

THE DAILY BEE.

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

GEN. SPARKS HAS SAT DOWN ON THE PACKING-HOUSE DEMOCRATS OF NEBRASKA.

The slaughter-house democrats have got in their work. Surveyor-General Gardner will hold the fort.

CHARLEY BROWNS has once more got back to Washington. The packing-house organ will set up another howl.

The Gardner issue having been disposed of, Dr. Miller select some other equally thrilling subject upon which to harmonize Nebraska's warring democracy.

GREEK has concluded to obey the demand of the powers not to provoke hostilities with Turkey. This puts out for the present one of the numerous sparks on the eastern frontier.

YOUNG MAN AHEAD OF HIS HORSE at the state capital may succeed in imposing on the Lincoln correspondents but he will find it very hard work among the people to explain away his horse swap.

A SPECIAL DISPATCH from Washington says that Commissioner Sparks declines to recommend the decapitation of Surveyor-General Gardner. The headquarters of the packing house democracy in Omaha will at once be draped in mourning.

ASSAULTS ON SILVER IN CONGRESS are not as fierce as the single standard fanatics promised early in the session. The country does not and will not lend itself to the men who wish to dishonor honest money in order to increase the profits of Wall street and the value of the money lenders' investments.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS are said to be falling off. With hundreds of women starving in poverty in New York city for 12 cents a day wages it looks as if the thousands collected every year in New York for missionary work abroad could be much more profitably expended at home.

In extending the fire limits so as to virtually cover the property facing on the paved streets the council has done a wise and timely act. There are entirely too many wooden buildings in this city on the business streets. Brick buildings are now within the reach of everybody and their erection should be made compulsory.

The liberals in England will take office, says a cable dispatch. Of course they will. And the disaffection of the whigs will be patched over as usual by parceling out the fattest plums to the representatives of the great landholding interests. The whigs are like the Jacksonian democracy in the United States, patriots for revenue only.

MR. SPARKS has been heard from again. He informs actual settlers on their claims that they need have no fear about securing their patents, but that parties who have just settled long enough to make the necessary affidavits of their claims will be very carefully investigated. Mr. Sparks has struck a rich field for investigation in the land office, and he proposes to work it for all that it is worth.

By agreement the house committee on rivers and harbors have decided to limit the appropriations for improving rivers and harbors to \$1,000,000. This amount will not be considered excessive in view of the fact that an appropriation was made last year. If proper work is done the Missouri river should receive her proper share of the sum proposed. A systematic application of money and labor to the stream which pays the richest portions of the west would bring untold benefits to the great agricultural region tributary to its banks.

THE HERALD informs us that Charley Brown has returned to Washington. We observe by the Bee's special dispatch from Washington that Mr. Sparks emphatically declares that he will not abolish the surveyor-general's office of Nebraska, and that Mr. Gardner shall not go. Tally one for Brown and the slaughter-house democrats. Dr. Miller can now devote his united energies to the support of Postmaster Wise, of Platts-mouth, and Postmaster Morgan, of Kearney. He need bother himself no longer about the surveyor-general's office.

The contending parties of high license, low license and no license are likely to have a lively fight in the New York legislature over a bill which has just been introduced to regulate the liquor traffic. This curious combination provides for local option in towns and wards of cities when so desired by a majority of electors. It elects commissioners who are not to allow more than one saloon to every 250 of population, and who cannot grant a license to any grogery within 200 feet of any church, school house, asylum, penitentiary, navy yard or other public institution. Saloons must be closed up Sundays, and are only allowed to be open on other days from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m. No liquor is to be sold on credit. A year in prison and \$500 fine is the penalty provided for selling liquor to minors, policemen, militiamen or soldiers in uniform. Habitual drunkards are made subject to arrest by twelve months imprisonment, and every package of liquor sold must be accompanied by a certificate of purity which if incorrect imposes a fine of \$250 on the seller. It is safe to say that the measure will not pass. It is hardly comprehensive enough in its scope.

Insuring Employees.

