THE DAILY BEE.

OMAHA OFFICE, No. 914 AND 916 FARNAM ST
NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOM 65, TRIBUNE BUILDING
WASHINGTON OFFICE, No. 513 FOURTEENTH ST.

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

TERMS BY MAIL:

One Year	$10.00	Three Months	$2.50
Six Months	5.00	One Month	1.00

THE WEEKLY BEE, Published Every Wednesday.

TERMS, POSTPAID:

One Year, with premium	$2.00
One Year, without premium	1.25
Six Months, without premium	75
One Month, on trial	10

CORRESPONDENCE:

All communications relating to news and editorial matters should be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE BEE.

BUSINESS LETTERS:

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

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

PRIVATE Bills and General Debility are combining to delay the work of congress beyond all precedent. It is the slowest, the most incompetent and the clumsiest working house of representatives with which the saloons of the District of Columbia have been blessed for years.

WYOMING has lengthened the time of residence necessary to exercise suffrage, to six months. This will seriously affect the cowboy vote. Under the old system a lively and energetic cow puncher could vote in Texas, Colorado and Wyoming, all in the same year.

SENATOR JONES, of Florida, is madly in love with Miss Palm, of Detroit, and has roosted for three months under her windows in that city, refusing absolutely to return to Washington. As Miss Palm is heir to $2,000,000, there seems to be a method in Senator Jones' madness. He gains two millions if he takes the Palm.

THE trunk lines east are now "regulating" the dressed beef traffic from Chicago to New York, "with a view to equalizing commercial conditions." The equalization consists in a heavy advance in the tariff. When the railroads complain of regulation they mean public regulation of the railroads, not regulation of the public by railway managements.

IN Franklin county, Missouri, corn cobs are selling at 75 cents per hundred for use in the manufacture of pipes and it is estimated that at this rate, even after the sorting process, the cobs are worth more than the corn shelled from them. This is a hint to some enterprising Nebraska capitalist. Nebraska can furnish cob pipes for the world with a sufficient surplus on hand to furnish her own fuel when an occasional coal famine sets in.

NEW JERSEY, which has never been ashamed to admit that she was owned body and soul by the railroads, is now getting ready for a little anti-monopoly music. Last week the influence of the Pennsylvania company in the legislature was sufficient to defeat a bill allowing the passage of the Baltimore & Ohio across the Staten Island sound, and two days later the lawyers of the same company succeeded in winning a decision from the supreme court declaring the railroad tax law of 1884 void. The state is now without funds to pay current expenses, and its constitution prevents it from borrowing. The government is helpless and turns to the Pennsylvania company to help it out of the dilemma. All of which will make the average citizen outside of that commonwealth exclaim with A. Ward, "Upon looking around me, in what state, let me ask, do I find the country. Suffice it to say, I do not find it in the state of New Jersey." Between the courts and the railroads the citizens of New Jersey seem to have no rights that anybody feels bound to respect.

THE Knights of Labor in Marlboro, Mass., a town of 11,000 people, two-thirds of whom belong to that order, have adopted a sensible method of averting labor difficulties. In conjunction with the owners of the factories they have adopted a set of rules to govern the employes in their relations with their employers. The rules provide for the appointment of shop committees, whose duty it shall be to settle minor disputes among the workmen and to lay grievances complained of before the employers, and if necessary, before the local and district executive boards. These committees are especially charged with reporting domineering or oppressive conduct on the part of foremen. Members who neglect their work through dissipation or other cause, or who use intemperate or abusive language toward employers or foremen, will not be protected by the order, and no member shall strike or quit work without the consent of the executive board. This is an experiment in the right direction, and will be watched with interest in other manufacturing towns throughout New England.

THE standard of woman's education in the United States is steadily advancing. The lately issued report of the commissioner of education shows a large increase in the number of young women pursuing superior courses of study, a due proportion of the increase being in the leading coeducation colleges and in the colleges for women that maintain the highest standards. At the time the statistics for the reports were gathered there were 236 educational institutions for women, connected with which were nearly 3,000 instructors and 30,587 students. There were also in preparatory departments, co-education colleges, and schools of science 12,720 others, making 43,307 in all. It is probable that the number is even greater as no account is given of the number of female students in the schools of science in other departments than the preparatory. Out of the whole number of institutions devoted to the higher education of women 162 are authorized by law to confer collegiate degrees. The number of degrees conferred in 1884, up to which period the report extends, was 844, which exhibits a slight falling off in comparison with the previous collegiate year. On this particular subject the commissioner says: "The array of facts which meets us thus from year to year with reference to new provision for the higher education of women or the good results from existing provision is sufficient proof of the inestimable value of these provisions to the individual women who have and may enjoy them, and of large benefits ensuing therefrom to society in general."

