

THE DAILY BEE.

OMAHA OFFICE, NO. 914 AND 915 FARNAM ST. NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOM 65, TRIBUNE BUILDING. WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 38 FORTNEY ST.

Published every morning, except Sunday. The only Monday morning paper published in the state.

TERMS BY MAIL: One Year, \$10.00; Three Months, \$3.50; Six Months, \$5.00. One Month, \$1.00.

ADVERTISING: All communications relating to news and editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor of the Bee.

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

We have positive advices by the grapevine cable from Plattsmouth that Surveyor-General Gardner will not resign.

Gas is selling at fifty cents a thousand in Atlanta. Please send us a few million feet at once, or else give us the recipe.

One of the St. Paul preachers proposes to sermonize about the ice palace next Sunday night. He will probably say that it will cover a multitude of sinners.

The author of "Sweet By-and-Bye" is living in Richmond, Ill. in a very straightened circumstance. His sweet-by-and-by has not yet put in an appearance.

The presidential succession bill is now a law, and the country is safe. Mr. Cleveland can now climb the golden stair whenever he pleases. There will always be a man ready to step into his shoes.

EX-CONGRESSMAN BELFORD's presence in Washington has given rise to the rumor that he is hunting for the nucleus of a new party. What is the matter with the new party? Can't Mr. Belford find enough of him to make a nucleus?

TO VARY the monotony of the cold snap some one ought to propose a new railroad scheme. Several days have passed without one coming to the surface. Perhaps the January thaw will uncover several that have been snowed under.

The Associated Press has been "worked" to give Mary Anderson a free advertisement. She is credited with great bravery and presence of mind in extinguishing an incipient and insignificant fire in a Philadelphia theater. The fire net is as old as the "stolen diamond" racket, and is an infringement upon Kate Claxton's patent right.

IF the appointment of a democrat to one federal office in Nebraska—the surveyor general's office—causes so much fighting, how much hair-pulling will there be among the democrats when the offices of collector, district attorney, marshal and Omaha postmaster are filled with new men? Will some democratic mathematician please furnish us with an approximate solution of this difficult problem?

DR. MILLER's open letter on the surveyor-generalship will doubtless satisfy everybody. Mr. Ramsey, of Cass, will be satisfied by the assurance that the doctor did not have the name of the man, as was asserted by the Herald, otherwise Mr. Clegg, and not Ramsey, would have been named. Mr. Clegg has evidence that the doctor's pole did not reach far enough by telegraph, and he ought to be satisfied, since the doctor says that he told Mr. Wise, of Plattsmouth, by telephone that he did not and would not endorse Mr. Clegg for surveyor-general. Mr. Gardner is fully satisfied with the explanation because it shows that the telegraph and telephone wires were "crossed" in front of the Herald office, which accounts for the confusion. The people of Nebraska, who are looking on at this Kilkenny cat fight, are satisfied that there would have been no demand by Dr. Miller for the closing up of the office if Mr. Clegg or Mr. Ramsey had been appointed.

MAYOR VAUGHAN, of Council Bluffs, who was issuing momentous manifestoes from the national capital only a few weeks ago, has startled the whole country by a proclamation of amnesty to all violators of the prohibition law. His irresponsible excellency has succeeded in getting himself into print in every corner of the country through the associated press, which was loaded to the muzzle with his harmless dynamite cartridge. As chairman of the executive committee of all the mayors of Iowa, Mr. Vaughan calls upon the people of that state, irrespective of age, sex, color, or previous condition of servitude, to assemble at Des Moines on the 27th of January, early in the morning, to bring high pressure upon the legislature in favor of a radical change in the liquor laws. The mascot of happiness, wine, up to his armpits in a Napoleonic bush, will strike terror in the prohibition camp. Unfortunately for the cause of personal liberty Mr. Vaughan enjoys the reputation of a cheap blatherskite, who hankers after notoriety like a hungry dog after a bone.

THE telephone monopolies are bothering their brains in an effort to trump up some charges against Secretary Lamar in order to weaken the effect of his recent opinion that the suit to test the validity of the Bell patents should be brought in the name of the United States. So far, however, they have failed to discover that Mr. Lamar is interested in any way in any telephone patent or company. The charge that he is a stockholder in an opposition company cannot be made against him as it was against Attorney-General Garland. Secretary Lamar's opinion is an honest one, and has great weight. It cannot be disturbed, and the suit will be brought and pushed to a speedy termination. Enough evidence has been secured to convince any unprejudiced person that there is good ground for suit, and that the probability is that Bell's patent will eventually be shown to be invalid for several reasons, one of which is that it was obtained by fraud. Such a result will open the field of competition, and the public will have the benefit of improved instruments, better service and lower rates. We believe that the days of the telephone monopoly are numbered, and that the end is near at hand.

