

THE DAILY BEE.

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

HUNTING the pole is Bismarck's latest freak. Another Arctic explorer, so to speak.

DE LESSERS has arrived at Colon. He will reach a full stop before he sails through the canal.

AN appropriate name for the Saturday evening coasting would be "carnival of accidents." The wonder is that nobody was killed.

GLADSTONE has "kissed the queen's hand," which means in common English has expressed his willingness to form a new ministry.

JUDGING from some of the late rulings of the jumping jacks of the railroads in Nebraska, the sins of "commission" are worse than those of omission.

IF misery loves company the seven men who are to be hanged on one gallows at Fort Smith on April 23 will not feel lonely. This is about the only consolation that can be given them under the circumstances.

THE Chicago Tribune has a long editorial upon the subject of uniting the democratic party. If it is split as wide open in other states as it is in Nebraska, its unification would be as impossible as the union of oil and water.

THE Marquis de Mores thinks of exporting "frames" of lean young stock to France to be fattened by the French farmers. This has at times been quite a trade with Scotland. Mores says he can land the stock in France for \$50 a head, and that when fattened they will be worth \$130.

THE Cincinnati Graphic of January 30 has a spirited sketch entitled "Imitating the Empress of Austria—Omaha Girls Enjoying a Horseback Ride." The Graphic makes the following comment: "Omaha is celebrated for the daring horsemanship of its young ladies, and the artist has made a spirited picture of three belles enjoying a morning ride."

A SINGULAR discovery has just been made in Des Moines. A prominent citizen who is honestly entitled to the title of colonel and judge has during his residence of several years in that city never been called anything but plain "Mr." This is the only authenticated case of the kind on record. That gentleman is entitled to the prize as the most modest man in the United States, if not in the world.

OMAHA ranks fourteenth in last week's report of the thirty-one clearing house cities. Her clearances amounted to \$2,658,886. Her increase over the corresponding week of last year was 43.3-10 per cent. New York, Omaha and Boston lead the country in the percentage of increase. Omaha is sandwiched in between the two great financial centers of the country. Omaha is doing quite well.

SEWING machines are receiving great attention from inventors of late. One kind is held in the hand. Another in Germany has a musical attachment, which plays several tunes to the delight of the operator. This leads an esteemed contemporary to remark "that it is quite within the possibilities that they will eventually have them with both rooms attached and perhaps, bay windows and a ball room."

MONTREAL is now nearly free from the small-pox plague, which has paralyzed that city for six months. The number of deaths is equal to the per centage of cholera deaths. Besides the numerous fatalities, business has been completely ruined, and the result is that many houses have failed, while others are trembling in the balance. All this is the result of the superstitious opposition to vaccination on the part of the French Canadians. To prevent a repetition of the plague every effort should be made to convince the French Canadians of the foolishness of their superstition, and to induce them to become vaccinated.

THE Chicago Tribune has opened a lively warfare upon the telephone service in that city. The evil of the bobtail telephone service, as the Tribune calls it, consists in the fact that it imposes the most possible labor upon the subscribers and the least possible upon the employees of the company. This is equally true of the service in Omaha as it is that in Chicago, and the following applies nearly as much here as it does there:

One request for a connection should suffice. The clerks of the company should then perform the labor often very trying to the nerves and temper of putting the persons who wish to speak in communication with each other. If this were done, it would less frequently happen that the wrong connection would be made, and when made the mistake could be instantly corrected. Now, when the wrong person is called up, it is a matter of five or ten minutes to attract the attention of the person engaged, so that the erroneous connection may be broken and the right one made.

If the bobtail principle were carried out in other affairs as it is in the telephone business, we should expect to see a man blacked off his own boots while a boy blacked the other, or to see a man in a suit while the servant carried the hat; or to find his wife kissed by the head while the driver clapped down from behind. The faultless of the telephone service is that subscribers do not get what they pay for. They pay for a connection with the person they wish to speak to, and they get a large share of the work they do not get any of the dividends.

A Biased Campaign.

