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

THE Hill hant for the presidency promises to be a still hunt.

Ir admitting Dakota into the union will break up that blizzard factory, North Nebraska will cheerfully vote aye.

WHEN General Hazen wants some really reliable weather forceasts. Nobraska s own and only Professor Couch can farnish them with cheapness and Nor a bushel of grain was exported

from the United States last year in our own vessels. Our merchant marine is in about the same condition as our government navy.

SECRETARY WHITNEY will accept the Dolphin. Mr. Roach's financial failure will now rapidly be adjusted. It never amounted to anything more than a trump eard for political sympathy.

SARAH ALTHEA HILL is to marry her late counsel in the Sharon suit, Col Terry. Sharon's death settled the matter for time and Sarah's marriage will dispose of it for eternity.

Senator Vormers, of Indiana, knows more than he did, but he isn't quite as handsome since he challenged Van Wyck on those Utah commission statistics. Senator Vorhees has a law partner on the commission. This accounts for his readiness to pick up the cudgels in its defense.

THE first corn crop raised in Cheyenne county was recently marketed in Sidney at fifty cents a bushel. The compluments of the great American desent are presented to Eastern Nebraska with the remark that it has almost reached Wyoning on its trip toward the Pacific.

PERRY BELMONT has won his fight for the chairmanship of the committee on foreign affairs, Mr. Belmont represents his family name, his father's financial ability and the kid glove democracy of Long Island. He will be harmless in the position for which he has been electioneering so vigorously.

Or course Mr. Ford has swallowed all the taffy, and although he can't write a report himself he will probably hand in an elaboliste review of the testimony in the Cummings case and recommend that he be dismissed on general principles. Charley Ogden will prepare the brief and the type writer will do the copying.

THE originator of Credit Mobilier C M. Hall, of Philadelphia, died last week Mr. Hall obtained the charter in 1859 and afterward disposed of it to the Durant brothers, George Francis Train and others. Most of the original projectors of the organization are dead with Mr. Hall, but the baleful effects of its operation leave a large section of the country struggling to pay interest on the great debt which it created.

JOHN R. McLEAN, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, is writing larid editorials on "More Republican Fraud," presumably for their effect on the legislature which is to elect Senator Sherman's successor "Let the villains beware. The penitentiary is not far off," screams the ward boss of Ohio dunghill politics. It was not many months ago that McLean had his grip packed and his ticket purchased for the east, in anticipation of a call by the sheriff of Hamilton county, which would have lauded him behind the bars on charges of fraud, bribery and corruption in the last state election.

THERE is one appointment from Nebraska that should by all means be rejected by the senate. We refer to the appointment of J. C. Morgan as postmaster at Kearney. Morgan is a man devoid of Lonesty and character generally. The men who recommended him for appointment are now heartily ashamed of it, and will shed no tears if the senate refuses to confirm him. He is a barnacle, and if Dr. Miller should diagnose his case he would pronounce him another "uleer on the body politic." It is generally the case with such men that once they get into a position they manage to interest respectable persons sufficiently to secure favorable indorsements. We venture to say that Morgan's creditors would no doubt sign a petition in his behalf.

The advocates of the land-grabbers and stock syndicates, who have been organizing the crusade against Commissioner Sparks, are beginning to weaken. Mr. Sparks may have been over zealous in some of his rulings, but the attitude of the land office since the present commissioner assumed office has been in the interest of an honest administration of affairs under his supervision. The records of the department at Washington show that not a single complaint has come to it from any settler who has honestly complied with the provisions of the law giving him a home. With regard to the order suspending patents, it was so modified a month ago so as to permit final action on all entries not subject to reasonable doubt in cases where the rights of parties have been sustained after contest, where examination has been made by special agent and no fraud appears, and in homestead entries where residence, improvement and cultivation have been made according to law. Patents are being issued at the rate of from 5,000 to 6,000 a month, a rate never before exceeded by the land department. Let the heathen howl.

