. THE DAILY BEE.

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

GARLAND seems to have jumped from the frying Pan-Electric into the fire.

THE St. Paul ice palace is to be stored away in an ice house for use next sum-

MR. EVARTS' speech is golden but the gold bugs are intimating that his silence is silver. Texas comes forward with a claim to

one-fifth of the Indian Territory. There is nothing small about Texas. BLAIR is one of the model towns of the west. There has not been a case before

the police court in three months. THE settlement of the viaduct question means the addition of a large amount of

available business and residence property

to the heart of Omaha. Snowsrorms and frosts are becoming quite common in the southern states. If this thing keeps up the south will lose its grip as a winter resort.

GEN. DAVID HUNTER, on the retired list of the army, died in Washington on Tuesday. He was president of the military court that tried Mrs. Surratt.

In Albany it is remarked that the distribution of railroad passes is somewhat more open than in any previous year. Perhaps it is an open winter in the Em-

LIKE Saul of Tarsus, the Herald is now breathing out threatenings and slaughter against the elect. Unlike Saul it will take more than a miracle to reveal to it the fulness of its mistake.

THE government directors of the Union Pacific have filed their report. It strongly supports the Hoar eighty year funding bill. So does every member of the railroad lobby at Washington.

JOE PULITIZER always wears a bouquet in his button hole as he takes his seat in congress. His ambition now is to add to it a Garland as the spoils of his attack on the attorney general's office. .

WATER and ice are the two great sources of revenue for St. Paul. The lakes fill the summer hotels and the icecarnival crowds the winter hotels. It is a cold day when St. Paul gets left.

CHYO CHIAGK, a prominent citizen of St. Louis and an active member of the street of the street of the cheyenne river on the north and the bury's dinner. No pie is reported as remain-Chinese order of Highbinders, has been found guilty of murder. He will take the last degree when the high sheriff binds a rope around his neck.

THE immediate delivery system is not a success financially. The special messengers of the Chicago postoflice received about seven dollars each during the month of January. They ought to strike for higher wages or more letters imme-

THE people of New Mexico and Artzona demand that Geronimo be hauged together with his followers. This would be a cruel blow to the dime museum men, as it would be robbing them of a great attraction. With Geronimo in the hands of the museum men the southern frontier would be just as safe as if he were hanged.

CONGRESSMAN GUENTHER of Wisconsin. threatens to retire to private life because he cannot save any money in Washington. Mr. Guenther must be an honest man, otherwise he could save a fortune in two years out of the perquisets to be obtained from the monopolists who make it their business to buy up congressmen at fancy figures

AND now the district attorney will come in for his share of dirt from the headquarters of the packing-house democracy. Mr. Estelle has had the audacity to assert that it would be ridiculous to bring the case of Marshal Cummings before the grand jury on such evidence as that presented before the investigating committee of the council. Mr. Estelle "must go."

NEWSPAPER men keep coming to the front. Mr. Charles Russell, the newlyappointed attorney general of England under the new Gladstone ministry, began life as a reporter for a Dublin paper. Although an Irishman he is regarded as the leader of the English bar. No great case has been tried in England for some time that did not find him leader on one side or the other. He was counsel for Stend of the Pall Mall Gazette, for Miss Fortescue against "Gumboil," and defended the "Avenger" O'Donnell, who killed informer Carey. His practice has netted him \$100,000 per annum. Mr. Russell is the son of an Ulster brewer and the nephew of a president of Maynooth college. He is now 58 years old

THE supreme court of Wisconsin has just decided a case which no doubt will interest the people of Iowa, Kansas, and other prohibition states. The agent of a Janesville brewing firm solicited and obtained orders for beer in the town of Stoughton, in which the sale of beer was prohibited. The agent, who forwarded the beer according to agreement, was arrested and found guilty of seiling liquor in Stoughton, but the supreme bench of the state has reversed the finding of the lower court. It holds that when the beer was delivered to the railway company in Janesville the sale was complete, and eace no sale of liquor took place in-Stoughton, and that the sale by the agent was made in Janesville.

"For Value to be Received." The methods adopted by great corpor ations and their promoters to influence

tack on the attorney general. But the public has already been rendered a

service by the exposure of the methods

a standing in congress by placing their

stock where it will do the most good among

senators and congressmen. Whatever

the merits of the patents upon which the

Pan Electric company based its organ-

ization, there is no question from the

showing that the company was a purely

speculative concern which hoped in the

future to benefit from congressional aid.