The shriekers for the demonization of silver in the east are receiving poor consolation so far from congress. The anti-silverites make a poor showing when set against the advocates of a double standard. There is not the shadow of a shade of a possibility that either senate or house will pass any measure looking towards the dishonoring of a portion of our national currency. The temporary suspension of the coinage, which before congress met was considered probable, is now very doubtful. The only effect of the howling crusade of the banker and broker brigade has been to solidify the opposition to any change in the coinage law. Senators like John Sherman and William M. Evarts, who were confidently counted upon to champion the attack which was to drive silver from our currency, decline the duty. On the contrary, Mr. Sherman comes to the front with a measure whose avowed aim and object is to maintain both metals in circulation, and to furnish a monthly market of from \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000 for the products of our mines, that amount of bar bullion to be exchanged for certificates redeemable in coin at the market rate of silver on the day of redemption. In every debate raised by the introduction of this silver question in congress, the monetarists have been at a disadvantage.

Expressions of opinion in Europe lately furnish new arguments for the advocates of the maintenance of a double standard. At a recent meeting of the International Bimetallist association in London where not only the bank of England but several of the greatest private banking houses of the city were represented, the meeting expressed a strong hope that silver would be restored to the coinage of civilized Europe. It is expected that the forthcoming reports of the royal commission on the causes of the present depression of business will specify the demonization of silver in England as one of the most efficient causes. The German minister of finance, too, has expressed himself very strongly in favor of a reconsideration of the course taken by Germany.

Incidents such as these do not bear out the assertions of the Wall street literary bureau that a single standard and prosperity go hand in hand and that a return to a double standard in England and Germany is no longer discussed as one of the possibilities of the future. On the other hand they bulwark the proposition of the bimetallists in this country who demand the maintenance of a double standard side by side with the coinage of an honest dollar.

A Poor Policy.

Omaha has reached a point in her development where experimenting ought to be a thing of the past. She has been fortunate in suffering less in this way than most of her rivals. In her pavements and sewerage she has profited from the mistakes of others and has secured the best at the very lowest cost. The main street macadam was the only experiment in this line, and that mistake was remedied at comparatively little cost. But there has always been more or less trifling with the matter of grades, owing to the short sighted opposition of property owners who could not look beyond immediate damage to future advantages. Grades have been established in the first place as matters of compromise after much struggling on the part of interested lot owners only to be found entirely inadequate to the changed conditions of trade and traffic in this rapidly advancing metropolis. The fight over the Farnam street grade resulted in a compromise which, while materially improving that thoroughfare, does not fully cover the requirements. The same contest is in progress over Leavenworth street. The grade on Sixteenth street is now being raised and an eleventh hour movement made to make it what it should be from Harney street to the point where the viaduct is to begin.

The BEE cannot too strongly urge upon property owners and the council to unite in demanding that the half-way policy of the past be abandoned and that future improvements shall be inaugurated and carried out with a view to their assured permanency. The question of Farnam street is settled by the court house location, but on the other streets mentioned no such barrier is in the way of a radical and lasting solution of the problem of proper grade establishment. To cut the dog's tail off by inches is painful to the animal and unsatisfactory to the operator. But this is just what Omaha has been doing for years in grading and paving principal streets. It is high time that it should stop.

The coke operators in Pennsylvania, according to the Philadelphia Times, are getting some very unpleasant experience with cheap labor. Some time ago, in order to break the backbone of a strike for higher wages, some of the leading coke burners imported a lot of Hungarian miners. By this means they succeeded in driving out the old miners and boasted that they were masters of the situation. But it soon turned out that the Hungarians wanted higher wages, and now the question is pressing, who is to drive out the Hungarians? While the old miners went out peacefully, the Hungarians propose to fight before they go, and promise to give no end of trouble before the struggle is ended. And this leads the Times to remark that "cheap labor is often dear. The lesson to the coke operators, however, is that a peaceable, law-abiding mining population is cheaper in the long run, even at a higher rate of wages, than a half-civilized horde of foreign workmen, who soon learn to strike for higher wages and accompany their strike with all manner of violence. The importation of cheap foreign labor for the purpose of carrying a point against native strikers doesn't pay out well in the end, as the coke operators are learning to their cost."