Central Wyoming Boom.

Travelers who gain their impressions of Wyoming from a flying trip over the Union Pacific, which traverses its southern border, are certain to misjudge greatly the resources and capacity for development of this portion of the west. The crossing of the great divide, the Laramie plains, and the bad lands which stretch beyond almost the Utah line are not the typical Wyoming scenery or the most characteristic Wyoming soil. The best region of the territory lies to the north along the valley of the North Platte and the fertile ranges stretching on that parallel from the Nebraska boundary to the mountains. It is to this section, rich in mineral wealth, watered valleys and fertile uplands, that attention is being largely directed as the grade of the Northwestern extension pushes across it on its race to the Pacific. For fifteen years past, devoted entirely to stock growing and inaccessible to immigration, its merits have not been known, but with the coming of the iron rails settlement is rapidly pushing its way along the Platte valley, and capital is making ready to develop its resorces of coal and oil and to work the deposits of precious minerals on its eastern border.

The present year will witness a solid boom for central Wyoming. Other railroad lines are anxiously waiting to tap the territory which the Northwestern is now claiming as its own. Cheyenne is prepared to offer $400,000 bonus to a road building north and south into the new section which will prevent the diversion of the expected tariff from the capital city. Here is a region towards which the Union Pacific could profitably expend construction money, which in years past has been devoted to long and costly extensions across alkali deserts and sage brush plains. The rich cattle traffic of central Wyoming is a prize worth working for, a prize which will certainly be captured for direct shipment to Chicago, unless a competing railroad taps the invaded territory.

Branch Lines for Nebraska.

The bill introduced by Senator Van Wyck on Tuesday will enable the Union Pacific to construct feeders to its main line in Nebraska and Kansas without paralyzing the company by the drainage of its resources. Senator Van Wyck proposes that the $3,000,000 now held in the national treasury under the Thurman sinking fund act shall, if the company desires to do so, be expended in the building of branch lines in Nebraska and Kansas under proper restrictions, to which the company cannot reasonably object. The bill requires these feeders to be constructed on a business basis at the lowest possible cost. The method of trebling the cost of such roads by inside rings and the issue of watered stock and excessive bonds has been carefully guarded against. The bill provides that bids shall be advertised for and let in ten mile sections to the lowest bidder for cash. The only bonds are to be the bonds to replace the money taken out of the treasury. The stock is limited to a nominal sum to comply with the Nebraska statute, and the amount realized on the stock is to be expended in equipment of the road under the supervision of the government.

The chief object of Senator Van Wyck is to place the company in a condition to hold the territory tributary to it and devote the surplus earnings now in the sinking fund to increasing its general earnings. The main complaint of Mr. Adams and his management against the policy of the government is that it deprives the road of the means necessary to control the traffic which legitimately belongs to it while the money paid in by the road under the Thurman act lies idle in the treasury. This measure meets the wants of the state in encouraging the development of the region tributary to the Union Pacific by branch lines. It is an act pure and simple in its aims and object, framed with a view to give the state the benefits of railroad construction without hampering the government with a scheme that attempts to legalize Credit Mobilier frauds and Jay Gould jobs. If this method of raising money for branch roads is not satisfactory to the present managers of the Union Pacific it will be because they have other designs behind the funding scheme which they are not disposed to divulge.

The people of Nebraska, and especially the business men of Omaha who desire to sustain the Union Pacific in its efforts to provide increased trade facilities, cannot fail to approve Senator Van Wyck's bill as the most effective and speedy means of raising the necessary funds. The resolutions passed recently by the Omaha board of trade were drafted solely from this standpoint. The object and purpose of this bill being so plain on its face, there need be no lengthy discussion over it in either house. If it passes this spring, the Union Pacific ought to be in condition this summer to build all the branch lines that can be properly operated by it in Nebraska and Kansas.

A Law Against Bogus Butter.

The BEE was mistaken in stating that there is no law in Nebraska prohibiting the sale og oleomargarine or butterine. The mistake was a natural one, as the law has been a dead letter ever since its passage in 1883. However, it can be and should be enforced. It is a good law, providing that oleomargarine or butterine must be sold for just what it is, and that every package must be plainly stamped. A fine of one hundred dollars is provided for violations of this law. For the benefit of dairymen, as well as consumers, we publish the law in full, and hope some concerted action will be taken throughout the state, and especially in Omaha, for its enforcement. It will be seen that any person who is imposed upon by his groceryman selling him bogus butter, has it in his power to prosecute. The following is the law:

SECTION 1. That any person, company or corporation who shall manufacture for sale any article, or who may offer or expose for sale, any article or substance in semblance of butter or cheese not the legitimate product of the dairy, and not made exclusively of milk or cream, but into which the oil or fat of animals not produced from milk enters as a component part, or into which melted butter, or any oil thereof, has been introduced to take the place of cream, shall *distinctly and durably stamp, brand or mark*, upon every tub, firkin, box or package of such article or substance the word Oleomargarine or Butterine, in plain Roman letters not less than *half an inch* square, placed horizontally in proper order, and in case of retail sales of such articles or substances in parcels the seller shall *in all cases, deliver therewith to the purchaser a written or printed label*, bearing the plainly written or printed word, Olemargarine or Butterine, in type or letters as aforesaid, and every sale of such article or substance not so stamped, branded, marked or labeled, *shall be void, and no action shall be maintained for the price thereof.*

SECTION 2. Any person who shall sell, or offer to sell, or have in his or her possession with intent to sell, contrary to the provisions of this act, any of the said articles not so stamped, marked or labeled, or in case of retail sale, without delivery of the label required by section one of this act, shall for each such offense, forfeit and pay a *fine of one hundred dollars*, to be recovered in any court in the state of competent jurisdiction.

SECTION 3. That any person, company or corporation who shall sell, offer or expose for sale, or shall cause or procure to be sold any article required by the first section of this act to be marked, branded, stamped or labeled, not so marked, branded, stamped or labeled, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on trial for such misdemeanor, proof of the sale or offer or exposure alleged, shall be presumptive evidence of knowledge of the article so sold or offered.

SECTION 4. Whereas, an emergency exists, this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

THE committee to investigate municipal corruption in New York in connection with Jake Sharp's purchase of the right of way for his Broadway horse car line, is still at work sifting matters. In spite of the obstructions thrown in their path, enough presumption of bribery, jobbery and bold faced corruption has been unearthed to justify the introduction of a bill in the legislature declaring the franchise forfeited. Sharp's memory on the witness stand was the worst on record. His check book stubs showed disbursements of $1,300,000 in six weeks' time, but he swore point blank that he had no idea what became of the money. By a singular coincidence, the aldermen who voted to donate Broadway to Mr. Sharp's company purchased $600,000 worth of real estate during this period and Sharp subsequently recollected that various law firms were paid an equal amount for their services. Four aldermen have left the city for regions unknown. Meantime following the example of other larger operators Sharp has sold his stock in the road to third parties who are pleading the "innocent investor" dodge to protect their interests. When the question of taxation comes up railroad corporations never fail to plead that franchises are valueless. Jake Sharp's franchise cost him something over a million in cool cash and there are strong prospects that it may cost him in addition his liberty for several years while he pays an enforced visit to Sing Sing.

THE BEE denies that the wooden block nuisance has even the merit of cheapness. When the cost of repaving is taken into consideration the cost of maintaining such a pavement at five years intervals will make it in the end more expensive than solid stone. Why cannot Omaha learn from the experience of other cities in this paving business? The testimony as to the general worthlessness of wooden blocks as a durable, clean, healthy, serviceable and satisfactory pavement is overwhelming.

CIVIL service reform is solving the problem for the democrats. You can get rid of the offensive partisan by various devices. Just now the civil service ax is beheading republican postoffice inspectors who do not know the exact distance between the earth and the sun. Twenty-seven new inspectors are to go in because they are familiar with Euclid and astronomy, even if they have no conception of the ways of postal crooks.

THERE is a good deal of buncombe and humbugging going on now in the city council in the effort to gull and soft-soap the Knights of Labor and working men generally. Intelligent laboring men can read Pat Ford's resolutions to raise their wages between the lines. Pat, like the late Artemas Ward, is willing to sacrifice "all his wife's relations" in the campaign that is just about to open.

IF some one were to tell our people that the moon is paved with green cheese and that it has proved a satisfactory pavement there and is cheaper than any other material, there would be scores of men in Omaha ready to sign for green cheese paving on a sand base.

EVERY candidate for the council just at present has become an outspoken friend of the workingman, the fireman and every other man who has a vote.

Our Navy and Its Work.

The developments of the past ten years regarding the American navy, the sacrifice of the interests of our naval establishment to the red tape of a badly organized department, the shameful waste of money in constructing antiquated models of ships and repairing worn out and useless hulks, have made our people forgetful of the past record of this branch of the service for national defense. Now that there is a universal demand that the phantom navy which remains to defend our coast and carry our flag upon the seas shall be rebuilt and maintained at a standard equal to all probable demands upon its resources, Admiral Porter's history of what it did during the civil war is a timely publication. The majority of our people live so far from the sea coast that they fail to appreciate the value of naval armament. Some such work as that of Admiral Porter was needed to emphasize the true service of the navy to the union in crushing out the rebellion. The measure of this service is briefly stated in the advance sheets of his book, as follows:

But for the navy the union, in all human probability, would have been destroyed by the aid of foreign sympathizers pouring in money, provisions, and munitions of war to the confederacy.