National Railroad Regulation.

The select committee of the senate upon inter-state railroad transportation has reported favorably upon Senator Cullom's railroad commissioner bill. In support of this measure, the committee has placed before the senate a volume of 216 pages, embodying the views of railroad managers, bankers, manufacturers, jobbers, farmers, and so on, relating to the transportation question, which the committee had collected during the recess. The committee formulates its conclusions as follows:

1.—The public interests demand regulation of the business of transportation, because in the absence of such regulation the carriers are practically and actually the sole and final arbiters upon all disputed questions that arise between shipper and carrier as to whether rates are reasonable or unjust discrimination has been practiced.

2.—It is the duty of congress to undertake the regulation of the business of transportation because of admitted abuses in its management, and of acknowledged discrimination between persons and places in its practical operations—evils which it is possible to reach and remedy only through the exercise of the powers granted by the constitution to congress, and against which the citizen is entitled to that protection which the national authority alone can afford.

3.—National legislation is necessary to remedy the evils complained of, because the operations of the transportation system are for the most part beyond the jurisdiction of the states, and until congress acts not subject to any governmental control in the public interest.

4.—National legislation is also necessary, because the business of transportation is essentially of a nature which requires that uniform system and method of regulation which the national authorities can alone prescribe.

5.—The failure of congress to act is an excuse for the attempts made by the railroads to regulate the commerce of the country in their own way and in their own interests, by whatever combinations and methods they are able to put into operation.

6.—That the railroads, united or unfrustrated, can or will eventually work out its solution, seems highly improbable, judging from past experience, and can not be reasonably expected; that a satisfactory solution of the problem can ever be secured without the aid of wise legislation the committee does not believe.

These conclusions are supplemented by a recommendation that a national railroad commission shall be created, with powers and duties similar to those exercised by state railroad commissions, to enforce fair rates and prevent abuses incident to the railway system. To fortify its position with regard to the method which the committee recommends for the regulation of inter-state commerce the opinion of the Kansas railroad commission is cited that "no supervising body can determine maximum rates as the subject is too intricate for one outside of railroad management fully to comprehend."

The solid chunks of wisdom which the committee has extracted from the testimony taken on its junketing tour last summer were within themselves based on sound principles. They are by no means novel, and could have been formulated fifteen years ago by any intelligent business man who had given the railroad problem any thought. The granger agitation in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin brought out all the points raised by Senator Cullom's committee. It was entirely superfluous to quote the Kansas railroad commissioners as experts who believed that the regulation of railroad tolls by law was too intricate for anybody except a railroad man. The Vanderbilts, the Goulds, the Dillons, the Stanfords, and other railway barons, have said so all along.

From the outset the committee was like a packed jury, organized to enforce the Cullom bill, brought forward to antagonize the bill of Judge Reagan, which proposes to regulate railway traffic and prescribe severe penalties for extortion and discrimination. The facts brought out by the inquiry of the subcommittee, of which Senator Cullom is chairman, have only emphasized the popular demand for railroad regulation. The situation of the country in its relation to the railroads, the utter helplessness of the patrons of these public highways to protect themselves against imposition and ruinous discrimination, the fundamental principles upon which railroads are chartered and operated have all been correctly cited by the committee in its report. But the remedy which it recommends is not much better than shelving the whole question of railway regulation and remanding the country to the tender mercies of the monopolies. If the committee had only been disposed to strike at the most pernicious and dangerous feature of our railroad system it would have framed and reported a bill embodying the vital points to which its attention had been repeatedly called.

In the first place, congress should prohibit stock watering and the issuance of stocks and bonds by any railroad in excess of the actual cost of building and equipping such road. In the next place, congress should make it a felony for any stockholder or officer of any railroad to be interested in any construction company. Lastly, congress should rigidly prohibit any railway manager or officer from being interested in fast freight lines, express companies, grain elevators, ice-houses, hotel companies, coal mines, and other concerns that are operated on the lines or right of way of any railroad, or have traffic contracts with such roads. It would also be timely for congress to prohibit the construction of any trunk line of road unless a public necessity for the line is found to exist.