The attacks of the organs of the Bell telephone company upon Secretary Lamar and Attorney General Garland have finally made themselves felt in congress by the passage of a resolution of inquiry into the charges which are supposed to affect unfavorably the official integrity of these two members of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet. The charges, briefly stated, are that Attorney General Garland is a large stock holder in the Van Electric Telephone, a rival of the Bell in that organization, and that his personal interest in the organization was the guiding cause of the same, recently ordered to be begun in the name of the government to vacate the patents of the Bell bonanza. Mr. Garland, it seems, purchased his stock long before he became attorney general. There is no evidence to show that he has used his official influence to advance its value. On the contrary, he emphatically declined to institute proceedings to test the validity of the Bell patents, and claims to be in no way responsible for Secretary Lamar's decision upon the recent hearing. But it is unfortunate, for appearance sake if nothing else, that the attorney general did not promptly dispose of his interest in the company the moment that it became apparent that the success of the enterprise was in any way dependent upon the attitude of the government. By his failure to do so he laid himself open to attack from a powerful corporation, who are certain to defend their assailed franchises by every available means, fair or foul. The assault on Secretary Lamar is entirely uncalculated. His decision that a suit should be entered against the Bell company in the name of the government was arrived at after a laborious hearing of all sides of the case. New evidence was adduced which furnished strong presumption that the patent office was used to defraud Gray of his rights to a patent. Upon this presumption Mr. Lamar acted, and very properly directed legal investigation by suit.

WHEN Proctor Knott made his famous funny speech about the glorious possibilities of Duluth, "the city of the unsalted seas," he little thought that it would ever attain the growth and importance which it has acquired during the last five years. During this period Duluth has increased its population 80 per cent, and its receipts and shipments of grain 700 per cent. As a grain center it now stands next to Chicago, and it will continue to maintain that position. Numerous immense elevators have been built there, and the number is being increased every year. Large flouring mills are being constructed, and we have every reason to believe that in a very few years Duluth will outrank Minneapolis as a flour manufacturing city. Coal can be transported as cheaply to the Superior iron and copper mines as the ores can be carried to the coal, and hence the people of Duluth see no obstacles in the way of turning out iron and copper for themselves and the entire northwest. In all probability it will soon become a good iron and copper manufacturing place, and this great industry will add many thousands to its population. Duluth certainly has bright prospects, and is destined to become one of the great cities of the northwest.

CHANGE S in fourth-class postmasters are not being made so rapidly as they were at first. When the machine was in good working order over 600 changes a day were made, but the number has been reduced to 100 a day. Since March 4th about 15,000 fourth-class postmaster have been appointed. The number of offices of this class, which includes all postoffices where the compensation is under \$1,000 per year, is about 63,000, and there are a great many changes made necessary, independent of the will of the department. Then there are some 2,000 new offices established each year, and a large number are discontinued. The work of making changes simply for change's sake is about over, and the future movement will be to fill the vacancies caused by resignation, and to supply new offices with postmasters.

OUR thrifty neighbor, Fremont, is jubilating over the certainty of a straightening out of the Elkhorn Valley line so as to encircle the city, and the extension of that road to Lincoln, giving Fremont new avenues for trade. Fremont is one of the prettiest and liveliest of Nebraska cities of the second class, and is increasing rapidly in population and importance.

OMAHA is not the only city in which councilmen have been charged with bribery. Nineteen members of the Pittsburgh city council have been charged with bribery and corruption. Why the charge did not include the other member is what puzzles us at this distance.

Another "Mare's Nest."

The Herald has made another "startling discovery" of a genuine mare's nest in the case of President of the Council Bechel. According to its editor there are strong grounds for believing that Mr. Bechel has sold his Omaha real estate, which, it assumes, at once disqualifies him for holding office in the city council. This announcement would be startling if true. Unfortunately for our spasmodic contemporary it is not borne out by a reasonable construction of the law. The city charter requires as one of the conditions of eligibility to the office of councilman that the candidate shall be a real estate owner. The object of this provision is to raise the character of the body by providing that none but tax-payers shall levy taxes on citizens. But the law nowhere says that councilmen must retain the pieces of property which they owned when they entered office. If it did, in nine cases out of ten there could be no transfers of real estate by councilmen during their incumbency. Every councilman who happened to own only a single lot would be debarred from realizing on it even if he purchased another with the proceeds within twelve hours after the sale. Such a construction of the law is foolish and absurd. It would require a daily inspection of the real estate transfers to determine whether the council was properly constituted. We are not informed whether President Bechel has or has not sold his Omaha real estate. But we apprehend that it makes little difference. Such an inquiry will be a proper one when he comes up for re-election in April. At the close of his term of office it has no interest to the public at large.

FOR many years past the Pennsylvania railroad company has controlled the legislature of New Jersey, body and soul. Its ownership seems to be as strong as ever, judging from the recent protest of that body against the bridging of the Arthur Kill to Staten Island by the Baltimore and Ohio, which hopes in this way to secure an independent entrance into New York. The legislature, primed by the Pennsylvania lobby, warns congress not to authorize the bridge on the ground that it would be an infringement of state rights. This is sheer nonsense. The right of congress to bridge navigable waters is unquestioned, and arises from its power over interstate commerce. No one ever disputed its right to grant the charter to the St. Louis bridge company, the Omaha bridge and a half dozen others.