The growth of our navy was one of the marvels of the age. It cost the government, in round numbers, $480,000,000, or $120,000,000 for each year of the war, or $10,000,000 per month, or nearly a third of a million dollars for every day of the war.

It employed over six hundred vessels of war and over fifty thousand men, which force greatly exceeded that of any other nation in the world.

It guarded over 7,000 miles of coast, including bays, rivers, etc., effectually preventing the importation of arms and munitions of war, and so compelling the earlier exhaustion of the confederate forces.

It captured the immense number of 1,165 blockade runners, many of which were fine steamers—a ratio of nearly 300 captures per annum, or almost one each day during the entire war. The money value of its captures was at least $50,000,000, or $15,000,000 worth for each year of the war, and $1,250,000 in value for each month of the war from first to last.

It co-operated with the army wherever there was water enough to float a gunboat, while on the high seas our navy covered itself with glory. The river work of the navy on the Potomac, the York, the James, and the Mississippi, with its branches, the coast-line work from the Chesapeake to the Mississippi, and its work on the high seas, totally eclipse in martial valor and brilliant successes all other naval achievements of the world. While history records the names of Fort Henry, Fort Donaldson, Island No. 10, Vicksburg, Port Hudson, Fort St. Philip, Fort Sumpter, Charleston harbor, Mobile bay, Hatteras inlet, New Orleans, Port Royal and Fort Fisher, and a score more of such famous names, the American navy will be universally honored; while such deeds as the sinking of the Alabama in square naval battle will ever be named among the most brilliant victories of the age.

It opened the harbors by the perilous work of removing obstructions, torpedoes, etc., and by utterly destroying the hostile batteries which commanded them. It held in check the hostile elements in many a city and rural section while a dreaded gun-boat quietly lay before it; in short, it displayed heroism of the noblest type and made our reputation on the seas equal to that of any nation.

KINGS AND QUEENS.

The next drawing room Queen Victoria will hold at Buckingham palace will take place March 23 at 3 p. m.

Queen Victoria will go on to Kieviera in April with Princess Christina. The princess is recovering from the effects of her recent illness.

The cream-colored horses which draw the carriage of the Queen of England belong to her, not as Queen, but as a Princess of the House of Hanover.

Emperor William of Germany will enter upon his ninetieth year on March 22. The age of none of the other living monarchs approaches nearer than sixteen years to that of the emperor.

The prince of Wales has dumped 600 Chinese books into the British museum; gets praised for his generosity and smiles over the riddance, for he couldn't read a line of them himself.

The late King Ferdinand of Portugal left instructions that his valuable library was not to be sold, and Mr. Quaritch, the great London dealer who expected to bag it, is greatly disappointed.

The recently wedded crown princess of Sweden, daughter of the grand duke of Baden, has arrived in Amsterdam, where she will be treated according to the massage system for the purpose of checking a rapidly developing obesity.

Doesn't Hold Any Stock.

Chicago Tribune.

The Indiana supreme court does not appear to hold stock in any telephone company.

That's Nothing.

Burlington Free Press.

"A man never loses anything by politeness." How about his seat in a street-car?

Ventilate the Bell Company.

Chicago Times.

If congress wishes to go into a telephone investigation worth while, it ought to investigate the Bell concern. A ventilation of that company would doubtless pan out more richness than an airing of the Pan-Electric.

Something that Even Sam Jones Cannot Stand.

Philadelphia Call.

It is significant that Sam Jones' departure from Cincinnati was co-incident with the appearance of his portrait in the local papers. It was a dastardly stab, and, although a man of iron nerve, he fled.

Will Get the Doctor Into Trouble.

North Platte Nebraskan.

The juvenile Journalists—with a capital J—who attempt to manage the political portion of the Omaha Herald in the absence of the good Dr. Miller will certainly get that gentleman into trouble with his brother democrats throughout the state.

The Authenticity Not Denied.

Nebraska City News.

The state papers are now vigorously discussing the question how Rosewater obtained copies of the letters on file in the departments, written by certain so-called democrats of this state. No one has yet denied the authenticity of the letters.

Treat Workmen as Freemen.

New York Star.

Free workmen are not slaves, and those who need their services cannot afford to interpose between themselves and their men a class of minor officials possessed of the spirit of the overseers on slave plantations. Half of the difficulties that arise between labor and capital would be avoided if men large minded and capable enough to be chosen as the heads of large corporations would give more of their personal attention to those details of government out of which such conflicts arise.