An Important Case. There is now pending in the supreme

court of this state a case that involves

more than there is on its face. Some months ago the attorney general entered suit against Douglas county for the sum of \$36,000 claimed to be due the state for head money on patients in the state asylum for the insane. This claim rests upon the law enacted when the insone bospital was in its infancy and the state levy simply covered the expense involved in the erection of the projected asylum. It appears that, under the law, Douglas county has paid her proportion of this special tax for maintaining her insane up to the time of the adoption of the present constitution. Since then, acting under the advice of John C. Cowin, the county attorney, the commissioners have levied no special insane tax and therefore have had no money to meet the demands for this purpose. Many other counties are in the same boat; among them Lancaster, where the asylum is located. Whatever may be the technical points of the old law that authorizes the exaction of this county's head tax, there is no valid excuse for enforcing its collection. For more than ten years every legislature has not only provided appropriations to cover the cost of building and repairs at the asylum but they have also made ample provision for defraying the current expenses of maintaining the institution. The state board of equalization has always levied the full amount authorized by the legislature, and for some years. there has been a small surplus on hand in the treasury over and above all expenses for food, clothing, farniture, supervision

and medicines. The state levy collected for maintain ing the asylum has been duly apportioned every year on the basis of assessed valuation, and Douglas county has borne her full share and even more than her full share of the larden. The fact that she has sent many patients to the asylum for the insane is counterbalanced by the fact that she has paid from one tenth to one-twelfth of the entire state tax for many years. Wherein lies the justice or equity of compelling any county to pay a head tax for any benevolent state institution? If the precedent sought to be made in the case of the asylum against Douglas county is followed to its natural end why should not the citizens of Lancaster county be made to pay a back tax for all the students in the state university that hail from Lincoln, and Nemalia county for all the students in the normal school wno reside in that neighborhood?

If the supreme court sees fit in spite of ts glaring injustice and impropriety to hold valid the claim of the state against Douglas county for the back taxes on insane account, there will be some lively music in the next legislature. The very first question asked will be, what has become of the money paid in under this double taxing scheme by some of the counties? Innsmuch as the general and special appropriation bills have more than covered all the expenses of the asy lum what need is there for the special head tax, and to what use has it been put up to the present time? What right has the state, anyway, to levy double taxation for charitable institutions or reforma tories? If it is just and proper to exact a special tax for immates in the hospital for the jusane, it will be fully as proper to collect such taxes for inmates of the peniutiary, the reform school, the deaf and dumb institute, normal school, univer-

sity, agricultural college, etc. The claim made by the attorney general is wrong in principle and iniquitous in practice. It was tramped up principally to make political capital for the attorney general, who imagines that recovering money from Douglas county will make him popular elsewhere. There is no telling just what the supreme court will do. Its recent decision on the Mitchell case has not inspired the people with confidence in its judgment or with respect for its wisdom. If this was an effort on the part of the attorney general to collect back taxes from a railroad corporation, we could predict with safety what the decision would be.

Protecting Lab r.

The stock argument of the great inclustrial monopolists in favor of the maintenance of exorbitant tariff charges is that the greatest blessing of a high taciff is the protection which it affords to American labor. American mechanics in the east are slowly but surely being disabused of the fallacy that the facilf is maintained for their benefit. The closed furnaces of Pennsylvania and the long lock-outs in Ohio in the iron trade, which have been broken in some instances only by heavy importations of Hungarians and Poles to take the places of the striking work ingmen, have shown the deladed employes how seriously the great protectionist iron workers have their interests at heart. So long as the tariff simply closes the doors to the foreign manufactured product but leaves them open to foreign wage workers it cannot be said to protect American labor. It protects the manufacturer from the competition of foreign manufacturers, but it leaves them free to secure cheap labor from abroad. It forces consumers to buy in the dearest market and to contribute to the profits of great monopolies already heavily protected by lucrative patents, and it compels laboring men also to purchase their necessaries of life at a cost greatly enhanced by the duties imposed on them by the tariff. The existing tariff protects shirts by a heavy duty which is practically prohibitory. The manufacturers who pay their employes 32 cents a dozen to make shirts will find it difficult to make them understand just where the protection to American labor comes in in this branch of industry. That the tariff in its present form protects capital no one will be inclined to deny. Just where it pro tects labor in a dozen lines of industry is

a question more difficult to determine

Bogns Butter Fraud. Thousands of pounds of butterine and deomargarine are sold every month in Omaha as the products of our western dairies. The argument used by dishonest dealers that it is better than a great deal of the butter that they market, does not help the case in the least. The fact remains that deception is daily practiced on consumers in foreing them to pay for what they do not want. The state law on the subject is plain and explicit. It requires the branding of each package with the name of the commodity, and forbids the packing of butter substitutes in butter tubs. This provision should be enforced. It is the