SENATOR LOGAN has been presented with a live American eagle by admiring friends in East Tennessee. He will cut the eagle loose in 1888.

CANDIDATES for governor keep bobbing up all over the state. There is no lack of gubernatorial timber, such as it is.

THAT LABEL SUIT. St. Edwards Star: Just how the suit has or will terminate, we have not learned, but are willing to predict that Hoffman's damaged character will not be repaired five cents worth by this suit.

Nance County Journal: The first step in the great label suit of Milton Hoffman against the editor of the Bee is the taking of the deposition of the man who in 1878 lent Hoffman a horse and never saw the horse afterward. It is very damaging testimony, from which it appears that the plaintiff has not seriously misapprehended the facts. We advise him to withdraw the suit or put down the damages to correspond with the actual market value of his character.

WEeping Water Republican: Rosewater's libel suit has been commenced in Lincoln and now the public who like to hear people's characters aired will be gratified. Mr. Hoffman thought he would drag the case along, but the defense, represented by Mason & Wheeler, had the first deposition taken before a notary. Rosewater is bound to see the thing out.

YORK Times: Rosewater seems to be fully as eager for the fight as does Hoffman; if he has to pay \$30,000 he wants to pay it and have it off his mind. Instead of indulging in dilatory motions and demurrers, let us understand the pleadings of the plaintiff were quite susceptible, the defendant has not seriously misapprehended the facts on the plaintiff. It is about the liveliest defence we ever read about, and Hoffman will soon be sorry, if he is not already, that he stirred up the hornet's nest. Already the evidence of the principal witness has been taken and is published in full. It is there testified that Hoffman lent a horse to Mr. Hoffman, and that a horse in Lincoln, and though released without prosecution, it is evident that the transaction was not straight. The suit was brought at this late day for political purposes only, and it was supposed by the prosecution that it would hang fire until after the senatorial election and then it would doubtless have been dismissed. Rosewater doubts out of scheme, however, and the action will be a boomerang to the plaintiff.

PROMINENT PERSONS. President Cleveland's favorite tune is "The Mocking Bird." Theodore Roosevelt denies that he has a pecuniary interest in the magazine Outlook. General Butler in his mild overcoat of mourning for the late President Grant. Roscoe Conkling, in a recent speech at a dinner, called Grover Cleveland a "second Abraham Lincoln."

Governor Hill does not care much for social organizations, but he is a great admirer of Indian clubs. Donald G. Mitchell (Dr. Marvel) is to give a series of lectures on English literature at New Haven this winter.

Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, observes that "the newspaper is generally of a higher tone than the readers demand."

Mrs. James K. Polk, widow of President Polk, states through the Nashville papers that she is not a candidate for state librarian of Tennessee.

In appearance General Weyles is said to be decidedly effeminate. He is disposed generally to be quite sociable but is not popular with the rank and file.

Hon. N. C. Cook of Albany, New York, has one of the finest private libraries in the United States. It contains 22,000 volumes, of which 16,000 are valuable law books.

Miss Cleveland by her cordial manner and interesting conversation has made her weekly receptions very agreeable, and they have been largely attended.

Mrs. Chief Justice Waite's receptions in Washington are always largely attended. She is a charming hostess and sees every body. She is the right word to say to the right person.

Prince Bismarck's decoration of the Order of Christ is a finely worked cross several inches long, with a large pure diamond in the center and smaller diamonds radiating from it.

D. D. Smith, a Norristown dentist, has fallen heir to about \$2,000,000, bequeathed to him by his grandfather. He will now be able to get a pull in politics without taking the stump.

BRIDGE BURNERS BAGGED.

One of the B. & M. Fire Bugs Discovered and Arrested.

They are James and Charles Grimes—The Latter Makes a Complete Confession of the Whole Affair. Republican City (Neb.) Democrat: Posted in the depots of the B. & M. railway is a flaring advertisement of which the following is a copy:

\$1,000 REWARD. A reward of One Thousand Dollars will be paid by the Burlington & Missouri River Railway Company for the arrest and conviction of any one placing obstructions on its track or attempting to wreck trains by James Grimes, Ass't. Gen'l. Manager.