A Mad Democrat.

North Platte Nebraskan.

The Greek editor of the Omaha Herald would have exhibited a spirit of fairness had he allowed the publication of Hon. B. I. Hinman's letter. Such a disposition toward unfairness smacks strongly of bucolic journalism. The writer of this is and has been for the past year acquainted with the true inwardness of Mr. Hinman's interest in the Kearney Press, and the best answer that can be made to your allusion in yesterday's paper is that you are a most damnably outrageous liar. If you desire the proof of this you shall have it. When you want to indulge in a figure of hyperbole in the future do so at the expense of some republican.

A Good Country for Land-Grabbers.

St. Louis Republican.

Paraguay offers the latest field for land monopoly. Consul Baker has forwarded a copy of the new law under which the executive is authorized to sell the public lands at prices ranging from $11 to $133 per square mile. The highest price therefore, is about 21 cents per acre, and it is no wonder that European land grabbers are looking that way. There does not appear to be anything in the law requiring settlement on lands, or limiting the amount to be sold to a single purchaser, though special inducements are offered to settlers with families. It will be surprising if a very few men do not soon own most of the back country.

At the Ball.

New Haven News.

Her face was fair
Beyond compare,
Her manner haughtiness supreme;
I thought, and yet
I can't forget,
That things are rarely what they seem.
Three words she spoke,
Which like the stroke
Of doom, in fragments rent my dream,
"You dance?" I said,
She turned her head,
And smiling, answered, "I should scream."

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

Oxford advertises for live editors to bury the dead ones in town.

The charity ball in Plattsmouth Monday night was a success in all things but attendance.

The B. & M. company is piling up immense quantities of construction material in Grand Island.

A farmers' institute is in session at Gibbon with a large attendance of tillers and several university professors.

Fremont is agitating the subject of a union depot. The proposition is in the hands of its friends and the railroad officials.

Grading has begun on the Nebraska & Colorado railroad between Superior and Edgar. The contractors expect to finish by June 1.

One more unfortunate. Ed Prentis, of Fairfield, gashed his windpipe with a pocket knife and bled to death. He was 27 years of age and subject to falling fits.

Four hundred and fifty patrons furnished milk and cream to the Fremont creamery last year, for which $50,000 were paid, in addition to $20,000 for labor and teamsters.

Bob Hale, living near Fairfield, died recently of blood poisoning produced by a trifling cut on one of his fingers. He leaves a wife and six children in poor circumstances.

Wallace Church, the young man recently sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of six years for house stealing, escaped from the county jail at Chadron Sunday morning. His whereabouts are unknown.

The people of Plattsmouth have put their shoulders to the court house project, and are pushing it with a determination to succeed. At the mass meeting Tuesday night $10,000 of the $25,000 required were subscribed by the gentlemen present.

In the construction of the Grand Island & Wyoming Central railroad all new steel rails and the best of oak ties are being used, and cast iron culverts are being put in, and it will thus have, at the start, as good and permanent road bed as there is in Nebraska.

Iowa Items.

The town of Carroll has put in a bid for the proposed state soldiers' home.

The total tax of Wapello county is $213,997.53, of which the city of Ottumwa pays $110,401.91.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Fitch, of Waterloo, aged respectively 82 and 78 years, celebrated their golden wedding last week.

During one night recently dogs got into a flock of sheep belonging to a farmer near Cresco and killed fifty-four of the animals.

J. C. Bates, who stole a span of horses and a sleigh at Bloomfield a few weeks ago, at the recent term of district court held at Fort Madison, was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for four years.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McCausland of McCausland, Scott county, celebrated their golden wedding on the 16th inst. Among the presents given the aged couple were a gold watch and chain, a gold-headed cane, gold fruit dish, etc.

The new railroad bridge over the Mississippi river at Keithsburg, 58 miles north of Davenport, is completed, and the first train crossed on it last Monday. The bridge proper is 2,055 feet in length, and rests on eleven stone piers. The superstructure is of iron and steel, and all the work has been done in the most substantial manner and on the latest and most improved plans. It is a truss bridge with a swing draw.

Dakota.

A Catholic church, to cost $6,000, will be built at Howard this year.

Limestone, said to be equal to any in the United States, has been found near Redfield.

A St. Paul man will start a large clock factory at Sioux Falls if that city will give him a bonus of $50,000.

Chicago evangelists begin work in Yankton this week with a trained chorus of fifty voices to assist them.

It is estimated that the new straw burners introduced in Hand county this year will save the farmers of that county $5,000.