Having legislated upon these fundamental points congress should by law prohibit extortion, discrimination and favoritism. In spite of the intricacy of the subject congress could very safely fix a maximum tonnage rate, making proper distinctions between short and long hauls. Such a maximum rate would not necessarily prevent lower rates if the railroads are disposed to make them. But a minimum rate, below which no railroad should be allowed to go, should also be fixed by law. This would do away with ruinous rate wars, which seldom benefit anybody and often derange commerce.

Senator Cullom's commissioner bill will not remedy these abuses, nor restrain the railroads from their rapacity where competition has been overcome by combination. His five commissioners will travel all over the country in princely palaces, attend royal receptions at the palatial homes of railway nabobs, and pocket their \$7,500 a year each. They will occasionally go through the forms of entertaining some complaint and

refer it to the courts for final decision. They may even go so far as to give the public access to railroad tariff sheets. Beyond their services as railway regulators will not extend.

With all his profound investigation of the railroad problem Senator Cullom only shows that he is merely playing a part to mollify the railroads. The provisions of his bill, which requires the president to choose three from one political party and two from the other, are a mere farce. No one knows better than the senator that the influences which will interpose in favor of candidates care very little for party. Jay Gould will have no trouble in finding suitable material for commissioners in either party, and the commission is not likely to be hampered by political principles. Of course the railroad managers will pretend to be bitterly opposed to Mr. Cullom's bill, but when the tug of war comes on they will mass all their forces against the Reagan bill, and push the commissioner bill as a substitute to a final passage. There never has been a commission in this country that could withstand the railroad pressure any great length of time. The commissioners of Kansas started out with an honest purpose to regulate the railroad traffic. They found themselves in a hornet's nest, the railroads assailing them from every quarter. They actually recommended the abolition of the commission, because it was powerless. A special session of the Kansas legislature was called to discharge the commission in the rightful discharge of its duty. The railroads blocked the wheels of legislation by their notorious methods. The commission finding itself abandoned surrendered unconditionally. Hence the report that only railroad men can grapple with the intricate question of railroad rates.

Should the national commission, which Mr. Cullom proposes to create, have the audacity to antagonize the railroad barons by an honest attempt to protect their patrons, the experience of the Kansas commission would repeat itself. The railroads would encounter less trouble with congress than they did with the Kansas legislature. They virtually control the American house of lords' now, and no railroad regulation bill will pass that body that they do not sanction.

Something of an Eye-Opener. The state papers that accuse the Herald of being engaged in furthering Van Wyck's prospects for re-election are not very astute themselves or else they imagine the Herald is stupid. It is plain as the nose on a man's face that the Omaha Bee, Van Wyck's confidential organ, is lending comfort to the Gardner, Browns and other slaughter-house democrats in the war they are waging on the Herald. Omaha Herald.

Senator Van Wyck does not need any confidential organs. His supporters make no secret of their appreciation of his labors on behalf of the state and his services to the country at large. His relations to the Bee are no more confidential than those of any other public man whose conduct is in full accord with the principles it has advocated for many years. Mr. Van Wyck has no more control over the utterances of this paper than General Manager Callaway, of the Union Pacific. The comfort which the Gardner, Browns, and other slaughter-house democrats derive from the Bee should be charged up to the innate cussedness of its editor. He enjoys a Kilkenny cat-fight as much as anybody, and makes no secret of his sympathy with the democratic leaders whom the Herald is trying to slaughter. They have no weapon of defense against these assaults, and naturally are entitled to a fair hearing through the medium of the Bee, which always has been accessible to all classes. If the Herald is not able to take care of its end of a fight in which it has every advantage over its adversaries, it would hardly be entitled to much respect.

As an excuse for the unfit selections which the county commissioners have made in filling the regular panel for the February term of the district court, it is given out that, as a measure of economy, they have picked from among the men who are delinquent in personal taxes. This is a very gauzy excuse. If it were really true that the commissioners have made their pick from the delinquent taxpayer's list it would be a very sad commentary upon their common sense. If justice is to be administered impartially our jurors should be composed of men who do not shirk their taxes, and are above temptation. But the list which the commissioners have chosen from contains the names of men who have never had anything to pay taxes on, not even a yellow dog.

THE city of Omaha is a very hard tenant to get rid of. Although the board of trade has repeatedly asked that the city should vacate its lot by removing the old engine house and rookeries no action whatever has been taken beyond referring the matter to a committee.

