unlucky day a New York merchant visited the village on business, and being attracted to the unsophisticated farmer's daughter, succorded in winning her affections. It was the old story, and before the girl fairly realized the step she had taken, she found herself about to become a mother. When her parents learned of her condition they drove her from home. She found refuge in a charitable institution, where her baby, a boy, was born. Leaving her child there, she went out in the world to fight her own battle. Fortune favored er, and in time she went to Boston and became the wife of a respectable man, by whom she had one daughter. Her husband knew nothing of her past life but she had kept trace of her boy and managed, without disclosing the relationship, to bring him to Boston and educate him. He was a handsome youth, and as he grew up to man's estate gave evidence of having inherited his father's licentious Without knowing their relationship, he managed to form the acquaint-ance of his half sister, and laid plans to accomplish her ruin. Their clandestine acquaintance was unknown to her mother, and she was horrified when she came face to face to face with her daughter's betrayer. The young man was asstory from his mother's lip. He at once went to New York, and the broken-hearted mother and her erring daughter returned to Boston.

After the Monkeys.

A naturalist in the East Indies has many curious and amusing experiences, the nabits of wild animals affording a neverfailing fund of anecdote. The object of the writer was to obtain specimens of as many different kinds of monkeys, among other animals, as he could. Among the animalia of the east there is a kind of monkey called the langur, which is repre sented to be one of the shrewdest of the race. The langur is wise in his genera-tion, knows a gun when he sees it, and the pleasure of the langur-chase consists chiefly in the hunting, for the hunter sel-dom has the chance of killing one.

"While out himting that day we had a fine illustration of how the protective instinct varies in animals according to sur rounding circumstances. We surprised a couple of gray langurs feeding in a small grove of low trees in the midst of a very thin and very low forest, which was over grown with tall grass. When the mondeys saw us they tried to hide in the tree tops, but, finding it impossible to escape in that way, they ran. We chased them through the grove without getting a shot, but at last, when we reached the fur-ther side, we felt that we were sure of them. Who ever heard of a mondey coming down from his native tree top to es-cape a hanter? When the monkeys saw hat the trees no longer afforded them shelter and concealment, they leaped the ground and started off at a tearing gallop through the tall grass. We ran after them as hard as we could go but so long as the monkeys remained upon the ground they were completely hidden from us. Very soon one of them leaped upon a white and half, and looked book to see where we were. The instant my gun touched my shoulder he was down and away again, w.tir the most astonishing of bounds, and flourishing of his long tail. We renewed the clase at our best and once more a monkey leaped up to see where we were. Four times this maneuver was repeated, the annuals gaining ground each time, until at last we gave up beaten. This is the only way they could escape us and they knew it much better than we did."

It Belonged to Another Road.

Chicago Herald: "So Vanderbilt Is dead," said the freight brakeman. "I saw Billy once and at that time I wish I hadn't. It was when I was a brakeman on the Central. One day we were shifting cars at a little station near Syracuse, when a special car, with locomotive attached. came in and stood on the main track near where we were at work. Special ears were not very uncommon, and we did nt pay much attention to this one. Pretty oon I was making a coupling, but the infernal link wouldn't fit. I tried it two or three times, and the engineer got out of patience backing up for me so many times, and I begun to get mad myself. Then I gave it another trial, but still it wouldn't work, and then I took that link and gave it a sling into the creek, and swore in the bargain. In about ten seconds I heard some one calling me, and, looking up, saw a plug-hatted, side whis-kered man standing on the platform of the special car. I know him as soon as I aid eyes on him-it was Billy Vander-

"See here, young man, says he; Tve been watching you. Do you know whose property you have been throwing into the

"'Yes, sir,' says I trembling, and ex-pecting to be bounced the next minute.
"'Well, whose was it?'

"The Pennsylvania Railrond's, sir, says I Oh, replied Vanderbilt, and then he went into his car and shut the door. I wasn't bounced, either."

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