only practical method of dealing with the problem. Much has been written and more said about entirely suppressing the manufacture and sale of butter substitutes, but when half a dozen eastern firms report each an annual output of over 1,000,000, the talk about stopping the business might as well cease. Oleamargine and butterine will continue to be manufactured. If they are sold for what they really are, under the laws no one will materially object. The courts in New York have decided that the legislature cannot prohibit and panish the manufacture and sale of an article solely because dishonest persons may and do sell it for something else. This is gist of the feund which the is being practiced on consumers every where by dealers who are palming off spurious butter as the genuine article. Our farmers and dairymen have a right to the protection which the law passed for their benefit would give them if properly enforced. The trouble is that what is everybody's business is nobody's business, and in the absence of food inspection both consumers and dairymen suffer from the deception.

A Scurvy Assault.

Dr. Miller has issued a double-leaded manifesto directing Councilman Furay to withdraw at once from the committee that is now investigating the charges against Marshal Cummings. The grounds upon which Mr. Furny is pronounced disqualified for acting impartially on the committee of which he is a member, are more frivolous than anything we have ever heard of. One of the witnesses cited by the prosecution, Mr. William McHugh, testified that Travis, the man whom Cummings released on order of Judge Beneke, had a brother in the territories who was on intimate personal relations with several prominent business men of Omaha, among whom was Mr. John A. Creighton. As a friend of the latter Travis, Mr. Creighton volunteered to advance \$300 for expenses incurred in employing lawyers and doctors and to defray the cost of transportation from Omaha. The mere fact that Mr. Creighton advanced this money as an act of friendship is magnified by Dr. Miller into a criminal conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice. Councilman Furay happens to be connected by marriage with a niece of Mr. Creighton, and he is therefore, peremptorily ordered by the great dietator to get off that committee and to tender his resignation to that high-toned democratic sub-boss, Mr. Patrick Ford.

Mr. Furay has for some time past been target for the Herald, but why the doetor should drag in the name of John A. Creighton simply to grafify his spleen against Mr. Furay, passes all comprehension. If this man Travis was to-day on trial and Furay was on the jury be would not be disqualified because his wife happened to be a niece of John A. Creighton. The next thing Mr. Furay will be solie ited to procure a divorce before he performs any more duties as a councilman. "On what ment does our Cresar feed that he has grown so great?"

The Charity Ball.

The movement for repeating the chavity ball in Omaha this winter has erystalized into a call signed by many of our most prominent citizens for a meeting to make definite arrangements look ing to this end. There can be no doubt of its success. The results of last year's entertainment proved that Omaha was large enough to follow in this respect the custom of other cities, and that the procoods of such an undertaking were greater than could be secured by a simple canvass for subscriptions. A year ago nearly \$2,500 were raised in this manner for charitable purposes. The charity ball was the social event of the season, but society paid for its pleasure by contributing handsomely to relieve the needs of those less fortunate. In addition large sums of money were distributed among our tradesmen and merchants; and business received an impetus in the dull season from the preparations made to properly signalize the event. It may be urged that a more unassuming method of charitable contributions would be more appropriate than the one under consideration. The effective answer is that all experience shows that none produce the same results in dollars and cents. An indirect tax is always more easily collected than a direct tax on the pocket-book. The Ber now urges upon our citizens that they combine to make the coming ball something more than a repetition of last year's success. Omaha has had a prosperous twelvemonths-more prosperus than in years. There is no reason why the receipts of the coming ball should not be largely increased over those of a year ago. The demands upon our local charitable organizations are heavier than over before. The charity ball of 1886 ought to assist materially in meeting

SENATOR MANDERSON'S resolution which looks to the abolition of the Nebraska surveyor generalship has been agreed to by the senate. Dr. Miller will retain his interest in Nebraska politics long enough to watch with anxiety the glimmer of the official knife which seems to be dangerously close to Mr. Gardner's

GENERAL PRENDERGAST who annexed Burmah is coming back to England to claim his reward from the crown. If Prendergast gets paid on the same basis of results as Lord Wolseley he will be made a dake with a perpetual pension of several millions.

"A MAN convinced against his will is of he same opinion still." Our democratie contemporary refuses to believe that Marshal Cummings' release of Travis was not purchased, although Judge Beneke swears that he ordered the marshal to release the man.