Several years ago the subject of compulsory insurance of employees for the benefit of their families was brought into prominence in Germany by the introduction of a bill into the reichstag at Berlin. That measure which was drafted by Bismarck and supported by the government inaugurated a system by which employees of labor were compelled to make provision for the care of disabled working men and to secure money benefits to their families in case of death. The plan thus proposed was thoroughly canvassed and its essential features have been adopted by many large manufacturing corporations on the continent, and notably by Krupp's gun works. The first company to follow in the wake of Herr Krupp in this country was the Baltimore & Ohio railroad whose admirable system of accident and life insurance, sick benefit and free hospitals has been in successful operation for several years. Announcement is now made that the Pennsylvania railroad company will organize on February 15, a similar department for the benefit of their employees to be called "The Pennsylvania Railroad Relief Department."

All the expenses of conducting the service will be borne by the company, while the funds to be distributed will be furnished by contributions of those to be benefited. The employees are divided into five classes, and graded according to salary, which ranges from \$35 to over \$100 per month. The members of the relief fund will make payments according to salary received, those of the lower grade contributing 75 cents per month, and so on up to the highest, which is fixed at \$7.75 per month. The sick benefits range from 50 cents to \$2 a week pay for each day, and the accident benefits are the same for the first six months, and one-half for the remaining six months. The payments to families in case of death from accident vary from \$300 to \$2,500, but when death results from natural causes these payments will be reduced one-half. Under specified conditions the employees may provide for additional benefits. The company takes it upon itself to provide free surgical attendance to those disabled on duty, to pay all expenses of conducting the relief service, and to make good any deficiencies which may occur in the fund. About 40,000 employees, without regard to age or physical condition, will be included in the scheme, many of these being extra hazardous risks who could not be insured under any circumstances in any ordinary life company. The monthly assessments which covers sickness, medical attendance and death benefit will average less than the sum charged by ordinary insurance companies for a death benefit alone of an equal amount. An ordinary board of employees will assist in conducting this department which the company says has been organized largely to establish closer relations between itself and its employees.

This is an admirable arrangement and one which other corporations may well study with a view to its adoption. It places a premium upon good service, and it divides a share of the corporation's profits among its workmen and clerks. It is a mutual insurance company which takes in all the features of a benevolent benefit association with a solid financial backing of the most substantial nature. There is no expense to the insured in its management, and every dollar of assessment is distributed where it will do most good. While it will be a source of expense to the railroad, it is likely in the end to more than pay its projectors in the increased efficiency of those who profit from its establishment. It is not surprising to learn that the employees of the Pennsylvania company are readily availing themselves of the conditions of offer which provide that those who are now in the employ of the company can join or not as they see fit. On February 15, however, all who enter the service of the company must connect themselves with the relief department of the road.

Capt. Emmet Crawford. The news of the death of Capt. Emmet Crawford at the hands of Mexicans will be received with sincere sorrow throughout the army and in those portions of the west where he was well known as a gallant soldier, a true gentleman and a sincere friend. None of General Cook's able lieutenants had done better work in Indian campaigning on the frontier. He was eminently qualified for the dangerous and delicate service. Of commanding stature, cool of head, rapid in decision and clear in judgment, long experience in dealing with Indians, in camp and field, made him both feared and respected by those with whom he came in contact. Since the close of the war in which he served with distinguished gallantry, Capt. Crawford followed the fortunes of Crook in every Indian campaign, in which the general was engaged. In the troubles of '70 in northwestern Nebraska, in the campaigns against the Sioux and Cheyennes in Dakota and Montana, and in the various Apache outbreaks in Arizona and New Mexico, Capt. Crawford took a leading and distinguished part. Though subordinate in rank, he was placed in a position of heavy responsibility, requiring coolness, judgment and nerve, and he leaves behind him the record of never having failed in carrying out the trusts committed to his charge. His modesty and bravery endeared him to his regiment and to his associates in other commands. His excellent judgment and unflinching attention to duty early attracted Crook's attention and made him his trusted coadjutor during fifteen years of unrelenting service. It was Crawford who quelled the Sioux outbreak at Red Cloud agency, in this state, when six thousand hostiles threatened a descent on Fort Robinson with its handful of soldiers, and he did it without firing a shot, simply by the power of his personal presence backed by a single troop of cavalry. It was Crawford whom Crook selected to rule over San Carlos when the hostile Chiricahuas were returned to the agency in '83 from their Mexican stronghold. And for two years while he remained in charge the Apache problem was settled. It is a mournful reflection that the gallant soldier died just after a victory which in its results promises to settle the present outbreak in Arizona. He had found the hostiles by that time, and without respect to party, he had given them the order to disperse, sacked their camp and forced them to sue for peace. On the eve of returning from his command, flushed with vic-