Like the Credit Mobelier, it was lavish

with its stock in high official quarters,

principally in the senate which has always

been most open to corrupt influences by

reason of the small number of its mem-

bers. It is manifestly improper for any

person serving the government in a legis-

gift the stock of any corporation whose

rights and privileges he may

be called upon to determine. Such gifts

are not made without a condition, im-

plied or expressed. Shares of stock by

the thousand are not thrown away with

of these promoters of corporation pro-

jects is to make the representatives of the

people personally interested in schemes

upon which they may have to pass in

their capacity as senators and congress-

men. The object is to warp their judg-

ment by increasing their bank account.

This is nothing but bribery in advance

of the consideration. It is plainly im-

proper and deserving of the highest cen-

sure. While there is absolutely no evi-

dence to show that Mr. Garland's official

action in the telephone suits was influ-

The Evidence Produced.

The BEE further oversteps the grounds of

good judgment in manufacturing evidence to

support the claim that Mr. Bechel is a prop-

erty-owner. That paper sent a reporter to

the county offices yesterday to look up the

records. Said reporter questioned County

Treasurer Bolin and City Treasurer Buck,

and was told that Mr. Bechel has not, during

estate, only taxes on personal property. But

The indices of the county clerk's office, and the tax stubs of the city treasurer give the lie direct to its dirty assault on the president of the council.

Why doesn't the BEE print the records? It

cannot, because it can tind no records to

There are none so blind as those who

will not see. The entire staff of the or-

gan of the packing house band are af-

fected just now with political cataract.

The charges which it has made and re-

peated with such malicious perseverance

the first breath of honest investigation.

The records of the county clerk's office

Book 52, p. 815, shows that on April 2nd,

1884, Mr. Bechel recorded a warranty

deed for property in this city. The rec-

ords of the city treasurer prove that on

January 3d, 1885, he paid city taxes

amounting to \$15.35 on Omaha real es-

tate; that on January 17th he contributed

\$44.04, special grading tax, on the same

property, and that on December 7th of

the same year, he turned over tax money

to the amount of \$22.80. The deeds, tax

receipts and cancelled checks for these

transactions are all in Mr. Bechel's pos-

session. The records are open to public

On what technical point is this malig-

nant slanderer and party-splitter stand-

ing in this matter? What is his aim and

object in this senseless series of assaults

upon an honest official and a good citi-

zen? What gain does this organ of dis-

sension hope to make for itself individu-

ally, or the party collectively, by its blind

and baseless attacks upon Mr. Bechel be-

cause he happens to disagree with its edi-

tor in furthering the private quarrels of

The BEE prints the records which give

the lie to the Herald's misstatements. The

public can read them and verify them.

Here we propose to let the matter drop.

Now let the Herald fulfill its promise to

publish the evidence. It can then devote

its attention to trying to prove that every

office holder in Omaha who doesn't wear

a perjurer and a scoundrel, a bribe taker,

a ringster, and sealawag, and worse than

all, a political opponent of its editorial

THE debate upon the right of the senate

to demand from the chief executive the

reasons for his removals from office

brings out the hollowness of the admin-

istration's civil service reform preten-

sions. Mr. Cleveland does well to stand

upon what he is pleased to consider his

constitutional prerogatives, for he would

find it a difficult task to recognize the

100,000 displacements of republican offi-

cials made since he assumed the presi-

chief and his patron saint.

the P. H. D. brand is a rascal and a thief,

Mayor Boyd?

inspection in the county court house.

his term of office, paid any taxes on real

the BEE editorially says:

print. - Herald.

ground floor.'