CONGRESSIONAL CHIPS.

No fewer than 163 members of this congress were collegiaus. Silver-Dollar Bland wears a fall brown beard streaked with gray. He has the style

of a remote Missouri farmer. Hon. W. L. Scott, the Pennsylvania conressman, has bought a span of Kentucky

bluegrass horses for \$3,000. Congressman Townshend says there is no sentiment in southern Illinois in favor of suspending silver coinage.

Denver papers acquise Congressman Symes, who succeeded Mr. Beiford, of already laying pipe to reach the United States senate.

Congressman Houk of Tennessee educated himself while working at the cabinet-maker's trade, and by reading by firelight at night. Congressman Caldwell, of Tennessee, says

the life of Jackson has mover been written. It is to be hoped he does not mean to write it

When Abe Hewitt of New York speaks in the house he gets into the misle, crosses his tegs, leans on a desk and pours out a conious stream of words.

In the national house of representatives there are forty-two Johns, twenty-seven Jameses, forty Williamses, twenty-one Charleses, seventeen Thomases and ten Georges.

Congressman Cobb, of the second Indiana district, a democrat, has been elected five times and is a professed chill service reformer. On these grounds his party rivals hope to defeat his re-election.

The Hot-Water Cure.

Chicago Ledger, Dio Lewis says that hot water will cure all complaints. In that case improvident men ought to be healthy, for they're always in it.

He Ought to Read the English Papers St. Paul Pionett Press.

It the president would read the English newspapers for three months, he would arrive at the conclusion that There is a country under the sun where lying for political pur poses is far more venomous, and vulgar than it is in the United States.

The Saddle Administration.

The rest of the republic is curlous to see how Virginia will thrive under the adminis tration of Gen. Robert E. Lee's saddle. That piece of equine upholstery was duly inaugurated governor last week, and we fully expeet to see it stirrup the Jirst families preity considerably during the next two years.

A Stab at the Mikado.

Chicago Times. The prevalence of the "Mikado" is causing great deal of distress in every part of the United States. Everybody who sees it brings away something that he hums or whistles And what makes the misance infinitely more unbearable is that all these "Mikado" airs were old years before that operatic crazyquiit were produced.

Good Newspaper Town.

Milieanlier Evening Journal. It is strange what steries will get circulated shroad. For instance, it has long been creaked about the country that. Milwankee is not a good newspaper lown. And yet it is a ustom in Milwaukee upon each holiday for brewing company toleave a keg of beer a each daily newspaper office. And there are thirteen breweries in Milwankee.

Valentine as a Prophet. York Pimes.

Valentine has become a prophet, and in his visions he has beer shown that Senator Van Wyck enunot be re-elected. Val is not the only long-eared animal that has prophesied, but we are so sacreligous as to believe the day of divinely inspired donkeys is past. Val undoubtedly got his inspiration from a small tumbler. If Senator Van Wyck is a candidate for re-election, it will take piles of railroad money to best him.

STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Jottings.

The third hotel in Hay Springs is being shingled.

Nebraska City has been divided into A good quality of lime has been dis covered near Rushville. .

A fine brick block will be creeted on

the site of the frame buildings recently burned at Scribner. The Fremont foundry did \$50,000 worth

Thirty to fifty of business last year. hands were given employment. Henry Montgomery, a Nuckotls county farmer, was killed by a runaway team near Superior last Satarday evening. He was formerly a resident of Cass county. On one day recently at North Platte there were recorded ten final proofs.

emption entries, the total receipts being The board of trade of Platismouth have taken preliminary steps to build a county court house by subscription. It is proposed to put up a \$25,900 building for the

eight homestead entres and eight pre

use of the county. The McDonald stock farm, near Dwight, Butler county, has been sold to Lincoln parties for \$10,000. The farm comprises four sections, and is well quipped with buildings, and has a large number of cattle.

lowa frems.

Henry Hartman, living near Wapello, lost thirteen head of cattle in twenty four

hours last week. Audubon scandal mongers circulated reports of a damning nature against two young ladies, whereupon the leading edizens signed a public eard stating that they personally knew the parties and be lieved the charges to be false. A portion of the alley west of the Kark-

house, Des Moines, embracing twelve by twenty feet, suddenly sunk about six feet last Monday, carrying the payement with it. The cause is supposed o be the sinking of loose earth into an old well or vault. The executive committee of the State

Temperance alliance has issued a call for a meeting to be held at Des Moines at 10 o'clock a. January 21, for the purpose of consulta-tion and more thorough organization, and to devise measures for the more effective enforcement of the prohibitory law.