tory, he fell by the hands of Mexican soldiers, and was buried in Mexican soil. His loss will be severely felt in the army. He did not wear the epaulettes of a general or the eagle of a colonel, but he had done more distinguished service than many who ranked him by several grades. On the frontier of Nebraska his name and his exploits are well known, and the news of his death will bring sincere regret to many with whom he was not personally acquainted, but who were not unfamiliar with the many sterling qualities of the brave soldier and the manly gentleman who did such distinguished service in that section a few years since.

Mexican Masqueraders. The attack by Mexicans on a command of United States troops engaged in the reduction of hostile Apaches under the treaty between the two governments is a matter which should demand attention at Washington and a rigid diplomatic inquiry into all the attendant circumstances. The press reports of the affair which resulted in the killing of one of the bravest Indian fighters in the army are necessarily meagre. They show that Capt. Crawford had succeeded in tracking the hostiles to their lair, had defeated them in action, sacked their camp, and brought them to terms which will in all probability wind up the Apache outbreak in the southwest. Under these circumstances the attack on his camp by the Mexican troops is particularly trying, and the death of the gallant soldier himself most unfortunate.

If the incident, if so it can be called, was an unusual one on the Mexican border, it would call for no special comment as an international episode. But every army officer who has served in Arizona or New Mexico knows that such accidents in which Americans lose their lives at the hands of Mexican bushwhackers, are by no means infrequent. It is a fact beyond dispute that a large part of the outrages committed on the border and attributed to Apaches, are in reality, the work of Mexican bandits. Murdered ranchmen and plundered homesteaders by the score are charged up to the hostile savages, when every inquiry made in the cases points indisputably to the Rio Grande, as the perpetrators, with the Indians hundreds of miles from the scene of the outrages. In the case of Capt. Crawford, his brother officer openly charges, in the dispatches, that the Mexicans attacked the camp for plunder, knowing who they were assaulting, and were only prevented by the gallant fight which was made by Crawford, in defense of his command.

It is to be hoped that Lieut. Mans' grave charge is sufficiently official to form the basis for a rigid inquiry by our government. Under existing treaties the right of both Mexican and American troops to cross the boundary in hot pursuit of hostile Indians is guaranteed. By its provisions Capt. Crawford's command was entitled to every right on Mexican soil which it was on its own. Its presence could not have been unknown to the Mexican troops. It had been for ten days working on the hostile trail, had been in hot engagement only a few hours previously and was peacefully camped when it was attacked at early morn. The southwest is clamoring loudly for more troops to protect them from the Apaches, but the greatest need at present seems to be a re-enforcement of border garrisons to restrain the Mexican thieves and thugs who are masquerading as Apaches along the boundary which divides us from the Greaser republic.

