THE DAILY BEE.

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E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

Snow pavements are all the rage in

Omaha at present. They are cheap if not durable It is announced that the books are open for the Omaha & Northern railroad. We

hear nothing as to when the route will be For a temporary payement snow beats cedar blocks out of sight. It looks first-

cost a cent. A DUBUQUE brass band has decided to move to Omaha. What grudge Dubuque has against our citizens the dispatches fail to state.

rate when first laid down and doesn't

GRADING streets by inches when cuts of many feet will double and quadruple the value of the adjacent property is a short-sighted policy, which Omaha has tried long enough.

NORTHWESTERN Nebraska has again begun to crow loudly. The immigration of last year is to be doubled in amount this season and overcrowded cars and numerous prairie schooners are already putting in their appearance to start the

THE most pleasing prospect connected with the trans-continental fight is the assurance that permanent rates, when the contest is over, will be many per cent lower than the extortionate imposts that have been levied on shippers and passengers in the past.

Mrs. HANCOCK has been appointed administratrix of the general's estate which figures up only \$1,000. The Hancock fund and the pension which congress should promptly grant her, will relieve the widow of the hero of Gettysburg from actual want.

FRED DOUGLAS ceases to be an officeholder from date, and a New York colored man who has never been a slave takes his seat as recorder of deeds in Washington. The colored democrats of the District of Columbia are rampant over this slight, which lifts Dan Manning's old bootblack to the most lucrative office in the District.

THE Illinois Central railroad has paid dividends amounting to 200 per cent in twenty-five years time and is now refunding its 8 per cent bonds with new Ioans at 31 per cent. There is a sugges tion of prosperity in these statements. which seem to show that railroads, even under regulation, can make fairly good profit on highly inflated capital.

WHEN common carriers have demonstrated their right and power to fix the location of slaughter-houses and packinghouses, and to dictate to consumers where they shall purchase their meat, they can take up the subject of other condensed products and determine that all flour used in the east shall be ground on the coast, because the bulkier product is more profitable, for the railroads to haul.

SENATOR RIDDLEBERGER has been making an attack on the "private secretary" abuse in Washington and denounces the practice because many of the senators' clerks are unfit to appear in polite society. Drunken men and children speak the truth. Senator Riddleberger is not a child, but there are occasions when he is himself in no condition to appear in the average Washington drawing room.

Ir Private Secretary Hoffman knows his business he will bring that libel suit before Judge Hayward.-Herald.

This is a gentle hint for Governor Dawes' private secretary to have his case tried by a personal and political enemy of the defendant. With the bench packed by the governor, all Mr. Hoffman will have to do is to pack the jury. A trial by a prejudiced court and a packed jury would vindicate him of course. So far as damages are concerned, the governor has already testified under oath that Hoffman has not been damaged, and the jury will doubtless agree with the governor.

NEW YORK has tried the experiment of huge and lofty apartment houses, and it has proved a failure. The feature of residence building in that city this year is to be the erection of large numbers of oderate-sized and comfortable houses for individual tenancy. Five hundred have been already contracted for in the area between Fifty-ninth and One-hundredth streets, Ninth avenue and the Mudson river. The apartment house system will be quite abandoned, as it should be. Apartment houses are only tenements on a costly plan, with most of the disadvantages of the meaner class. Air, light and privacy are the three great advantages of a home which they do not and cannot possess.

THE declining exports of the United States furnish one of the strongest argumeats for such a revision of the tariff as will enable us to extend our foreign trade For January the exports show a decrease of 28 per cent, below those of last year. The decline in exports was from \$80,532, 000 for January, 1885, to \$57,950,006 for January, 1886; exports of specie, \$3,674,-000 and \$5,488,600 respectively; the im-\$2,278,000. Our total exports, including specie, for seven months, have declined from \$508,000,000 to \$436,000,000, while our imports have risen from \$570,000,000 to \$388,000,000. A policy which shuts us out of the markets of the world and has driven our flag from the seas, is a very

questionable one for the public benefit.