Sheriff Painter, of Polk county, "respectfully declined" the offer of police istance made by the mayor of Des Moines to suppress the saloons in the capitol city. The wily sheriff winked his left optic and intimated that the town cops could not be trusted with loader demijohns,

Dakota. A broom factory has been started at

The electric light question is agitating Yanktonites.

Minucapolis capitalists are building a large hotel at Waippelon. The town of Andover wants a grist

mill and offers a bonus for the establish ment of one. The dedication of the new court house at Fargo has been posiponed to the 11th, on account of the death of Hon J. B.

Raymond. Deadwood liquor dealers have organized and made a pool to test the legility of the recent action of the county commissioners of Lawrence county in raising county liquor licenses to \$500 if year.

A distressing accident occurred at Caster one day last week. A little girl was carrying a baby when she tripped on some object on the floor and both fell into a boiler of hot water. The bady died from the effects of its injuries. The girl will recover.

Colorado.

Considerable spring wheat has been planted by Fort Collins farmers. Eastern speculators have grabbed up all the school land in Weld county. Ouray claims that if railroad facilities are secured the camp will put out \$5,000, 000 worth of mineral the present year.

Golden's aggregate grocery business for 1885 was \$350,000; in dry goods, \$150,-000; in hardware, \$75,000; clothing, \$60 . 000. The coal mine output 5 as 0,000 000. The coal mine output was 0,000 tons and the year's permanent improvements amounted to \$50,000.

Dave Day, the Solid Muldoon of Ouray, s said to be the homeliest and heartiest mortal whose shadow ever darkened erag or crevice in the Rocky Mountains. In his New Year's greeting Dave delivered himself of the following border epic: "With this issue the Muldoon enters upon

Volume VIII, and during the eight years that have gone gliding down the distant circles sounds pretty well, don't it?) of receding centuries (this is way up, too, we have had more fun and less money than any other publication in the Sar Juan country. But we are still here, and at present writing, on a financial basis that insures to the printers their weekly

and exhibitating beverages on demand. LAIRD ON THE WAR PATH.

salaries, and the owners pie for dinne

He Proposes to Clean Out the Apaches. OMAHA, Jan. 7.-[To the Editor.]-In the Republican of Tuesday morning, in the dispatch from Washington relative to the Apache trouble, I see that Mr. Laird has come to the front with an almost positive assertion that he is going, at once, to put an end to the cause of that trouble. In order to accomplish this great object his first act will be "to call on the president and secure his view of the subject effectually settling the Apache business." Well! well! Now, what does President Cleveland know about the Apaches? We leave that

community to the Indian bareau. Mr. Laird will try to introduce a bill to call out the militia of Arizonia and New Mexico to run over the mountains and eatch the wily savage. He will do all this, and only simply because the regular troops have not brought, and eannot

bring, the Apaches at bay. "The troops

cannot bring the Apaches at bay!"

Gen. Crook can. Just such bosh as the arguments presented by Laird, and a thousand others who do not even know how to begin to think about the matter, are what blindfolds the whole country; while the result of those arguments are that he who makes them makes money out of themthe depredations, etc., notwithstanding, going on right along.

So, Gen. Crook is going to be super-eded by Gen. Miles! By the time Gen. Miles gets ready to suppress the Apaches that Gen. Crook can do nothing with, I tell you, Mr. Editor, it will be a cold day for many a one on the frontier. Miles may be an extraordinary Indian tighter, but just wait till he gets after the red man of Arizona. He had better look closely to his laurels and keep his hand on his scalp, else be won't reach his head quarters as he left them. However, there nothing like trying the change to satisfy Gen. Crook's enemies.
The outgrowth of all this Apache hub

bub, the change from Crook to Miles will be the loss of many more officers and men of the army. As to militia, the Apaches will handle them like the wind andles the weather-cock.