The Ohio Deadlock. The republican members of the Ohio senate are resisting bravely the effort of the democrats to seat the four frauds from Hamilton county, who received their certificates of election from McLean's ballot-box stuffers in Cincinnati. The result is a deadlock. No business has been transacted since Saturday and both sides declare their intention of holding out until the other yields. It is to be hoped that enough reputable democrats will be found in the Ohio legislature to nullify the disgraceful fraud of last October. The evidence is clear and conclusive. The returns were first doctored by adding twenty six votes to the footings of the tally sheet and when this was insufficient the figure 7 in the footing was changed to a 9, while 210 fictitious names were written on loose sheets of paper and added to the tally lists. The forgery is so clear that it will be denied, and the only defense which many Ohio democrats are making for their struggle to seat the fraudulent candidates is the hackneyed one of "fraud on both sides." Republicans throughout the country will watch with much interest the result of the contest in Ohio. The shameful attempts of the democracy in that state to carry the legislature during the last election by any means fair or foul, were a disgrace to the party north, while they recalled the best work of the southern bulldozers south. The partisan decision of the Ohio supreme court, when appealed to reverse the results of fraud and forgery, damaged the influence of the judiciary throughout the country in other states and without respect to party. The republicans of Ohio will do their duty and render a service to honest politics by standing firm in their resistance to the admission of John McLean's Cincinnati puppets whatever the consequences of their action.

VERY FEW people are willing to work without pay, and if they do their work is generally unsatisfactory. Our present building ordinance, so called, requires the chief of the fire department to enforce its provisions. The chief has all that he can do with his own duties and cannot act as a building inspector without neglecting the office for which he is paid. We understand that the subject of creating a building inspector is now in the hands of a council committee and it cannot be brought to a vote too quickly. The inspector, as we have shown, need cost the city treasury nothing. His compensation will be derived from the fees of the office of building permits. While the duties of the fire chief only extend over the fire limits, those of the building inspector will be co-extensive with the boundaries of the city. Aside from the importance of the building inspector in securing full statistics of our city's growth, his services in enforcing the fire limit ordinance by refusing permits for wooden structures and extensions, where such are forbidden by ordi-

nance, will be invaluable. There should be no delay in reporting an ordinance covering the subject, which will be assured a prompt passage by the council.

Fon patriotism of a high order combined with a sharp lookout for number one, the chief of a large exporting house in Hamburg who has been charged with sending poisonous brandy to the negroes in Africa, takes the premium. He acknowledged that the charge was partly true. He said, however, that he had never sent any bad brandy to any of the German colonies.

THE FIELD OF INDUSTRY. A new silk-mill is projected in Rockland county, New York.

Encouraging signs to renewed activity in the silk industry are multiplying daily. The Chicago boxmakers are in desperate straits over the competition of machine box-making.

A monster engine of 2,000-horse power will soon be put in the Passaic Rolling Mill of New Jersey.

Of the 15,000 cigarmakers of New York, about 900 only are skilled hand-workers, the rest working with machinery.

Textile manufacturers are beginning to recognize the tendency of the textile industry to scatter itself over the country. They are endeavoring to determine the most desirable locations.

At the last meeting of the Essex County Trades Assembly, at Newark, New Jersey, 300 delegates, representing 35 labor organizations, and a membership of 8,000, handled the major questions of New Jersey with energy.

New England manufacturers are preparing for a season of unprecedented activity, and are basing their preparations upon reports received as to the condition of trade at distribution centers, as well as from their traveling agents, who keep them notified by telegraphic dispatch.

The fifteen firms of the Cigar Manufacturers' association of New York, employing 15,000 men, women and children, have undertaken, as the labor leaders put it, to bring wages to a starvation basis. One manufacturer has come out on the side of labor, and negotiations are pending with another to do the same.

The commercial travelers, and manufacturers and merchants generally, are pleased with the decision of the United States supreme court that the tax on commercial travelers is unconstitutional. Commercial travelers' organization in several sections have been holding meetings and sending committees to Washington to secure favorable legislation.

The other day Frank Murphy stood up in the corner of a rolling mill in Youngstown O., and invited fifteen minutes to the horny-handed sons of toil, asking the brave, honest, manly tolling mechanics not to let the high-women Whisky put his hand down into their pockets on Saturday night and take one-third of their money. Over 400 signed the pledge.

Among the workmen elected to Parliament is George Howell, bricklayer, the author of several works on labor questions; J. Wilson, agent for the Durham Miners' Union; and the late George W. Brown, secretary of the Miners' Association; William R. Crean, carpenter, and Benjamin Beckant, a miners' agent. They are all presented as men of sterling character and no mean ability.