ACCORDING to Dr. Miller, some of the slaughter-house democrats, like the famous king of France, marched up the hill and then marched down again. They probably traveled the same trail which the doctor followed when he came home from the District of Columbia not many weeks ago.

WHENEVER congress or a state legislature is called upon to deal with a question which would compel the members to show their hands, the matter is at once referred to a committee. That always means evasion, compromise, and double-dealing.

MASSACHUSETTS OWES \$31,432,080. This is more than fifteen dollars a head for every man, woman and child in the state, and when taken in connection with the local city and county debts, it constitutes a very heavy burden.

THE Chicago News, noticing that the Ingalls presidential boom has not yet made its appearance east of the Missouri river, anxiously inquires what has become of it. It is suspected herabouts that it has been snowed under, or lost in the shuffle.

JOHN S. WISE is in New York looking at setter dogs, but says he doesn't like the outlook for politics in the south. Probably because he sees no pointers.

THE charity bill tickets are five dollars each. The committee is meeting with gratifying success in disposing of them, and ought to have one thousand sold by

the end of next week. Everybody who can afford it should take at least one ticket, and those who are able should purchase more. The number that any one person can purchase is not limited by the committee.

THE FIELD OF INDUSTRY.

New England woolen mills are starting up on full time. There are at present 1,233 window-glass pots in the United States, of which 882 are in operation.

The western nailers who have been on a strike over seven months are as determined as ever, and they have prospects of winning at all points. A Pennsylvania establishment has just furnished the Ninth Avenue Elevated Road with 25,000 glass fish-plates, to be placed under its rails.

Last year the Fall River manufacturers turned out 7,800,000 pieces of cloth, against 7,555,000 pieces for 1884. The full capacity is 9,000,000 pieces.

An artificial lake of fifty acres is to be constructed in Fayette county, Pa., to furnish water in the summer months for manufacturing purposes.

A steel stand pipe 25 feet in diameter and 135 feet high has just been built by a Boston firm. It took 230 tons of steel plate, and will hold 5,000 tons of water.

A 184,000 roll-in-line mill is to be erected near Orleans to consume the large quantities of scrap-iron that are gathered from the southern railroads. A nail-mill will follow.

No less than twenty large manufacturing firms have their agents in Western Pennsylvania selecting or examining territory for manufacturing sites where natural gas can be used.

There are only six iron and steel mills in Pittsburgh and Allegheny where coal is used. Large tracts of land have been purchased in the Allegheny River valley on which to erect manufacturing plants.

The work people of Massachusetts have developed economic habits, over 40 per cent of all the individuals in the state having bank accounts. There are thirty-two co-operative banks in the state.

Five air-brake companies are struggling for the new standard, and at a cost of \$200,000. Each company will furnish fifty equipped cars, to be run until the following April, when the contract for furnishing brakes will be given to the successful competitor.

An English journal enumerates the following advantages of electric lights in textile mills over gas: Better work is done with less injury to eyesight. In the production of colored work there is a saving of time. The same paper says it is only a question of time when lighting by electricity will become general.

The wage-workers of New York city and state are better employed at this time than usual, and but little trouble exists with employers. The differences are much more easily adjusted than they were a few years ago, because of more compact organization and more conservative management. Less desire is exhibited by employers to oppress or exact.

For fourteen years South Carolina has exempted manufacturing companies from taxation. In 1870 the manufactured products of the state were valued at \$9,588,981. In 1884 the value of the product was \$32,324,042. The established industries now want this old law repealed, in order to keep new companies from coming in and increasing the competition.

They Keep on Buzzing. The frigidity of the weather does not affect the buzzing presidential bees.

Drawbacks to Life in Utah. The plan of spending six months in prison immediately after marriage seriously interferes with bridal tours.

Taking It Out of the Horses. The lively stable keepers now make their customers pay smartly for a sleigh ride, and the customers take it out of the horses.

For Particulars See Bills. Kansas City Times. Great excitement in high social circles in St. Louis. Two young bloods indulge in a barroom fight over a New York heiress. For particulars see small bills—principally tailors' bills.

Midwinter in New England. Providence Telegram. A bitter cold day here. Our harbor has an arctic look; barges frozen up in midstream; everything covered with ice, and under the rays of a brilliant sun the whole sea-surface throwing up clouds of vapor.