Just wait. Gen, Crook will have to be recalled to the territory to settle the new stangiement made by his enemies Others may try to solve the problem and rise upon the renown he has acquired by his power over the Apache, but strempt will more than likely be a failure There is not an Apache in existence that fears any white man other than Crook. Nor will that kind of Indian listen to the advice of any other white man on the

face of this continent. Briefly, and for the editication of Mr. Laird, et al, adopt in not knowing any thing about the Apache, I say find means to study his history—as connected with his reservation—the San Carlos, from the year 1870 up to date, be patient, follow it and him, unwind him from the of the most rascally agents that even breathed in the air about government robberies, and you will find that the Apache tried hard to free himself from that mesh and made up his mind not to be again eaught in it. * * * Driven from his reservation through starvation, lack of clothing, etc., for years he has been obliged to seek his livelihood by preying on whom he may. The Indian agent taught him to be a terror and a nuisance, and now the agents and his friends are the first to cry out. You can only stop him in his wild career hilating him but neither Mr. Laird nor s militian, Gen. Miles, nor the retained Indian agents will find easy access to the Apaches they wish to annihilate by their

The Proposed Territory of Oklahoma. Senator Van Wyck's bill for "the organization of the territory of Oklahoma" has some peculiar features. It provides for a governor, secretary, district judge, and no representation in congress until the president sees fit to call elections. The land ceded to the United States by the Creeks and Seminoles, together with the public land strip, is declared part of the public domain, and the president is directed to appoint a commission. consisting of two army officers and three persons now in the service of the land and Indian divisions of the interior de partment to procure the assignment of lands in severalty to the Indians and the purchase of the relinquished and unoccupied portions by the United States. Any agreements made by the commission re quire ratification by congress. It is made mislemeanor to settle on lands with the expectation of afterwards acquiring Homestead settlement only is per mitted, and none of the lands are to sold by the government. No commutation is to be allowed, nor will the provisions of the pre-emption, timber-culture, or desertland acts apply to Oklahoma. It is made part of the fundamental law that 6 per cent shall be the legal rate of interest, and all contracts calling for a greater amount are declared void. The act of

congress providing a land-grant for Atlantic & Pacific railroad through Ohla-homa is declared null and void. Noth ing in the act is to be construed as interfering with the government of the Indian tribes us now authorized by law. The bill provides a number of radical changes in the method of organizing new terri-

An Improved Locomotive. An improved construction of locomotives is spoken of with much favor by en-

gineering authorities, the arrangements being such that, while in ordinary engines the gases are generally thrown out of the stack-which is the cause of the density of smoke-in this case the gases are all burned, thus insuring the absence of smoke, which results of course in a saving of fuel. Instead of having a large, conical-shaped smokestack in front, the new locomotive has a draight smokestack, similar to hose in use on English and French locomotives, in the rear ust in front of the cab. The boiler two sets of flues, small ones in the lower part and larger ones in the upper. smoke runs twelve feet through the lower flues, and then returns by the larger flues to the rear, where the smoke-tack is placed; thus the smoke traverses twentyfour feet before reaching the smoke-stack, instead of twelve feet, as in ordinary boilers. The beavy cinders and dust, not seing able to rise from the lower small flues into the upper large ones, fall into a smoke archin front, and can be emptied on the ground at any time.

Forty-Seven Years Botter. To the Editor: I see hir. Peter K. L. Cole's "Pastoral Courtship" forty seven years better. I have a small work entitled "A Practical Discourse Concerning a Future Judgment," printed and published in London, England, in the year 1662, on inside of cover which is written in now almost 'faded ink, 'Mary Miton, her book, given me by Thomas Miton, July ve 16th, 1709.' Richmond Anderson, Can anyone better this?

DISHEARTENED SOLDIERS.

General Merritt Discusses Indian Pighting. West Point and Slow Promotion.

New York Tribune: General Wesley Merritt, the commandant at West Point is a tall man with a round, rod face and a light silken mustache. He stands as straight as his eaders are instructed to his creet stature in the roundness of its contour. He books like one of the old Dutch accessors of so many New York lamilies. The General was at the Fifth Avenue hotel last week, and I found him an extertaining and pleasant gentleman. He told me that the soldiers massed in the southwest on account of the Indians are much disheartened. Said he: Sumber, who has just come from Arizona, told me that the soldlers see little prospect of snything but hard work, with-out either glory or lighting to compensate them. The mountains of that section are a disadvantage to all their attempts to get at the Indians. There are great defiles through which the ordinary travel takes its course in going into Mexico, but the Indians slip over the mountains when they find the soldiers occupying the defiles. There is some talk of using bloodhounds to ferret the Indians out. They might be useful, where a surround had been effected, to bring the savages out of cover. But they would kill off the dogs Besides, it would be looked upon with by the public, who would say in distavor was inhuman. The Indians are little else than wild beasts, however. The present band in Arizona is a remnant of Geronimo's band. Gen. Crook is being consured in Arizona for employing an Indian chief to hunt them down who participant in the marder of Major I asked General Merritt about the stud-