Sixty delegates attended the three days' session of the Ohio Knights, at Decatur. The knights declared that the wage system is a despotism, that civilization means the largest having thirty machines, that a victory is to be won over the vested rights of modern law-sharks, usurers and industrialists, and that the only way for workers to combine to the end that poverty and all its attendant evils may be abolished forever.

A recent callous now monopolize the entire market, and constitute one of the largest and most prominent departments of the cotton-goods industry. There are at present 100,000 machines in the United States. Massachusetts has the largest number. The Lawrence print works of Massachusetts are the largest in the world. The principal improvement made in the production of prints has been in a scientific and artistic way. They are all printed now made with aniline colors and dyes.

Gets Everything of Importance. There is nothing of any importance going that Omaha doesn't get—even live suits.

Evarts' New Hat. Senator Evarts' new silk hat is attracting more attention down east than his non-committal speeches on the silver question, for the reason that the oldest inhabitant cannot remember when he had a new hat before and nobody has ever pretended to study his speech very closely. His new hat cost \$8, is almost as good as those worn by western men.

The Cause of Most Elopements. I think that ten cents' worth of unadulterated penitence in the shape of a dime novel is the cause of most elopements. Why do the young women sit up all night reading them? So they can close in the night. It must be conveyed to the interest of a man, row escape, then sunshine—forgiveness. Satan shows them where to buy their tickets, puts them on a train, and when it's going forty miles an hour jumps off and leaves them in the lurch.

Very Diaphanous. The Omaha Bee evidently don't mean to let down and let Hoffman, who is suing it for libel, to have his own way about things but to let it sue him, by having depositions taken showing Hoffman up in the character of a manipulator of horse flesh without the consent of the owner. The testimony is rich and decidedly interesting and so far makes the claim of the injurious appear very diaphanous.

It Is of a Damaging Nature. In the suit of Hoffman, the governor's private secretary, against the Bee, the taking of depositions has already begun. Mr. Barnes, the owner of the horse in question, which was borrowed and not returned by the plaintiff Mr. Hoffman, has been examined, and the testimony is published in full in the Bee. It is of a damaging nature. Mr. Hoffman must be possessed of very little common sense, and must have had very poor advisers, or else he would never have commenced that law suit.

Among the curiosities of the present congress is the bill for making the government an insurance society for postal employees. It provides that clerks in the railway mail service shall have 90 cents a month deducted from their salaries by the postmaster general to form a benefit fund, from which they will be entitled to \$25 a week when disabled. The author of the bill is Congressman Blount, of Georgia. It seems a pity that the public service should have robbed Georgia of a man who is, no doubt, eminently qualified to stay at home.

A Double-Edged Piece of Work. The Missouri Pacific railway company owns coal lands and mines. A few days ago it advanced coal freights, and at the same time reduced the price of coal along its lines. This double-edged piece of work put it out of the power of competing coal producers to either transport coal or sell it except at a loss. The wisdom of the framers of the new constitution in divorcing the business of

mining and transportation in this state came late to fully protect the interests of the people, but new states should take warning from our folly. A monopoly of any article is a monopoly of the means of production. It is to transport it is a monopoly of the industrial property of whatever community depends entirely upon such a source of supply. Such a monopoly could never be permitted. It would possibly be better if all mineral rights in the land were a reserved possession of the government.

Fate. Broke hearts. The sky is clouded, the rocks are bare! The winds are out with the waves at play, And I shall not tempt the sea to-day.

But the ship sailed safely over the sea, And the hunters came from the chase in glee! And the town that was builded upon a rock Was swallowed up in the earthquake shock.

Senator Van Wyck's Idea. N. Y. Herald Tribune Correspondence.