which pledged himself to the pet hobby of the mugwumps. Silence and explanations alike fail in the face favorable legislation are as varied as they the record, Andrew Jackson are efficient. They run from a subsidized himself, the patron saint of the spoils press to a purchased vote. In most inhunters, would stand aghast at the thorough work done by the administrastances no actual cash passes. Such a transfer is too easily proved. There are tion during its ten months tenure of other more delicate but no less effectual office. Mr. Cleveland would be much means of arriving at the desired result. more easy in mind to-day if he had re-A free distribution of annual passes over fused to make such stringent pledges of their lines, the promise of employment impossible performance as those extorted when the session is concluded, exclusive from him under the pressure of a closely privileges in trade along the route-each fought campaign for the presidency. The and all are frequently employed to awaken sham of civil service reform really enpersonal interest and secure a biassed tered very little into the canvass. It judgment. Tenders of stock in new secured to the president only a corporal's guard of votes. Every practical politischemes, offers of interest "on the ground floor" in construction companies, "pointcian knew in advance that it could ers" on the market and hints of coming not be carried out according to developments in the affairs of the corprogramme. It was a concession to theporation which will raise or depress its orists and dreamers, and a blow at the securities are used with surer results royal right of every American citizen to than open purchase. Such means are less hold whatever offices he could secure. It shocking to the sensibilities of the averstruck a blow at party organization which age legislator and have the additional adno party in power could avoid parrying. vantage of not subjecting their authors to Had a republican administration sucdisagreeable investigations by the courts. ceeded Mr. Arthur's, it would have been, It is extremely doubtful whether the Bell presumably, used to retain office-holders managers will succeed in showing any in the positions which they would have improper action on the part of the govretained if the civil service law had never ernment officials in the steps taken to been passed. With a hungry democracy bring about the suit to vacate the patents returning to the feast of patronage from upon which the telephone monopoly which they had been excluded for nearly rests. The publication of the figures a quarter of a century, its enforcement showing the expenditures in the departwas a political impossibility. ment of justice, called for by congress, will probably reveal nothing of material Opening the Reserve. interest to aid the promoters of the at-

The senate having passed Mr. Dawes' bill to open a portion of the Sioux reserve to settlement, the measure now goes to the house for concurrent action. Under used by "wild cat" corporations to secure its provisions a strip containing nearly 11,000,000 acres and cutting the great reservation from east and west at its center will be thrown upon the market. The remaining 22,000,000 acres will be divided into six separate reservations and apportioned among the tribes in severalty with the title inalienable for twentyfive years. The proceeds of the sale of tract thrown open to settlers is to be invested for benefit of the tribes, and the provisions are made for the educa tion of the Indians on the various reservations. If the bill becomes a law it will accrue to the benefit of all parties concerned. The money provided by the sale lature or judicial capacity to accept as a of lands will prove a permanent fund for the steady civilization of the nomadic Sioux. The apportioning of the lands in severalty will be accompanied by ample means for providing stock and farming utensils. Schools for the young and rations for the old with property responno purpose in view. The aim and intent sibilities for all will be the means of solving in a few years the most troublesome problem of the frontier. To Dakota the opening of the Sioux reserve means the removal of the obstruction which for years has hampered her development and prevented the natural flow of immigration to her western borders. From the Missouri river to the Black Hills has been a forbidden country to the iron rails. The section which under Mr. Dawes' bill will be thrown open to settlement is one of the richest in the territory. It abuts directly against what is perhaps enced by his possession of Pan Electric the most valuable mineral region in the stock, both he and Senator Harris are west. The passage of the Dawes' bill justly censurable for accepting such a by the house will be the signal gift while members of the senate. There for a race between the St. Paul is not the least question that their official and Northwestern for the traffic of position was alone responsible for the that region. With the extension of the tender of stock in that corporation, and railroads will come a rush of settlers, that its promoters expected to receive which will dot the country between the White on the south with thriving towns | ing over. and villages, supported by a section twice

> THE Herald means to carry this war into Africa. It will punish with as severe a castigation as it is able to give, every one of the members of that band unless further obstruction ceases. If Mr. "Broncho" Furay and Mr. "Citizen" Goodman persist, in accordance with an infamous compact, in pursuing their present tactics they will be treated to such revelations as will make them dizzy-headed and give them the heartache for all time.—Herald.

as large as the state of Massachusetts.

That's the case in a nutshell. If the republican members of the council will not make any "further obstruction" to the plans of the Boyd-Miller gang of the packing-house democracy, the Herald will cease its malicious and groundless assaults. This explains the Herald's spiteful attacks on President Bechel of the city council. The probability is that the republican councilmen will continue to obstruct the spoils-seeking schemes against Mr. Bechel fall to the ground at of the packing-house gang. The Herald will have to carry the war into Africa.

THE Omaha horse railway company has asked the city council for the right of way across the Eleventh street viaduct. We are in favor of granting the request upon one condition-that the horse railway company shall either pay its proportion for the construction of the viaduct along with the Union Pacific and B & M. or else pay an annual rental for the priv ilege of running over the viaduct. The cable car company, which also desires to use the viaduct, should be put upon the same footing, and if both cannot run over the viaduct, then let the privilege go to the highest cash bidder. It is about time that Omaha should cease giving away valuable franchises. Other cities are abandoning this practice, and are beginning to realize a handsome revenue from the disposal of franchises. New York sold the right for a surface road on Broadway for a very large sum.