Why So Many Escape Hanging. Chicago Tribune. In Nebraska, when a man is accused of murder, the people take him out and hang him to the nearest tree. But fortunately there are few trees in that state, and so a great many people escape.

Colder than an Omaha Street Car. New Orleans Picayune. A correspondent of the Boston Transcript inquires if there is "anything colder than a horse car in the early morning, just out of the snow." The answer is "nothing so cold as the north wind," but it has been reported that ice cream at a party to which one has not been invited is quite as cold.

The Phenomena Accounted For. Pittsburg Chronicle. "There is another cold wave coming," remarked Mr. Fangle to his wife last night. "Where from?" asked the lady. "From the northwest, where they all come from." "Why do all the cold waves come from the Northwest, my dear?" asked the lady. "There is so much coolness between S. Paul and Minneapolis."

The Game of Chess. Possibly a revival of the noble game of chess will be dated from the contest between two experts now in progress in New York city. It is a rare thing nowadays to see two persons engaged in chess, and yet it is a game that, to thoughtful persons at least, affords entertainment as well as mental discipline.

You're Another. Omaha Herald. Dr. Miller authorizes a reiteration of the statement that he never recommended anybody for the surveyor-general's office, therefore when Gardner makes a contradictory statement he simply lies.

Plattsmouth Pointing. Saturday's Omaha Herald says that Dr. Miller never, no, never, did recommend anybody for surveyor general. Mr. Ramsey had told the writer that he had a strong endorsement from both Miller and Boyd—as strong as he could ask. On the other hand a personal acquaintance of Mr. Clegg informs us that he had seen the copy of a letter of warm recommendation of him (Clegg) from Messrs. Miller and Boyd to the president. Now, we give the good doctor credit for being a pretty good liar, but if both Ramsey and Clegg were to unboast themselves they would probably make him pretty sick.

Laird's Great Speech. Helton Register. Some of Jim Laird's friends of this place are presuming considerable when they go about telling that he made a speech in the house on the rules of that body and against the recent decisions of Land Commissioner

Sparks. It is pronounced by his friends as being an excellent speech. The fact of the business is, Mr. Laird never delivered a speech in the house of representatives on either of these questions. His trade was ordered printed, so as to escape the briny effusion of the Stinking Water chief. His friends should ascertain the Congressional Record, and ascertain the facts before displaying their ignorance.

The Wild Man of New York.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt has been lecturing to the Young Men's Institute in the Bowery on wild life in the west, and from the printed records of that lecture it appears that Mr. Roosevelt stands in with the dime novelist and desires the young men of the institute to be properly fired with the western idea. He thinks a dead Indian is the best Indian, and he found the cowboy chivalrous, brave and generous to a fault. On the whole it is generally conceded in the Bowery that when Mr. Roosevelt gets through lecturing he is going to let his hair grow, whet up his bowie and go back to the Australian delights of the dug-out and the roundup.

Repeat This Softly While You Shower.

Out of the bosom of the air,
Out of the cloud-folds of her garments shaken,
Over the woodlands brown and bare,
Over the harvest fields forsaken,
Silent, and soft, and slow
Descends the snow.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. A paper called the Hammer is buzzing for "sugar" in society circles of Hastings. A savings bank with a capital of \$100,000 will open up for business in Hastings, April 1.

The newly appointed register and receiver will take charge of the McCook land office April 1.

A Kearney real estate firm sold over 20,000 acres of land in 1885, the price aggregating \$412,307.

The store of Perennand, Guthals & Co. at Tamaqua, Otse county, was destroyed by fire Monday. Loss, \$11,000.

A \$1500 case went up to the supreme court of Iowa on appeal at a cost of \$300. Litigation is a paying investment—for lawyers.

The newly appointed postmaster at Springfield, Sarpy county, has been notified that his nomination has been withdrawn, as he has entered a homestead in Kansas. Another democrat has been appointed to succeed him.

Iowa Items.

Cherokee improved \$64,000 worth last year. A Cherokee wife beater was fined \$35 for the last wall-ping.

John Murphy, the father of the editor of the Dubuque Telegraph, died at his home in that city last week, aged 78 years. The receipts of the Cedar Rapids post office for the last quarter were \$9,589,18, a slight increase over the same period a year ago.

Frank Beslin, the blind editor of the Cherokee Enterprise, has invented an ink for coloring books at a cost of \$200,000. Litigation is a paying investment—for lawyers.