Fort Randall has the greatest gushing well in the territory, the flow being 400 to 500 gallons of water per minute, with a pressure of 200 pounds to the inch.

Battle Creek is said to be the coming town on the Northwestern road between Buffalo Gap and Rapid City. It is the nearest location to the tin and mica mines, and is likely to be the location of reducing mills, mica works and gypsum mills. The supply of gypsum is said to be unequalled in the world. The railroad company has purchased 320 acres of land at this place, and, it is believed, will locate a town there next summer.

LITERARY NOTES.

Messrs. Cassell & Co., of New York, publish, in two volumes, Prince Bismarck, an historical biography, by Charles Lowe, M. A., with introduction by Professor Munroe Smith, of Columbia College, New York. This is the first complete historical sketch by an English writer of the career of the great German statesman. "Our Chancellor," by Busch, of which an English translation was lately published, is known to American readers, but it is fragmentary and Boswellian. Mr. Lowe's biography, however, is connected and elaborate and is really a political history of modern Germany. The first volume brings the history of Bismarck's life down to the close of the Franco-German war. The second covers the period from 1871 to 1885, and here we have a complete sketch of Bismarck's foreign and internal policy since the establishment of the empire, which necessarily becomes a history of Continental Europe. Von Moltke is the one public man in the civilized world who has upheld war as an ideal. Bismarck is the unifier of Germany, an important factor in all questions of the period; and the story of the establishment of national unity, told as Mr. Lowe tells it, is of value to all who can discern the signs of the times and of the seasons.

Mrs. Laura C. Halloway has made a welcome contribution to theatrical literature in a souvenir sketch of the life of Adelaide Neilson. It is published in elegant style by Funk & Wagnalls, of New York. It is printed on heavy paper, is handsomely bound, and contains numerous photographs of the beautiful and gifted actress. The history of Adelaide Neilson is indeed a touching story. The early years of the great actress were marked by great hardships. Her mother's name was Browne. She was an actress, unmarried and still in her teens when Adelaide was born. Subsequently she married Mr. Bland, painter and paperhanger, and retired from the stage. She and her husband resided in Skinton-in-Craven two years, from 1848 to 1850, and then removed to Guiseley. At that time Adelaide Neilson or "Lizzie Ann Bland" as she was then called, was four years old. Her father was an actor attached to a company in Leeds. His name, Mrs. Bland always refused to divulge but she is authority for the statement that he was a Spaniard, and that the personal beauty of her daughter was an inheritance from him. When 12 years old the girl discovered by accident that she was not Mr. Bland's daughter; and brooding on this secret, grew restless and cared no longer to remain at home. She went out as a nurse girl by day, sleeping at home at night until the time came when she mustered courage to seek her fortune in London. She received her wages, and at nightfall, in tears, went out into the great world where she was to be so dazzling a figure in the years to come. For six years from that time no soul who had ever known her either saw her or heard from her. She made her way to Leeds and spent the night with an aunt, and the next day went on to London, reaching it late in the day, friendless and penniless. Exhausted, after much aimless walking, she sat down in Hyde park and fell asleep, waking not till the morning dawned. She then appealed to a policeman, who took her home to his wife, where she was received with kindness, working as a seamstress until she obtained a place as a ballet-girl. Her first appearance as an actress was in 1865, as Juliet, at Margate theatre, where she attracted attention at once. At the beginning of her theatrical career she took the name of Lilian Adelaide Lessont, which she afterward changed to Neilson. Six years after she had left home, her mother read that an actress of great beauty and talent was coming to Leeds to play. Secretly suspecting that the beautiful stranger was her daughter, she travelled to Leeds to see her and was warmly received. A few months later Miss Neilson visited her mother, and invested $15,000 for her benefit. In 1864 she married Mr. Philip Henry Lee, but in 1877 she obtained a decree of divorce in the supreme court of New York. She came to this country in 1872, and was the dramatic idol of the day. She came again in 1874, and again later. Her last engagement here closed in May, 1880. She was married to Edward Compton, the leading man in her company, though the fact was known only to a few intimate friends. It was her intention to retire from the stage for some time on reaching England. Alas for human hopes. In Paris, on the 15th of August she died of neuralgia of the stomach after twelve hours of agony.

The Magazine of Art for March (Cassell & Company, Limited) has on the first page a full-length portrait of Miss Farren in sanguine, and reduced from Bartolozzi's engraving of Sir Thomas Lawrence's famous portrait. There is also a full-page reproduction of Mr. F. D. Miller's "The Granddaughter." In "An Atelier des Dames," by E. Œ. Somerville, the art-life of young ladies in Paris is described very humorously.