ents at West Point, if the classes were kept full, and he replied: "There are al ways more or less vacancies on account of rejections. There are about thirty rejections out of say 430 appointments. The class of students who come to West Point are somewhat better than formerly in point of education. The public schools and the now general habit of congressmen in holding competitive examinations to determine selections, have much to do with the change. The publi school system is not, however, fully advantageous. They harry scholars on too fast. We want cadets who are well grounded, and then we will linish them. The teachers in the public schools are too apt to send a student on into algebra to make a show before he has mastered arithmetic. He is also given a smatter ing of Greek or of German before he has sufficiently studied English. There are some who think that the competitive ex aminations fail to bring us the best stud ents for cadets. I sm inclined to think that the boy who goes to the front in such a test has good blood in his ancestry. which is the test that others would put on his appointment regardless of examinations

In speaking of the intention of Captain S. V. Green to resign his army position, Gen. Merrett said: "We shall regret to lose him at West point. He is a bright man. The company that secures him has done well. He has only been with us a short time, yet he improved the course in practical engineering very much. His case will give you an idea of what a young man has in prospect in the army. He went carefully over the ist of officers ahead of him on the list in the of seniority and promotion and made a alculation in longevity to see what his chances would be. He found that in his een years he might become a major. He s now thirty-five. If he had good luck he might become a lieutenant colonel two or three years before he reached the age at which he would go on the retired list. There wasn't much in that to tempt him to stay in the army. When he told the secretary of war the situation the secretary said that while he was sorry to see him decide to go out of service, he could not but commend his choice."

UP THE LOUP VALLEY.

An Interesting Budget of News from Loup City and Vicinity.

Lour City, Neb., Jan. 2.-[Editor of the BEE]-We think the BEE will be glad to chronicle the happy event to be noted. At the residence of Mr. J. D. Ford yesterday at a dinner party in honor of Hon. W. H. Conger and bride, Mr. Conger was delegated to present an elegant gold watch and chain to Mrs. Allie C. Willard, the retiring postmaster of this town. The speech was made in a happy manner in Mr. Conger's usual style. The gift was purchased from a purse made up for that purpose by about sevenly-live friends of Mrs. Willard, patrons of the office over which she has resided since five years ago. It was in-sed an appreciated token and coming in such a way the surprise was such as to completely overcome the recipient of the who could only enough herself to say the fewest yet heartfelt

Mr. Walworth, the newly appointed postmaster, will probably take possession

of the office next week, The people of Sherman county are again considerably excited over railroad matters. On our southern border grading has commenced on the Grand Island & Wyoming Central R. R. On the north is a B. & M. surveying party out from Cen-tral City. Track-laying is being rapidly pushed forward on the Loop City division of the Omaha & Republican Valley railroad, while a new company recently incorporated propose to run from Wyandotte, Kan., through Sherman county to Dakota. Four railroads ought certainly to satisfy a territory of twenty four mile

The old adage that a "green Christmas makes a fat graveyard" has been exem-plifled in this county, two having died of ad accident and several of natural death during the past fortnight.

square.

Lonp City has now one of the finest silver cornet bands in the state, having recently received their new instruments. for which they paid nearly seven hundred dollars. Six hundred floliars of this sum was cleared by a band boys' fair only two nights the first week in Decem

THE BEE is still the leading paper of our state and none are more glad than we of its success. More anon.

Very respectfully,

MAX LENHART. DRESSING SHOP WINDOWS.