Frank Wingrove, of Washington township, Crawford county, was frozen to death within half a mile of his own house during the late blizzard. He leaves a wife and two children.

A large pile of scavenger from under which a force of men were loading a wagon, at Montrose on the 18th, fell and buried three men out of sight. Leslie Robinson was so severely injured that he had to be carried home, and the others were nearly dead when rescued.

Dakota.

Hay is worth from \$13 to \$18 a ton in Deadwood. The Kimball artesian well still flows at the rate of 8,000 gallons a day.

The total license of saloon keepers in Huron is \$627.50 a year. Springfield offers \$10,000 in cash and a like amount in bonds if the Northwestern road will buy the local flouring mills.

A large colony of German farmers from Clayton county, Iowa, have arranged to settle in Minnehaha county in the spring of 1886.

During the year 1885 Spink county shipped about 2,500,000 bushels of wheat in round numbers, including 125,000 consigned to the local flouring mills.

A. Dunn, a Parker insurance agent, has skipped the country, leaving creditors to mourn. The amount that he has obtained in various ways is estimated at nearly \$3,000.

Engineers of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad who were sent out to investigate the coal fields of the upper Missouri region pronounce the McLean county coal much more desirable than Illinois coal.

Montana.

Miners complain that there is not sufficient snow on the mountains to supply the winter demand for water. The Logan county assessment roll for 1885 footed up \$5,809,804, a gain of \$370,000 over the preceding year.

The Granite Mountain Mining company at Phillipsburg produced in December \$140,000 in silver, at a cost of not exceeding \$20,000.

Under the quartz mills and reduction works in Butte city have determined to run through the winter, notwithstanding the fact that the Union Pacific Railroad company has refused to reduce the rate on salt below \$15 per ton.

The dividend payable by Montana mines during the past year amounted to \$1,377,050. Of this sum the Granite Mountain mine paid \$58,000, the Hecla \$105,000, the Moulton \$150,000, the H. M. & D. Co. \$135,300, the Alice \$125,000 and the Drum Lamson \$128,750.

The Pacific Coast.

A peach tree in Sacramento is in full bloom, and the fruit is beginning to ripen. Three hundred Chinamen have been discharged by employers in Truckee, Nev. Citizens are determined to expel every Mongol in the town.

During the year 1884 the postoffice at Painesville, A. T., sold 70,000 2-cent stamps. In 1885 the total sale of 2-cent stamps reached \$4,000, besides which 50,000 stamped envelopes, 7,000 newspaper wrappers and 9,000 postal cards were sold.

During 1885 there arrived in San Francisco by water 22,438 passengers, and 22,160 departed. By overland routes the arrivals were 56,950; departures, 55,924; total arrivals, 79,455; total departures, 78,084. Through overland passenger travel for 1885 was the smallest since 1867, though there was a net gain of over 21,000 by that route. For the sixteen years ending December 31, 1885, the arrival of through passengers by rail were 781,336, and the total number of passengers carried by 1885 was 177,921, showing a net gain of 306,570.

The quartz cure for malaria, rheumatism, liver complaint, heart disease, and fractured constitutions generally, is becoming very popular on the Comstock. The medicine under the name of "Silicia Tonic" is prepared as follows: Take three or four pieces of pure white quartz, about the size of a hickory nut, wash in clear, cold water and place in a tumbler. Next pour over the quartz to the depth of an inch or two, best Bourbon whisky, and take each morning before breakfast. The same piece of quartz will last a whole year, and even then will be as good as first. A little water and whisky may be added in case of the quartz being found too strong.

Kansas ladies put side-saddles on cows and then ride for exercise.

THE LORD HIGH EXECUTIONER

Krauts, the Scharfrichter, Who Does the Beheading Act in Germany.

With His Broad-Ax He Has Chopped off the Heads of Thirty-Two Criminals Since 1878.

Scharfrichter is the title given to the person in Germany who, since the middle ages, has been charged with the execution, or rather decapitation, of those condemned to death. In olden times, and in some portions of Germany up to the sixteenth century, the municipality under whose jurisdiction the sentence was executed or the accuser or his adherents executed the death warrant. Since 1878, when the first case of capital punishment took place under Emperor William, the duty of severing the criminal's head from his body with a broad-ax devolves upon Executioner Krauts, who carries on the business of knocker in the city of Berlin. His field of action is not confined to Prussia, but extends all over Germany, whenever not interfering with the prerogatives of the sovereigns of other states.