Last October a dastardly attempt was made to wreck a passenger train on the Omaha branch by attempting to burn the bridge near the state line. The facts as near as can be gathered at this time, are as follows: No. 70, the NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN leaving this city at 9:45, in charge of Conductor Birdsall, was proceeding down the branch at the usual rate of speed when near the state line the engineer suddenly discovered flames arising from the track a short distance ahead of the engine. The train was stopped and with the assistance of passengers the trainmen put out a fire which was rapidly consuming the woodwork of a bridge structure located on the farm of James Grimes.

THE FLAMES were extinguished before material damage had been done. The train proceeded on its way and to all appearances the excitement was over. The report that reached this city did not carry with it the impression that anything of a serious nature had occurred or that a dark, daring crime had been committed. What little curiosity and conjecture were kindled, and, apparently, the fact that the bridge had been fired was entirely unknown by a large portion of the people in this vicinity until the announcement, Tuesday, that one of the bridge burners had been arrested, caused some commotion and fresh inquiries to be made about the matter.

It is evident to those who put out the fire that it was the work of an incendiary, from the fumes of BURNING OILS, etc., with which the woodwork had been saturated, and as it now appears the scheme of catching the bridge burners was shortly put in motion, with what success may be seen from the following:

Tuesday morning a boyish looking young fellow, 18 or 19 years of age, was brought in on the branch, and taken to McCook. This was Charles Grimes, a nephew of the man James, who owns the land adjoining the state line, where the bridge was fired. At McCook, young Grimes was taken to Superintendent Campbell's office where he was kept in a COMPLETE CONFESSION to his participation in the crime and implicated his uncle as the instigator of the deed. The story he tells is very plausible. He had a quarrel with the elder, and he had poured the oils upon the bridge and secreted himself in the brush. After starting the fire he also secreted the fence around his hiding place. The firemen, upon their arrival, the passenger train and the rescue of the bridge. Shortly after the residence of James Grimes was visited by the chief of police.

There was a large amount of insurance on the building, and the young fellow now states that he was instigated to burn that also, receiving for the job a large sum of money. He says that his uncle got his insurance money or not is unknown, as yet, but he has lied himself away to other parts. The young fellow expresses much feeling over the matter and says that his conscience has troubled the story of his crimes to a Mr. Stevens before the authorities secured him. The location of the bridge is just over the line in Norton county, Kansas, about ten miles from this city, so that it is expected he will be taken there for trial to-day. There will be several applicants for

THE REWARD of \$1,000, we understand, prominent among whom is John Dawson, attorney, of Alma.

MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL. How the Lads Labor—Making Steam Engines, Tools, and Articles of Woodwork.

Chicago News: The Chicago manual training school gave its first annual reception Friday afternoon and evening. Classes were at work in the wood-working, molding, forging, and machine shops. The large department of electrical smith-shop is situated in the basement. The resounding ring of the anvils and the flying sparks that filled the air as scores of young students ply their hammer and tongs, and the red-hot iron showed that real work was going on. Young students are apt to hit their fingers once in awhile instead of the iron, and others have in various ways present pieces of uncolored metal, but one or two such experiences are generally enough to initiate them. They wear the regular machinist's garb, the conventional leather apron of the smith, and are dispensed with, and each boy has his own forge, which is furnished with a steam blast. All the smoke is carried off by exhaust fans, and the atmosphere of the room is uniformly good. The work in this department is preparatory to that done in the machine shop. The student is first given simple exercises in pounding and hammering, and the nature of smithing is explained in a lecture before he is put upon more difficult work, such as the making of open-eyes, gate-hooks, staples, nails, drawn and upset bolts, welding tongs, and drawn corners. They also make large numbers of hexagonal-headed cap-screws and bolts used in the construction of engines and benches. Besides these they make all their own tools, such as blacksmith's tongs, chisels, punches, lathe-tools, shovels, and hammers. Each young artisan works from a drawing, giving simply the form and dimensions, and the nature of each piece is thoroughly explained in a lecture before work upon it is begun.

Having spent a year in this kind of work the student is ready for the machine shop, which is situated just above the blacksmith shop. This room is equipped with seven 14-inch Prentiss lathes, one 20-inch Blaisdell lathe, two speed lathes, one and one-half ton drill press, and a present class is engaged in the construction of six steam engines of six horse power each. One of these has already been completed, and it is now running satisfactorily in the class room. It is prepared for sale in about six weeks. The rough castings for these engines are bought at a foundry.