The Fine Art of Attracting Custom-

ers by a Display of Wares. The arrangements and combinations of goods in the show windows of retail establishments, known technically as "window dressing," has become a line art, and persons displaying skill and ingenuity in the production of novel and pleasing effects can always command a good position and salary. Every large dry goods and fancy good establishment constantly employes men whose sole duty it is to place goods in the windows in such a manner as to a tract the attention of the passers. Her it is not yet looked upon as an art as in many foreign cities. In Paris there are PEn who carn very comfortable livings going from one jewelry store to another, in the Palals Royal, to arrange the windows in their most attractive way. Such a profession requires a good knowledge of the diverse tastes of pro-

ple, prevaling fashions and of the c of goods which the house is most di ous to sell. Besides this artistic skill, some knowledge of colors and the effect of the juxtaposition of decided tints, natural good taste and mechanical skili are all necessary. The hardest task of the window-dresser

is that of making the show window of a

restaurant look inviting and appetizing The really first-class restaurants do not ordinarily includge in this sort of advetising, and disdain to tempt passers to by any indication of the contents of their larder. On the contrary, the evident de-site with which the tastes of the largemajority of their patrons coincide, is to withdraw the inverior of the dining room as far as posssible from the public gaze, by the creetion of wire, silk, velvet or plush screens before the lower parts of the windows. The restnuments of a lower grade, however, all want to place i and such distins as are likely to attra-customers and induce them to cur-Large and intensely yellow pumpkin of gigantic proportions, suggestive of vast quantities of pic, with a statement of the place of growth and weight duty tinched is a favorite exhibition pier-Unusually large tish of liner varieties, such as brook and lake trout, salmon, striped bass, shad and terraphas-laying on their backs, with a label pasted on the frontal bone attesting the weight, choice cur-or often whole carcasses of venison, bear, antelope, buffalo, English mutton, hugpotatoes, tremendous lobsters, very largoysters, or other shell tish and abnormal ly large fruits, are some of the articles shown. One of the plainest and negter, yet most attractive show dishes, is a big red porteriouse steak, with an edge is snow white fat, laid in the center of wreath of green parsley or colery haunch of venison in the suggest neighborhood of small dishes, filled a currant or wine jellies, is also calcula

to excite the appetite of the hungry.

In the show window of an up-t syster saloon a large red lobster, ing with outstretched legs amid a bed gigantic ovsters, is the central object exhibition. In the window of a Reway restaurant, chiefly frequented by dies, are shown the components of a daty repast. On large fruit and pound con are laid small slices of the same, rich with raisons, almonds and citron, while sucwhite cream cakes, or Charlotte rus-crown the whole. Other confections: fanciful in shape, variety and materis placed around all in a way to pleathe most delicate taste. Meats are no shown, and the suggestion of anythese gross is studiously avoided. This left to restaurants patronized by who are supposed to find a stronge peal in more solid and healthier food While the custom of showing foothis manner may seem of doubtful t to the gournmand, and to those who afford to dine in a first-class restaura

Victualing an Ocean Steamer. Few persons are aware of the extensinature of the victualing on board th great ocean steamers. Each vessel provisioned as follows for the passengers and crew: Three thousand five hundred pounds of butter, 3,000 hams, 1,600 pounds of biscuits, exclusive of those supplied for the crew; 8,000 pounds of grapes, almonds, figs and other dessert fruits; 1,500 pounds of jams and jellies; tinned meats, 6,000 pounds, dried beans, 3,000 pounds; onions, 5,000 pounds; potatoes, 40 tons; flour, 500 barrels, and eggs, 1,200 dozen. Fresh vegetables, meats and live bullocks, sheep, pigs, geese, turkeys, ducks, fowls, fish and game are generally supplied at each port, so that it is difficult

there can be no doubt that a large cust-is attracted to the restaurants that rese

to this form of advertisement.



MOST PERFECT MADE Prepared with special regard to health.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.



OUR PRODUCTIONS REPRESENT THE TECTION OF SHOE-MAKING. IN THEM EVERY OBJECTION FOUND IN READY-MADE SHOES IS REMOVED. THE BUCCESS AT ONCE ATTAINED BY OUR GOODS WHEREVER INTRODUCED IS OWING TO THE FACT THAT THEY ARE CLOVE-PITTING, ELEGANT IN STYLE AND WORKMANSHIP, AND MODERATE

THE HORRORS OF BREAKING IN ARE AVOIDED: THEY ARE CONFORTABLE FROM THE VERY FIRST. WE MAKE IS SIZES! IN 14 WIDTHS! AND 6 SHAPES OF TOES AND HEELS Look for our Name on the Sales.

J. & T. COUSINS, NEW YORK.

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