Senator Van Wyck, of Nebraska, has, through all of his public career, been known as a plain spoken man, and his experience as a senator has not changed his opinion that the servants of the people have no right to hide their acts behind closed doors. He says that of course while the rules of the senate prohibit a discussion of executive business with open doors, the members of that body are bound to observe the rules, but for his part he would say before the whole country what he is obliged to say confidentially, as it were, to his colleagues in executive session. Surely a right minded man is not supposed to have two sets of views—one for the galleries, the other for senators. Why, then, should it be necessary to conceal honest opinions about any measure, even treaties, for which did the senate keep strictly confidential anything the public wanted to know? "It has been urged," said Senator Van Wyck, "that sometimes a nomination is made, and the senate is compelled to listen to them if they are not true? Nominations are supposed to be thoroughly investigated by committees of the senate and in confidence too. It is not a matter of confidence, but it should be investigated, and upon evidence alone ought they to be favorably or unfavorably reported. But everybody knows, without going into details or betraying confidence in any session, that a nomination is reported favorably from a committee the dignity of that committee deserves the respect of the senate and acceptance of the report. If the report is unfavorable, the same rule should be observed. There is no secret about the rejection of a nominee. Why shouldn't the vote be in public? If a man is fit to be a federal officer, why shouldn't the act of the senate confirming him be so public?"

Your Daily Walk. Chicago Herald. The negro method. "I know you of my daily walk," has an important significance when the weather makes the harvest of the plumb-er. The health reports following a season of low thermometer always record a notable increase in bronchial diseases. Most people who have paid no special attention to the subject believe that the worst thing one can do is to be too much in the cold, and that throat and lung troubles are the result of contact with low temperature. The truth is the very reverse. Dry, cold air attacking the breathing apparatus is health giving.

Of course one must be prudently clothed so that while the breathing is stimulated, other functions of the body shall not be repressed by contact with unusually cold air. Bronchial troubles are far more generally the result of fat and lead than of cold. No matter how carefully a dwelling may be ventilated, the air from stoves, furnaces, cooking and drying is deficient in vitalizing power. It is not those who go out during winter who are liable to illness, it is those who stay indoors.

Get out, warmly clad, especially upon the chest and lower extremities. Let heating drinks of the alcoholic sort alone. Eat good, simple food—that supplies all the nutriment the organs require. Walk smartly; keep your mouth shut; breathe through the nose. Walk every day until the flesh is tingling, and you will have no need of doctors.

Had a Dead Arm. Detroit Free Press: The other day a well known Detroit doctor was eating lunch in a restaurant along side of a business man, when the latter remarked: "I just saw a case to interest you in the cigar store. There is a man there who has no feeling at all in his right arm."

"Case of paralysis, of course," replied the doctor. "Oh, no, it isn't. He has been examined by some of the most eminent surgeons and they declare that it isn't. It was a case of paralysis he couldn't cure, but he cured it."

"How long has it been so?" "Over twenty years he tells me. He says he'll pay any doctor \$5,000 to restore the natural feeling."

The doctor, who remarked the doctor, and when dinner was over the two went into the cigar store, and the medical man was introduced.

"Did this thing happen all at once?" asked the doctor. "Yes, sir, there was no warning whatever."

"Does the arm feel dead?" "Perfectly dead. You can stick your knife into it without my feeling a sensation."

"That's odd. Let me feel of it." The doctor put off his hand, made one grip, and then turned on his heel and left the place, his face as red as paint and his gait somewhat eccentric.

It was a wooden arm. The real one was shot off at Gettysburg.

Gov. Pattison on Corporations. Gov. Pattison delivered an address at Lock Haven, Pa., on the evils of railroad discrimination, which he declared had built up and established the Standard Oil monopoly, by which a source of our natural wealth has been entirely deflected from the state. "Not alone," said the governor, "has it taken the oil industry from Pennsylvania, but it has taxed the country with a source of our natural wealth has been entirely deflected from the state. It has corrupted the avenues of justice, has mocked the law, and is stretching out its arms in every direction to monopolize the other sources of wealth and means of supply. Discrimination has made Philadelphia at one time the first commercial city in the union, and still with the highest manufacturing resources, little more than a mere annex to New York. Everywhere it has tended to centralize wealth and increase the ranks of dependent labor."