Cassell's Family Magazine for March contains installments of the two serial stories, "A Willful Young Woman" and "Lyndon of High Cliffe." If there is one thing in which English magazines excel it is in the artistic character of their short stories, and Cassell's is no exception to this rule. Besides this it deals with social and household topics in a very practical way, and the short essay on the act of digestion gives more real information on how to eat than could be gained by the study of the most elaborate treatise.

Harper's Magazine for March is unusually rich in illustrations, those which accompany the article on "Cape Breton Folk" being charmingly pastoral. "An Iron City Beside the Ruhr," by Moncure D. Conway, treats in a very interesting way of the great Krupp Works at Essen; while Edmund Kirke's sketch of the city of Cleveland speaks of as marvelous a growth—the one telling of the perfection and development of the instrument of war, the other pointing out the energy and the industry which transformed a wilderness into a great city. Brander Matthews contributes a short but well-told story—"Brief as Woman's Love"—and Mr. Howells writes in the "Editor's Study" in a semi-cynical vein on an impending surfeit of poets.

The Pansy for February (D. L. Lothrop & Co.) contains short stories, poems and pictures, little sermons and lectures. Morse, the inventor, and Joan of Arc are the subjects in the alphabet series of great men and women.

The opening article in "The Popular Science Monthly" for March, "Biological Teaching in Colleges," is a sharp criticism of the failure of the colleges and the preparatory schools before them to give any adequate training to the observing powers on which, by the modern view, all true instructions ought to rest. "Poem to Genesis" is Mr. Gladstone's reply to Professor Huxley's "Interpreters of Genesis and Interpreters of Nature," which appeared in the February number of the "Monthly." Dr. Charles C. Abbott, in a very pleasant and readable paper, discusses the value of the "Animal Weather-Lore" on which country people relied more before the signal service reports were started than they do now. Professor Edward S. Morse furnishes an illustrated article on "Japanese House-Building." Mr. N. H. Egleston speaks a word in favor of the general institution observance of "Arbor-Day." Mr. Lansing's instructive paper on "Discrimination in Railway Rates" and Chauncey Smith's interesting article on "The Influence of Inventions upon Civilization" are concluded.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pennell, whose clever little book, "A Canterbury Pilgrimage," has been such a success, have written and illustrated a new work, entitled "Italy, from a Tricycle." It is a description of a pilgrimage on three wheels, recently made by them from Florence to Rome, and it will appear in two numbers of The Century, beginning with March.

Captain Coffin, author of "The America's Cup," "Old Sailor Yarns," etc., and at present yacht editor of the New York World, contributes to the March Outing the first of a series of papers on "Blockade Running during the Civil War." M. J. Burns will illustrate them. It is not generally known that Captain Coffin was present at the Monitor and Merrimac fight.

A Roman Story

Merchant Traveler: Maximus Severus Tarquinius was a Roman senator representing the S tenth district and resided with his wife at a boarding house on the Appian Way. It had long been the wish of the noble Roman and of his wife, that she should wear a sealskin cloak to keep out malaria, but, so far, the legislative stipend had been unequal to gratify the Jeffersonian simplicity of the Senator. One cloudy, cold morning just after the ides of December, he kissed his wife good bye at the front door of the caravansary and yanking his toga up to shut out the insalubrious atmosphere, he strode down the steps.

"Will you be back to lunch, Tark, dear?" lisped Mrs. Severus.

"No, Pulcherrima Candida, not today," he replied. "There is important business before the senate, and the interests of the people demand every hour of a patroit's time, every consideration of his duty."

"It is enough, dear; be back to dinner though, for we are to go to the circus Maximus this eve to hear a new joke by the great clown Terence Catullus."

"That is, indeed, worthy of heroic effort," he said firmly, almost fiercely, and for the second time gave his toga a hitch and put on his strode.

It was late when Tarquinius returned, but his dinner had been kept warm for him and his wife met him in her boudoir in the L over the kitchen. He had a large package in his arms but she climbed over it and kissed him.

"At last," he murmured, throwing it on the bed.

"What is it?" she asked tenderly.

"A seal skin cloak," he answered passionately.

"Oh love, oh rapture," she exclaimed hugging him with one arm and tearing off the wrapper with the other, "how did you get it? when did you get the money?"

"I voted properly in the senate, darling."

"Voted? how? what?" she hesitated in bedazzled bewilderment.

"Candida! Wife! I have spoken. Ask me no questions. Tarquinius Maximus Severus is not on the witness stand."

Then he went to dinner.

A Distressing Subject.

First Passenger (on street car)—There seems to be considerable disquiet in regard to the correspondence between Grant and Halleck in——

Second Passenger—I beg you, sir, not to refer to anything connected with the late war. It unnerves me.