THE BEE publishes to-day the first part of a story written by Mrs. Alice King Hamilton, wife of Lieut. Hamilton, of the Fitth artillery. The second part will be published to-morrow. Mrs. Hamilton is an accomplished writer, and is a contributor to some of the leading magazines. She has written several novels, one of which, "The Duanes," was recently published and met with a favorable reception. Our readers will find in "The Story of a Type" much to interest them.

THE Herald threatens to discover several more "mare's nests" in city affairs before it finishes its political job of attempting to bolster up its patron saints by dragging in the mud of newspaper controversy the names of honest and reputable citizens. If the Herald is as successful in the future in guiding local democratic politics in Omaha as it has been in the past, it will have very tittle to boast of.

It is now claimed that some of the many stories about the reckless expendifures and bankruptcy of King Louis of Bayaria are without foundation, and that ously contemplates sning several newspapers for libel in hopes of recuperating his empty purse and vindicating his character.

If the cable cars, will settle the rapid transit question in Ontaha they will receive a hearty welcome. Omaha has gathered under her wings so many additions that better transportation facilities between the outskirts and the business centre have become a necessity.

THE Herald publishes, a purported interview over the telephone between the representative of this paper and City Treasurer Buck. It is enough to say that there is no telephone in the city treasurer's office and that the interviev is sheer fabrication.

If the assaults of the packing house organ have no more effect on Surveyor-General Gardner than they do upon President Beehel of the city council, Mr. Gardner need not lose any sleep.

BISMARCK is stirring up liberal Germany with the distracted Pole.

THE FIELD OF INDUSTRY.

The International union has already paid \$9,000 to the striking cigar makers.

In Birmingham 20,000 workingmen and laborers are walking about with nothing to do. T. V. Powderly deplores the proneness of assemblies to rush into petty strikes and boy-

cotts. The Sheffield manufacturers are frightened over the report of a combination of German manufacturers to effect a commercial monopoly in the Chinese empire.

The farmers through their grange organizations are extending greetings to the Knights, and are preparing to co-operate politically and in other directions. The representative of the Texas Grangers

said recently, in a convention of the Knights of Labor: "I want to say the Farmers' Alliance of Texas will stand by you, shoulder to shoulder, 75,000 strong," The United States government is the great-

est printer and publisher in the world. The number or publications issued annually amounts to about 2,500,000 of which about 600,000 are bound volumes. In a short time six Bessemer steel works

will be in operation in the vicinity of Pittsburg. Only one of these manufactures steel rails. The entire production of the other five will be of merchant steel and material for reworking. A co-operative shoemaking concern has

been started in Upper Michigan with \$50,000 subscribed. Regular weekly wages are paid and 45 per cent of the profits are paid to capital, 40 per cent to labor, 5 per cent for educational purposes and 5 per cent to dealers

handling their goods. The good advice of Senator Platt to the workingmen, "Do not too plainly conclude that all public men are your enemies," might well be supplemented with this further counsel: Do not too readily believe that all publie men who profess devotion to your cause are your best friends.

The politicians of Washington show their zeal for the cause of honest labor by proposing to make government contractors adopt eight hours and pay the full wages; to prohibit the employment of prison labor on government work that competes with honest labor; to declare that our letter carriers are entitled to the eight hour rule, and to create a department of agriculture and labor.

He Didn't Know. Burlington (VL) Free Press. "Try not the pass, the old man said," but the old man wasn't a legislator.

A Crusty Dinner Party. There were eleven dukes at Lord Salis-

Wanted-A Fun-Maker.

New York Journal. Where is the fun-maker who can fill the shoes of Sunset Cox? Congress is hungering for a humorist to tickle its ribs and keep it in good humor.

Pearls Set With Diamonds. Kansas City Journal. The latest development in the crank line s the Pittsburg woman who has four diamonds set in her teeth, the jewels taking the place of ordinary filling. No excuse for her

not being a sparkling conversationalist. The Basis He Figured On.

Walt Street News. He was trying to beat a Chatham-street dealer down on a suit of clothes, and he finally observed, "You'll admit that wool is down, won't you?" "O, yes." "And cotton is down, and labor is down." "Shust so." "Well, then, how can you call that suit worth \$14?" "My friend, you haf entirely forgotten dot buttons vhas vay oop. Dot vhuz der basis I figured on."

Was Not a College Graduate.