The tendency of the day is towards a greater proportionate growth of cities and towns than the outlying country. The increase of population in the agricultural districts naturally increases the importance and size of the trade centers to which they are tributary, but aside from this factor there are features of town and city life which possess strong attractions to draw population from other pursuits to those of trade and business in large communities. This is the case in Nebraska as well as in New England. In the remarkable development of our state during the past seven years there is no more interesting feature than the growth of the increasing circle of important inland towns which stretch from the eastern border of our state far into the region which a few years ago was pronounced unfit for habitation and forever useless for purposes of agriculture.

It is not alone the increase of population which is worthy of notice in such prosperous cummunities as Beatrice, Hastings, Grand Island, Kearney, Fremont, Norfolk and North Platte and half a dozen other smaller towns which might be named. That has been due largely to the rapid growth of the surrounding country and the development of its resources. The enterprise of their citizenship is evidenced in the succession of public improvements either completed or in course of completion, and in the strong inducements which all are offering for the location of private industries in their midst. Water works, electric light system, gas works and street cars are one by one being added to the attractions of natural location. Brick and mortar are taking the place of wood, and substantial buildings are giving an air of permanency and of prosperity to these growing communities. Private enterprise and public spirit together form a combination which is hard to beat. Nebraska's inland cities and towns are distancing competition in other states because they possess both.

A Hindrance to Our Growth.

Omaha must have brick yards that are owned by men who are not contractors. The largest brick manufacturer in this city has yards with a capacity of 12,000, 000 for the season and he has already contracts for buildings that will take up 8,000,000, or two-thirds of his product. Nearly all the other brick makers are in the same condition. As a consequence, the man who does not own a brickyard cannot bid for a contract, no matter how well he may be equipped in other respects. This is not the worst feature. For the last seven years the supply of brick has never been equal to the demand in the spring, and result has been that all the the heavy building has had to be deferred until after the first of July, and then the buildings have to be rushed to get them under roof before hard winter sets in. Buildings erected under such high pressure cannot be as safe and substantial as if ample time were given for putting up the walls. Those who are obliged to begin building early in the spring are either compelled to lay in a large stock of brick during the previous year or to pay such prices as are almost prohibitory. The result is costly buildings, poorly constructed, and higher rents than would and should be paid for buildings that are first-class in every way.

Omaha has reached that stage of her growth where many millions of brick will be in demand early in the spring of each year. We must have large brick yards operated by practical brickmakers, ready to sell brick to anybody who wants to buy, and at fair prices. As we are now situated four or five men can make a corner in brick and exact such prices as will make it impossible for any contractor outside of the combination, to bid for work. Real estate has become so valuable in the center of the city that high brick structures with heavy walls will now necessarily take the place of the two and three story buildings of times past. The wide extension of the fire limits, which now cover the heart of the city, will also greatly increase the demand for bricks for building. The present condition of affairs is working a serious injury to Omaha and must be remedied. We know of no industry in which there is a greater opportunity for profitable competition right here than in brick-making.

GEN. HOWARD will undoubtedly secure the next promotion, which will come in two weeks time. There is no good reason for believing that the president is seriously considering the name of any other candidate for the major-generalship.

Other Lands Than Ours.

All reasonable doubts as to Mr. Gladstone's intentions as to a nome rule programme have been dispelled during the past week by the semi-official announcement of Mr. Morley, secretary for Ireland, that the government expects shortly to be compelled to appeal to the country shortly on the Irish question. This state ment is coupled with continued reports that the premier will introduce as his Irish reform measure a bill granting an Irish parliament at Dublin and Irish representation in the imperial parliament at Westminister. The week has been noticeable for the attempt made by the tories to force the premier to show his hand before the promised date of March 22. It is significant of the confidence that Parnell and his followers feel in Gladstone's plan and purpose that the Irish party has resolved to oppose any inquiry into the government's intentions until after that date. The most intelli gent view to be taken of the present situation between Gladstone and Parnell is that both men perfectly understand their own respective positions and the general state of British public opinion, and hence are working together for peace and the accomplishment of such a scheme of local government and land reform for Ireland as will meet and carry this publie opinion, in and out of parliament, and give Ireland at least a new start in the race of national manhood and prosperity. Cut to the quick, it ports were, of merchandise \$42,221,000 is seen that it is the landlord and \$47,518,600; of specie \$3,167,000 and element in English conservatism, is seen that it is the landlord English whigism and Irish loyalism that is now opposing the combined purposes of Gladstone and Parnell and their adherents to deal in the most liberal manner with Ireland. But it has often appeared in history that the landed interests, which is always conservative, has

patriotism and what is called humanity. To what extent this may prove true in the present crisis history alone can make clear. But that the intelligence and conscience of both England and Ireland are aroused as never before on the one side to grant and on the other side to demand ustice is clear as the day, and as that condition of the national sentiment, well managed, always has resulted in beneficient legislation, there is every reason to hope that it will do so in this instance, though perhaps not just in the way expected or demanded by the popular clamor of the hour.