Adding the machine-shop is a tool room. Each boy is numbered, and by means of a system of checks he may obtain a tool when he wants to use it. Iron is obtained by hand-tools into studs and bolts.

Just back of the machine-shop is the molding-room. In it there are twenty-four molding troughs, two furnaces, and four crucibles, together with rammer,

Spikes and Patterns.

At first only simple patterns are attempted, but gradually more difficult work is introduced, such as check-valves, safety valves, and drawer-handles. The molding sand used is brought from Albany, N. Y.

Here is a boy making one of these molds for a casting. He takes the nowel, or lower part of the square iron flask, and puts it on the molding board, just under which is the trough filled with sand. Then he lays the pattern on the board inside the flask and sifts fine sand over it until the nowel is full. After ramming the dirt down around the pattern with a rammer he scrapes off as much of it as may be necessary to leave the nowel smooth and full. Then he turns it over and exposes to view the raised surface of the pattern which is imbedded on the other side in the sand. Then he screws the cope, or second half of the flask, over the first one, and fills that with sand, ramming it down around the pattern as before. Having done this he takes the flask apart and you see on the nowel the pattern as before, and on the cope an impression of such part of the pattern as stood above the surface of the nowel when the cope was screwed onto it. Then, after making a little "gateway" in the sand from the edge of the pattern, to the side of the flask, he carefully withdraws the pattern, screws up the flask, and pours in the zinc, brass or lead, of which the casting is designed to be made.

When the brass mold is made the mold is sprinkled with fine flour in order to give a smooth finish to the casting. In the wood-working department, which is on the second floor, there are twenty-four workbenches, each of which is furnished with a lathe, besides planes, chisels, and other necessary tools. At first mortises, panels and tenons are made for practice, and then umbrellas, stands, picture frames, and addresses are finished up. Above this department is the drawing room, in which every student in the school is required to spend an hour a day. Here all the drawings used in the various departments are made.

There is also a library connected with the school belonging to the American Electrical society. The books treat mainly of subjects connected with electricity, physics, chemistry and kindred subjects. The school will graduate its first class next June.

AN EDITOR'S ROMANCE. Why a North Carolina Journalist Changed His Name.

A Raleigh (N. C.) telegram to the Richmond (Va.) States says: For some time past the Wadesboro' papers, the Times and the Intelligencer, have been at daggers' points. A statement was made by the former that S. W. Henley, editor of the latter, was guilty of a series of false colors; that his real name was not Henley, and that he was in hiding. In today's issue of the Times affidavits are published to the effect that Henley's name is really Sperry W. Hearn, and that he came from Tappahannock, Va.

In today's issue of the Intelligencer, Editor Henley relates his whole history, and acknowledges that Sperry W. Hearn is his proper name. The story he tells is a strange one.

Fifteen years ago Henley (or Hearn as he must now be called) was a printer at Tappahannock, in the employment of the Essex Gazette. There he fell in love with a pretty girl, and they were married. He claims that in 1874 a dark cloud came between the girl and himself, and he attempted to commit suicide. He had a rival in love, a young man, who sought to force him into a duel or even a street fight. For two months he kept the town in a state of turmoil. This aroused the indignation of the people, and his rival, knowing the danger he was in, became disgusted at his own folly and decided to leave the place forever. In October, 1874, he left Tappahannock for Baltimore, and there assumed the name of Sperry W. Henley, which until now he has borne. Since that time the people of Tappahannock have not known aught of his whereabouts. For years they thought him dead. In conclusion he says:

"I have now had my say. I have endeavored to tell the whole and entire truth, and I have little fear that the people of Anson county will think less of me now that they know the secret of my life than they did when they knew me simply as S. W. Henley, but knew nothing of my antecedents. Having said this much, I am done forever. Alluring the name of S. W. Henley, and thus lying aside the mask under which for nearly twelve years I have hid my folly, I subscribe myself, as I desire in future to be called, Sperry W. Hearn."

Sparks' Brightness.

In dealing with the land question, Commissioner Sparks appears to appreciate the fact that the term "innocent purchaser" covers a multitude of sinners.

THE MOST POPULAR HOBBY. Rosewater says the railroad commission is "a roaring farce and must go." Mr. Miller says Gardner is a member of the slaughter-house fauna, and a country gentleman. The Times is willing for Gardner to go when his office is abolished by law, and is anxious to see the railroad commission bounced by the next legislature. Rosewater is riding the most popular hobby, and his candidate for "going" will distance the doctor's much-groomed racer.