Pittsburg Chronicle, "It is easy to see that this preacher is not a college graduate," remarked the sporting editor. "What preacher?" asked the horse editor. "A man in New York. He preached a sermon from 'Where are the nine?' does that show he is not a college graduate?" 'Why, a college graduate would have the position of every base-ball club in the -country right at his finger-ends."

Result of Extortion. Chicago News.

Two years ago Mattoon had a telephone exchange operating over one hundred instruments and connected with the Charleston exchange of sixty instruments. But the company's charges seemed exorbitant to the patrons and they refused to pay them. As a result, some of the subscribers were cut out, others withdrew their patronage, and at last both exchanges were abandoned through lack of business. An almost similar state of afairs exists at Paris, where, a year ago there were 147 telephones in use, while now only three are employed.

Shattered Idols.

Boston Budget.

The Borgia called Lucretia
Was a saint, we how are told,
And Tell ne'er shot the apple
From his son's head, brave and bold; And Shakespeare never-wrote his plays, King Arthur was a myth, And Pocahontas, some ones say, Ne'er rescued Mr. Smith,

Did anything e'er liappen?
Is what we want to know,
And have the great big history chaps
Been pulling the long bow?
Perhaps no one has has ever breathed,
And we're not living men;
And perhaps we all are waiting And perhaps we all are waiting For the Whichness of the When

Kind Hearted Bob.

Correspondence Pittsburg Disputch.
Col. Ingersoll is the kindest-hearted man 1 ever saw. Riding all day with him between Omaha and Chicago I saw a little incident that will illustrate this. On the train was a pale, sickly-looking woman with a fretful baby. The woman was in shabby mourning and was almost worn out with the crying and worrying of her little one. The passengers were very much annoyed and kept looking around and frowning at the woman, who was evidently doing her best to quiet the child. Finally Mr. Ingersoll, who had been reading, noticed it. Getting up, he stepped across to the woman and took the babe, telling her to take a little rest and he would take dency with that part of his inaugural | instead of abdicating his royal nibs seri- | care of the child. The attle one stopped

crying at once, playing with his watch and chain awhile and finally nestled its little head down on his arm and went to sleep. The tired mother also dropped to sleep, and the colonel cared for upwards of a hundred

lieved him. THE TRUTH ABOUT SHORTHAND.

miles before the mother awakened and re-

Information Concerning Stenography Which is Often Asked For. New York Tribune. "Can you tell me what is the best system of shorthand? Can it be mastered without a teacher, and in what time? Some people advertise to teach it in three months; can it be learned in that time? Is a knowledge of shorthand necessary to obtain a situa-tion as a reporter on a newspaper? How are stenographers paid? By answering these questions you will greatly oblige,"

These questions have been submitted to a highly successful stenographer, who returns these answers to them:

The systems most widely practiced here are "Ben." Pitman's, Munson's, Isaac Pitman's and Graham's. They are asac ritman's and Graham's. They are all much alike. Practically they all make use of the same material. There are not a few people, however, who spend most of their time in trying to demonstrate that any one of the above systems is vastly superior to all the rest. But that sort of talk is, in the main, nonsense, and student will do well to concern himself little about it. Each of these systems has turned out first-class stenographers, and there are equally good stenographers who write other systems less generally known. More depends on the man than on the system. Generally the practised stenographer does not adhere closely to any one system, but appropriates suggestions from all

Shorthand can be learned by the aid of text-books without a teacher, though, of course, a pupil is likely to make better progress with competent instruction, this cannot be obtained the student should endeavor to make the acquaintance of some practical stenographer, who will give him occasional hints and see that he keeps on the right track. Most of the text-books abound in too many refinements and contractions, whereby a few scratches may be made to represent a whole sentence, much to the delight of the novice. The only practical objection to this sort of shorthand is that such "notes" are found to have half a dozen different meanings when "cold," and perhaps none of them the correct one. Shorthand is a compromise between speed and legibility. The beginner is apt to pay too exclusive attention to the for-mer and should therefore be warned not

The length of time it will take a lad to teach himself shorthand depends, first, on the sort of lad he is, and second, on the amount of time he can give to it. The master shorthand requires above all things patience and perseverance. A lad studying alone will generally have to stick to it hard for a couple of years before he can make it pay. A few may be able to master it in half the time.

People who advertise that they can teach shorthand thoroughly in three months should not be believed.