The death penalty has always existed in Germany, but from the time that Emperor William became prince regent of Prussia in 1878 it remained inoperative for many years. It was not until a life-sentence to the penitentiary, with the prospect of eventual delivery always in view, but Hoedel's attempt upon the life of the emperor caused him to take a different view of the matter. He then visited upon such criminals Hoedel's execution was intrusted to Krauts, who since then may be considered the imperial executioner of Germany.

This man lives in a small house of three rooms on Wilsnacker street in Charlottenberg. One of these rooms is occupied by his wife and three children and the other Krauts' apartment. He is very fond of his children, spending most of his leisure time in amusing them. To the unsuspecting visitor, the little group would impress him as the family of an ordinary tradesman. There is nothing in the manners of the man to give the impression that he would accept the position of public executioner. He possesses a powerful frame, broad shoulders, and strong limbs, and has a mustache and his square jaw, though, show a man of determination.

In conversation he is conservative and cultivated, replying without hesitation to all questions concerning his disagreeable calling, but with the apparent wish that the interviewer should understand he is only the instrument to execute the law of the state. He evidently is frequently subjected to these interviews, for his answers are so prompt that they show either his preparation. In his own sleeping room are kept the instruments of his official employment, and broad-ax and block. While examining the block Krauts is so prompt that they show either his preparation. In his own sleeping room are kept the instruments of his official employment, and broad-ax and block. While examining the block Krauts is so prompt that they show either his preparation.

After every execution Krauts repairs the block, but he does not, as is reported, sharpening the broad-ax and repolishing the leather straps with which the criminals are bound.

The history of these instruments present horrible record. The ax has a velvet lining and glittering with gold and black handle, but contains the inscription: "Manufactured by J. Grossman, Berlin." Then follows the dreadful list of names of those who have perished by his sharp edge, with the name, place and time of execution. The list contains thirty-two names, beginning with the socialist, C. H. Mosler, Berlin, Aug. 16, 1878.

The same year Krauts executed a murderer named Beyer. For many years he was not called to perform duty, it doubtless being considered that the two executions would suffice to deter other socialistic demonstrations for a time. In 1881 Krauts executed a murderer four times; twice at Koeslin, once in Oels, and once at Dortmund. In 1882 he took four journeys into different portions of Germany in company with his implacable assistant. In 1883 he reported mainly the scene of his official work. The wholesale murderer, who butchered his wife and five children, was the first victim of this year. Then followed young Kuehn, who murdered his father and afterward robbed the body. So the horrible list gradually increased until it has now reached thirty-two, and with the exception of Remscheid, Kuehnke and Kuehnke—the two of whom are accused of conspiring to blow up the monument commemorating the unification of Germany at Niederwald during the unifying ceremonies—all were common murderers.

Besides the engraved list upon Krauts' broad-ax, he has another contained in a large book which lays on the table with a green velvet binding. A shield upon the cover contains his name and title in gold letters. "J. Krauts, Scharfrichter." Upon the first page, written on strong grayish paper, is his motto, "Tout honneur utile est respectable." Every useful man is respectable. To this motto is added in bold letters, "Never inquisitive questioner seeks to get at the bottom of his feelings. Beneath the motto is a drawing representing a wheel, a sword, and an ax. Under this is the date of his first execution, this page being finished with the old German executioner's device, dating back to 1719:

Haugen, Koffen, fadderen, ist kein sund Waer, die wir beuhten keinen Bissen an hung.

(To hang, behead, or break upon the wheel is to do so, we do not have a morsel the mouth to put in.)

The second page contains the names as an index, printed in red letters, of the persons executed by Krauts since 1878. Every man's name is given, also a page in which is printed a history of the crime for which he suffered death, with incidents of interest connected with the execution, and general observations by Krauts on the subject.

"I am an advocate of capital punishment," says the executioner, "not from a pecuniary point of view, but because I am convinced it has a terrorizing effect upon criminals. They are all contrite as the dreadful hour approaches. Many hope for pardon by telegram while on the way to the block." He contradicts the statement that Krauts, when he remained cool to the end. "Lo-ke's last night was a very restless one," said Krauts; "he not being able to close his eyes until near morning. His firmness on the day of his execution required all his energy to maintain."

The rule of governing executions is that the effects of the executed shall go to the executioner. Krauts does not avail himself of this privilege, preferring, but these with the body are immediately after every execution, he says, he is besieged by hysterical women and superstitious persons for some article or memento of the dead