First Passenger—Pardon me, sir. I was not aware, of course, that the subject would be distressing to you. Probably lost a brother or father or——

Second—No, sir, I'm a magazine proof-reader.

CATARRH

Complete Treatment, with Inhaler for Every Form of Catarrh, $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

Head Colds, Watery Discharges from the Nose and Eyes, Ringing Noises in the Head, Nervous Headache and Fever instantly relieved.

Choking mucus dislodged, membrane cleansed and healed, breath sweetened, smell, taste, and hearing restored, and ravages checked.

Cough, Bronchitis, Droppings into the Throat, Pains in the Chest, Dyspepsia, Wasting of Strength and Flesh, Loss of Sleep, ect., cured.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and one Dr. Sanford's Inhaler, in one package, of all druggists, $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, a pure distillation of Witch Hazel, Am. Pine, Ca. Fir, Marigold Clover Blossoms, etc.

Potter Drug and Chemical Company, Boston.

"KIDNEY PAINS" and that weary sensation ever present with those of painful kidneys, weak backs, overworked or worn out by standing, walking, or the sewing machine, cured by CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, a new, original, elegant, and speedy antidote to pain and inflammation. At druggists, 25c; five for $1.00. Mailed free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

Red Star Line

Carrying the Belgium Royal and United States Mail, sailing every Saturday

Between Antwerp & New York

TO THE RHINE, GERMANY, ITALY, HOLLAND AND FRANCE.

Salon from $60 to $100. Excursion trip from $110 to $180. Second Cabin $35, and Excursion $60. Steerage passage at low rates. Peter Wright & Sons, General Agents, 55 Broadway, New York.

Omaha, Nebraska, Frank E. Moores, W., St, L. & P. ticket agent.

ROSEWATER & CHRISTIE,

CIVIL & SANITARY ENGINEERS

Rooms 12 and 13 Granite Block,

OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

Grade Systems and Sewerage Plans for Cities and Towns a specialty. Plans, Estimates and Specifications for Public and other Engineering works furnished. Surveys and Report made on Public Improvements.

ANDREW ROSEWATER, Member American Society Civil Engineers, City Engineer of Omaha. EO. B. CHRISTIE, Civil Engineer.

MENDELSSOHN & FISHER,

ARCHITECTS

AND

D. L. SHANE, Superintendent.

MERCHANTS'

National Bank

OF OMAHA.

Northwest corner Farnam and 10th Streets.

Paid up Capital,	$200,000
Surplus Fund	50,000

FRANK MURPHY, President. SAM'L R. ROGERS, Vice President.
BEN B. WOOD, Cashier. LUTHER DRAKE, Asst. Cashier.

Accounts solicited and prompt attention given to all business entrusted to its care.

Pays Five per cent on Time Deposits.

W. F. STOETZEL,

Has proven that he sells the best Stoves in the city. Having no rent to pay and no expense, he is enabled to make prices that

Competition Cannot Compete With.

BRICK BLOCK, HOWARD, BETWEEN 16th and 17th Streets.

DREXEL & MAUL,

(Successors to J. G. Jacobs.)

UNDERTAKERS,

AND EMBALMERS.

At the old stand, 1407 Farnam St. Orders by telegraph solicited and promptly attended to. Telephone No. 235

GOTTHOLD BARTH,

Saunders Street Market

DEALER IN

Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats, Sausage, Poultry, etc. 1010 Saunders street, Toft's Place, Telephone 691.

O. F. DAVIS & CO.

Nebraska Land Agency

General dealers in Real Estate and Real Estate Mortgages, 1505 Farnam st. Omaha, Neb.

Stockholders' Meeting.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of The Bee Publishing Co. will be held at their office, No. 914 Farnam st., on Monday, March 1st, 1886, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the election of a board of directors and such other business as may come become before it.

Omaha, Nebraska, Feb. 16th, 1886.
feb16d10t E. ROSEWATER, President.

Notice.

OFFICE, AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,
STATE OF NEBRASKA, LINCOLN, Feb. 1st, 1886.

IT IS hereby certified that the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society of Norwich, in Great Britain, has complied with the insurance law of this state and is authorized to transact the business of fire insurance in this state for the current year.

Witness my hand and the seal of said office the day and year first above written.

(Signed) H. A BABCOCK,
[SEAL] Auditor Public Accounts.

This old reliable company is represented in the agency of Comstock & Angell, cor. 14th and Douglas sts. feb16d3t

ESTABLISHED 1870. OVER 200,000 SOLD. USED IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

THE COOK CARRIAGE CO.

Catalogues and Prices on application. Sold by all the best Carriage Builders and Dealers.

CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

Cable Address: COO CIN.