A knowledge of shorthand is not necessary to obtain a situation on a news paper; though, other things being equal, a reporter who can write shorthand is better equipped for general newspaper work than a reporter who cannot. As a matter of fact there are not more than a dozen shorthand writers regularly em-ployed on all the great New York dailies ployed on all the great New York dailies together. In England a reporter must know shorthand. Most of this work consists of verbatim reporting. Here strictly verbatim work is not often required except for great meetings. The most successful reporter is he who can best present the interesting points of a scene or speech in a readable, attractive shape. The American public does not shape. The American public does not care much for mere verbiage.

Expert stenographers who can take testimony in court often earn handsome sums. But such expertness is attained only by years of practice and great natural aptitude for the work. "Halfway" stenographers are abundant in New York who are glad to work for \$15 A stenographer who is competent to attend to the correspon-dence of a railroad official or some man of large affairs usually gets from \$30 to \$30 a week. Of course if the stenogra pher is something more than a mere machine man and can do other things well besides writing shorthand, so much the better are his chances of making good

There is no mystery about shorthand. It does not require any unusual amount of brains or any extraordinary powers of memory to acquire it. But it does re-quire to be stuck to persistently. There is no recreation in learning it. If only half known it is treacherous and worse than useless. Nobody should take it up unless prepared to make great sacrifices of time and patience.

A MERCIFUL GOVERNOR. A Convict Granted Leave to Attend

His Daughter's Funeral.

A special dispatch from Streator, Illinois, dated Jan. 31, says: To-day wit-nessed a speciacle unparalleled in American history, that of a convict in attendance at the funeral of a relation. In October last one Peter A, Weast, who had led an eventful and checkered career in this city, returned from Europe. Soon after his arrival at home he discovered that Mr. Thomas B. Parks of Benson, Ill., a wealthy grain merchant, had been in., a weathy grain merchant, had been usurping rights that were his. Following up the scent he soon found that an undue intimacy had existed between Parks and Mrs. Weast nearly the whole time of his absence. He immediately telegraphed Parks to meet him at Streator. Mrs. Weast sent a dispatch for Mr. Parks to meet her at Redding, four miles distant from the city. The telegrams had the desired effect, and Parks and Mrs. Weast drove to Streator, accompanied by an attorney. At the hotel they were met by Weast and his attorney, when an interview was had, which terminated in Weast shooting Parks in the thigh, severing the femoral artery. A half dozen physicians attend-ed him, performed three separate attempts at ligature and finally added a fitting climax to the butchery by ampu-tating the limb. Death followed a few hours later, and Weast was tried and convicted of manslaughter and sentenced

to three years at Joliet.
On Friday last his 6-year-old daughter died, and influence was brought to bear upon Gov. Oglesby that induced him to grant temporary leave of absence to the convict to attend the child's funeral, which occurred to-day. The news that Weast would be in attendance at the obsequies spread like wildfire, and this morning fully 1,500 people had assembled at the Plumb house to meet him and his arrival was attended with a veritable ovation, fully 600 people among whom were the mayor, city officers prominent merchants and prominent prominent merchants adies visiting and shaking hands with him in his room.

The church where the funeral sermon was preached, one of the largest in the city, was filled to overflowing, several hundred waiting outside in the bitter cold until the services were over and then following the remains to the cemetery. The action of the governor in cemetery. The action of the governor in thus establishing a precedent without a parallel is variously commented upon, and will doubtless lead to legislation upon the subject of convicts being granted leave of absence to attend the funeral of relatives.

A mother at Manhassett. L. I., whose child was taken ill some days ago, refused to send for a physician, saving she had confidence in its restoration to health by supernatural means. Her faith was painfully shaken by the death of the little

THE EARTH IS A GOLD MINE.

The Phenomenal Success of a Self-Reliant Southern Farmer.

Follow Business Methods in

Health, Happiness and Independence Cultivating the Soil.

Atlanta (Georgia) Constitution, Mr. Robert Rood is a young farmer, thin, browned, all fiber, slow but easy of motion, self-reliant and independent-he is a fine type of the young southern farmer.

"The earth is a gold mine," he says, "to any man that works it diligently." It has certainly proved to be one to Mr. In seven years he has made over \$40,000 in farming not by speculating -for he has lost \$10,000 by that method: but by the patient tilling of the earth and the slow transmitting of sunshine, rain and sweat into corn and cotton. The story of his work is significant, and it may be improved, so here it is in para-

graphs, coaxed from his own lips.
"My father said to me about seven years ago, 'My son, I'm going to die, and I leave \$6,000 in honest debts that you must pay.' In six weeks he was dead, and I took the plantation in Stewart county, on the Chattahoochee river. I mortgaged the place for \$4,000 and went to work. The first lesson I learned was economy. I darned my own socks and my own clothes as they wore out When I went to Eufala, I put a bis cuit in my pocket, and when I got to town tied my horse to a rack and saved hotel bill. I ran a plow myseif, leading the way for my hands. At night I lit up the forge and did my own blacksmithing, learning as I went. I never left my farm day, and slept only six hours a night.