A HARD WORD TO TACKLE. The Lincoln Journal says the evidence Rosewater is attempting to bring against Hoffman in the damage suit is disapparently at the scene of the conflict, and to tackle and we suggest that in the future the Journal will say "clear," it will be easier for the type and lessen the number of lunatics.

A CASE OF LABEL. "Here, Pettifog, the Tri-Weekly Clarion has denounced me as a fraud and a swindler, and I want to sue it for libel." "Well are the charges true?" "Suppose they are—what has that got to do with the matter?" "But how are you going to prove malice in the publication?" "Sir, I'd have you understand that in my case the truth is always malicious."

LET THE SHARKS SUFFER THE LOSS. Weeping Water Republican. Here is another chance for our western senators, and all eyes will be turned toward Van Wyck as a leader in arresting fraud upon the people. It is nothing less than an attempt on the part of the money sharks of New York to get a law passed by congress to redeem the trade dollar at 100 cents. These same sharks favored their coinage for the purpose of shipping west and the payment of Chinese labor. The cost to them was but 90 cents and the western people and Celestials took them for 100 cents. They are now worth 75 cents, and if they can get the law to get a law passed by congress to redeem the trade dollar at 100 cents, it would be quite a scheme. We have confidence enough in our representatives to believe they will sit down on any such movement. Let those who have made enough on this fraudulent coinage suffer the loss visited on themselves by their own actions.

SPARKS IS DOING HIS DUTY. E. W. Washburne in the Chicago Tribune. The general land office, for the last fifteen or twenty years, has, according to my judgment, been the most corrupt department of the government in any government on the face of the earth. For years and years the land jobbers and the land grabbers seemed to have had full sway there, and it is quite time they were rooted out. And I am glad to find that an Illinois man like Mr. Sparks has had the courage to attack these stupendous abuses and to attempt to recover for the benefit of the people at large some portion of the public lands which had been obtained from the government by the railroad companies. I hope that his hands may be strengthened and that he will continue in the course which he has laid out for himself. Some say that a president has been named, and that he will be the secretary of the interior, Mr. Lamar, and that it will be necessary for him to be removed. It is impossible to believe that such can be the case; that an honest, faithful and incorruptible public officer should be hounded out of his place by the men whose avarice has exposed, and who are making such noble efforts, as I think he is, to get back for the government hundreds of millions of acres of public lands which have been literally filched from it by the land-grabbing railroads.

FRIENDS OLD AND NEW. Make new friends, but keep the old; Those are silver, these are gold. New-made friendships, like new wine, Are weak and shallow and will fail. Friendships that have stood the test— Time and change—are surely best. The forged friendship is a crowd of gray, Friendship never grows decay. For 'mid old friends, tried and true, One more note our youths renew. Our new friends, must die their place supply. Cherish friendship in your breast. New is good, but old is best. Make new friends, but keep the old, Those are silver, these are gold.

THE SILVER PROBLEM. Another interesting phase of the silver problem is presented by the "gold contracts," now so popular in New York and Boston. Of what use would it be for congress to provide bimetalism or silver monometalism if the capitalists who control the money in the country have it nominated in the bond that payment must be made in gold? It has become quite the fashion in the east to include such a provision in notes, contracts and bonds, and it is already an interesting question whether such agreements are valid. Senator Van Wyck has introduced a bill in congress declaring all "gold contracts" void on the ground that they are opposed to public policy and intended to establish a different legal tender from that provided by law. Under the constitution congress not only has power to coin money, but to "regulate the value thereof," and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution its legitimate authority. Now the purpose of the "gold contracts" is to destroy the value of silver money and prevent congress from regulating the value thereof, and carrying its constitutional powers into execution. Congress has no special authority to interfere with the freedom of contract between individuals, but it has the right to regulate the value thereof, and carrying its constitutional powers into execution. Congress has no special authority to interfere with the freedom of contract between individuals, but it has the right to regulate the value thereof, and carrying its constitutional powers into execution. Congress has no special authority to interfere with the freedom of contract between individuals, but it has the right to regulate the value thereof, and carrying its constitutional powers into execution.

Just back of the machine-shop is the molding-room. In it there are twenty-four molding troughs, two furnaces, and four crucibles, together with rammer,

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