A Bit of Strategy. "My dear, the fur in your new saque can't be very good. It is wearing out and getting brown at the edges."

"You don't understand. I put the fur away from there purposely, so that people who will not mistake my seal-skin for push."

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. Hall county paid \$30,293.19 into the state treasury last year.

The Hastings bachelors' club is in the throes of dissolution. The members are suffering with cold feet.

The latest estimate of the cost of water works in Hastings is \$93,110. The source of supply will be drive wells.

The Episcopal society of Grand Island has secured \$800 as a start for a new church to be erected next summer.

The real valuation of Johnson county is \$10,000,000 and the assessed valuation \$1,941,252. The bonded debt of the county is only \$80,000.

Henry Boutwell, the brakeman injured on the Overland branch of the Burlington & Missouri, died of his injuries on the 26th. The body was sent to New York for burial.

Competition in the lively business at Lyons is brisk. One night last week F. E. Parker handed out a round of beef and gave him his supper in order to defeat a competitor.

The St. Joe & Grand Island railroad is said to be a tri-weekly road. Trains have been tried to pull into Grand Island once a week, and in some instances failed. The road lacks a supply of good snow plows and cool heads.

Aaron Cne, who was struck by a snow plow near Columbus January 4, and who wandered insensible on the prairie for several hours and was finally found nearly frozen, had all his fingers on both hands amputated Monday.

O'Connor, Greeley county, will add to its enterprises next spring a creamery, bank, town hall, restaurant, drug store, and a hotel. A committee of local business men has been organized to raise the money for the building.

Work on the grade of the Grand Island & Wyoming Central in Custer county is being pushed day and night. There are 100 men at the camp at Round Grove. The frozen earth is blasted and scrapers, plows and derricks keep the clods moving.

During the year 1885 the Union Pacific railroad alone received at Grand Island station 623 carloads of freight. Altogether 25,000 pounds per car, it would make an aggregate of 311,900,000 pounds received. The number of cars of freight forwarded from there during the same period was 3,510, or 327,750,000 pounds.

A vigilance committee of marriageable young ladies was formed in Fremont some time ago to investigate the habits and character of eligible young men and bachelors. The result of these inquiries was a list of alphabetically arranged names prepared for that purpose, and guarded by a muscular secretary. The movement had been kept a secret, and now that it has become known it is feared the callow lords of the prairie bottoms will retaliate.

A little rivalry, though, would eventually increase the fees of the license clerk, and end in the union sought. The local marriage register will bear watching. The motto should be "Let not a single man escape."

The war of the railroads has already broken out northwest of Grand Island. The Union Pacific and Burlington & Missouri are pushing operations vigorously, and considerable rivalry is shown in the contest over the right of way. Each week the former company had grade stakes set at Howard City, where the Burlington & Missouri was to cross their extension. Saturday night the engineers of the latter company engaged all the available men and teams, and during the night effected a crossing over the Union Pacific grade, laid 400 feet of ties and iron, the distance required by law, and now hold sway. Thus gaining possession they require the Union Pacific folks to establish a new grade, at least one foot lower than the present one, and inconvenience that the firm caused by the explosion after which he made his escape from the building by a second-story window while the police were pounding away at the door.

When the Explosion Came He Was Nearly Killed. Monday, Jan. 4, the safe in the agricultural warehouse at Howard City. The company was blown open, says a Boston special dispatch, and a small box containing \$900 taken therefrom. Upon investigation it was determined by the police that the robbery was committed by a man named Charles W. H. West, aged 33 years, a trusted employe of the firm, was arrested on suspicion. At the station house he made a full confession of the robbery. He says that he took one and a half pounds of powder to blow open the safe, and the shock sent him spinning across the room. Had he been a few inches nearer he thinks he would have been killed. He took advantage of the confusion by the explosion after which he made his escape from the building by a second-story window while the police were pounding away at the door.

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