That must have brought success. "Of course it did, as it would have brought it in any other business. In two years I had paid my debt and had money in bank. Thave made in actual money over \$40,000. This is my poorest year, and yet I will clear over \$3,500. I would not give any man five dollars to guaran tee me \$3,000 a year on my ten-mule farm for the next ten years. Farming is the safest business a man can engage in if he

goes at it right.' "What are the rules by which you

work? "First, I raise my own provisions. have 1,000 bushels of corn, 1,100 bushels of oats, 800 bushels of peas, and 400 gal-lons of syrup now for sale. I raise much of my own meat, and would raise it all except that my climate is too warm to cure it in. I never saw a man who did not raise his own corn that made money on cotton. I never saw a corn-raiser that wasn't a prosperous farmer. You can often figure out that you can buy corn cheaper than you can raise it, but that is only on paper. Corn-raisers pros-per—the others fail. My cotton crop is always a cash surplus. I make my other

crops carry the farm.
"Next to raising my own corn, I count personal attention to my business. I sow every bushel of oats myself, because I never found a hand that could do it right. This fall I worked eleven hours a day with a three-peck basket on my arm, and sowed oats ahead of twelve plows, till the ends of my fingers were bleeding. making syrup I got along with four hours of sleep in twenty-four, and the result is perfect syrup. I superintend every de tail of my farming as this Every backstrap of my harness has a bag of moss sewed under the leather to protect the mule's back. Thread wouldn't do for that sort of sewing, as it would rust. every pad is sewed with copper wire. never had a scald back or a piece of broken skin on a mule since I've been farming.

"Next to personal supervision is economy. Nothing is wasted on my farm. I have 120 tons of home-made manure composted now, and one ton of composted manure is worth three tons of guano. Not a blade of grass is burned on my place. That, with the refuse of my sugar cane even, is turned under and enriches the ground. It is small things that make or ruin the farmer. My neighbors use two or three sets of plow-line a mine last me two or three years. Every night I oil every wagon on my place, using cotton oil. Once a month every axle cleaned and the old oil rubbed This saves my wagons. My stock and crops are all protected the same way. The poorest house on my place is the house I live in."
"How about your labor?"

"Better than slaves. I pay them \$9 month, half in eash every Saturday night. one ration, and allow each hand a half acre for potatoes and an acre for corn and give them every Saturday afternoon. They work because they know I know it when they shirk. They began stealing from me. I slept on the ground every night for three weeks I bagged three of the thieves, and now am safe. When they are well I make them work, and when they are sick I give them medicine from my own hand. In short, they know

I watch them and they work."
"You find the life a happy one." "The freest, happlest, most independent life in the world. I have not been sick a day in eleven years. down to sleep, I ask no man any odds. My broad acres are there and they are exhaustless. The best bank a farmer can have is his land. Every dollar he puts there is safe and will pay him interest and principal. Many farmers sell their cotton seed. That is robbing their land. I buy cotton seed, for with acid phos-phate and stable manure it makes the pest fertilizer. The farmer is the one in dependent man.

'I cannot understand," Mr. Rood went on to say, "why a young fellow will stay in the city and clerk at a small salary with no future, when a farmer's life is open to him. No man could have had a much worse start than I had. Now, in spite of markets, weather or anything else, I can live a freeman's life with health, open-air, exercise, and at the end of the year put from \$3,500 to \$5,000 in the bank. This is not chance; it is certainty. And there is not hing in me except hard work, attention and a little common sense. If fifty young clerks would go to Stewart county to-day and farm just as I do, each one would reach the same result. It is no experiment. It is the most certain of certain things.

And away the young farmer went with a gang of friends who had called for him. Why may not there follow in his footsteps a race of young farmers, sturd and self-reliant, with smooth clear eyes and strong arms? Why may they not come to the rescue of our sec from the domination of smokehouse and cribs, and win for the south amid their corn row a fuller and better experience than their fathers fought for twenty-live years ago: There is plenty of land and more to come. Mr. Rood started with 2,000 acres, which he has already cut down to 1,200. He contracts his arable land once every year. "Intensive farming," says he, "is year. "Intensive farming," says he, "is the policy of the future. There is one war cry under which the south can command the situation. That is a bale to the acre, or full corn-cribs, a big cor post heap, and a home on the farm Frankly, now, hasn't this broad shoul dered young farmer, with his stoci-like sinews, his introubled sleep, come nearer to solving the problem than those of us who, aiming at glittering heights, ar fighting and stumbling along the uneve Way

A big petition was presented to the Portland, Me., city government last week against permitting roller skating rinks. It was charged that two elopements, two family estrangements and twenty-three serious cases of immorality were directly traceable to these institutions in PortAN OLD TIMER'S TALE.

How a Party of Prospectors in '49 Made a Road Through Eight

Feet of Snow. Denver News: "It makes me tired," said Uncle Jake Simpson, "to hear these fellows who have been snow bound on a passenger train for two or three days kick like mules when they git out. They oughter've have had my experience on the plains in '49."

"Attacked by Indians?" asked Tom Rowe. "Nothing of the kind," said Uncle Jake. "We wuz snowed in down the Platte here about 100 miles for three weeks. A party of us outlitted at St. Joe under Jim Brown. There was twenty in the party, including a nigger. We left in December, and was warned not to attempt the journey in the winter time, but we was bound for Californy, and was go-ing to get there in the spring if it busted a hame string. It was a kinder OF AN OPEN WINTER

and we experience no great amount of trouble till we reached a point down the Platte I should judge about 100 miles from where Denver now stands, which was, as you know, a howling wilderness then. The tenth day of January, 1849, we camped near a gulch that had enough water for our cattle, and plenty of wood for a rarity. That night there was a terrible snow storm case up. The snow rible snow storm came up. The snow was about two feet on the level, and we concluded to stay until it stopped snow-ing. It kept up that day, that night, the next day and the next night, and the snow was just eight foot on the level. "We could dig down and get wood, but we couldn't get water enough for our cattle though we could get all we wanted

cattle, though we could get all we wanted for ourselves. We held several consultations and came to no conclusion except that we was in a bad fix. We couldn't get our stock out and if we staid there out cattle would die for want of water. got out, all the same. "What did you do?"

"I tell you it was a queer plan and originated

IN THE MIND OF THE NIGGER. We got to prospecting around on some snow shoes we rigged up and found that the Platte was about five miles away, and up hill from where we were. The nigger said while a scoutting party of us were out that we might turn the Platte into our camp and wash a road out. We eatched at the idea, and it wasn't long before we had water started from the before we had water started to river on our trail from the camp. We shoveled off a section of ground and moved our wagons and cattle to a place water rush. Well,

of safety and let the water rush. Well, sir, next morning there was as fine a looking body of water as you ever saw flowing right by our camp, but it was so derned deep the steers couldn't ford it." "What did you do then." "Jes made a flat-boat out of one of the wagon boxes and carried the cattle up to the river where they could get good foot-in', and hitchin' ropes to the wagons and

other truck we soon HAD 'EM ON DRY GROUND.' "Did you have ropes five miles long?"
"Not exactly. We had to splice some of 'em, but we made out by plecing out. with log chains."

"What did you do then?" "There wasn't much snow to speak of on the banks of the river, so we traveled up the river till we reached Denver, where we camped until spring; that is, we camped at the mouth of Cherry creek. That's why I say it makes me sick to hear these tourists complain of being snowed in. Why, if they had been in our place every derned one of 'em would be where we camped in the first place. They we camped in the first place. They wouldn't 've had sense enough to get out, and their bleachin' bones would have been found afterwards and their death attributed to Injuns, and..."

"Won't you take a drink, Uncle Jake," asked Tom Rowe.

"That's what I've been talkin' for," said the old man, as he hobbled to the bar, and everybody believed him. The sale of stamps and stamped envelopes last month footed up \$10,600,19, of which sum \$8,307.85 was received for stamps and \$2,301.34 for stamped envelopes.

opes. A concession has been granted by the Swiss government by a firm of electrical engineers at Geneva for making a railway up Mount Salene, near that place. The line will be made with a central line very similar to that of the Right line, the toothed pinion which works into it being

Several relies, consisting of various documents in a cylindrical tin case, which had been deposited by several of the Franklin search expeditions thirty years ago, and a statement left by Sir Allen Young when at Beechey island in 1873, were recovered by Captain Fairweather, of the British navy, last June, at Prince Regent's inlet, and have been turned over to the admiralty by him.

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