Definite information has at last been received as to the actual terms of the Franco-Malagassy treaty of December 5, 1885. There have been from time to time so many conflicting statements made concerning it that no one, not even usually well informed Parislans, seemed to have more than the most vague idea of its real intent. Indeed, it is no secret now that it was the deliberate purpose of the French ministry to keep the world in a state of mystification on the subject until the war credits should be voted and all danger of serious opposition in the chamber of deputies should have passed. It now turns out that instead of having, as was originally intimated, obtained a protectorate over the whole island, and the consequent acknowledgement of French supremacy, the treaty only gives to France authority to protect the interests of Malagassy residents in foreign countries. As, in the nature of things, there must be very few indeed, the "protectorate" of which so much was heard shrinks iuto somewhat ridiculous dimentions. Then, again, the war indemnity, which has been variously stated at sums ranging from \$10,000,000 to \$50,000,000 turns out to be only \$2,000,000. and that is not to be paid to France at all. but only to such foreign merchants trading in Madagascar as were injured by the war, the greater part of whom are not even French. There is a further provision giving the French the right to use a certain bay, but as this can only be of value by another very considerable outlay, the administration of the republic cannot feel that the people will regard the result of the war as any compensation for the blood and treasure expended.

THE eastern question has been some what simplified during the week by the cementing of the truce in the Balkans and complicated by Montenegro's proposition to fortify a post on the Adriatic Servia has at last come to her senses enough to sign a treaty of peace with Bulgaria, and the danger of a general European war growing out of the Eastern question is thereby much lessened King Milan and his people may be thankful that they have fared no worse, and yet Servia has lost power, prestige, honor, and money by her senseless attack upon a neighbor, of whose enterprise and success she was jealous.

The proposal of Montenegro to fortify a port on the Adriatic has wakened Austria to the significance of the act, and there is a manifest determination to crush in the bud any attempt that may be made to give Russia a southern outlet in the direction of the Mediterranean. The Montenegrins are notorious for their sympathy with Russia, and a fortified fort in Montenegro is equivalent to a strengthening of the Russian position in that quarter. This is directly contrary to the policy of Austria, which is determined to control affairs in that part of the world, hence the Austrian protest.

The German raid on American pork is to be followed by an equally vigorous attack on American medical diplomas. It appears that 3,400 German physicians are practicing in Berlin and the vicinity on the strength of credentials purchased from American colleges, a fact not particularly surprising when it is remembered that the German medical courses of study are long and arduous, and an American diploma is cheaply and easily obtained. So the sales of diplomas have been large, while the competition among physicians has proportionally increased, and the average fee has diminished, until something must be done or the emperor's faithful subjects will diminish in number as the doctors increase, and the empire endangered. So the diplomas are to receive some attention, but what nobody yet knows, for Prince Bismarck is not communicative, and the German official is as close as an oyster. All that is certain is the fact that the government has had its attention directed to the matter, and when the German government begins looking into a subject it seldom rests from its labors until it sees through.

Reports from Burmah show that the British are having a weary time of it in trying to perfect their conquest of that country. It is evidently one thing to overcome the resistance of a feeble and half-hearted regular army and seize the principal towns of a wooded country in a tropical climate, and a very different task to capture or disperse the irregular bands swarming in its forests or remote regions. King Thebaw was easily overthrown, but there is every prospect of long and arduous campaigning before Burmah shall become a quiet and peaceful British province.

Signs of weakness in the De Lesseps canal enterprise multiply in spite of the care taken by the company to suppress all unfavorable facts The French boomers of the undertaking are beginning to talk about abandoning the tide level plan, upon which De Lesseps had all along prided himself most, and making a lock canal. There are also ominous remarks to the effect that, even if the lottery loan which the French government is asked to permit should fail to provide money enough for the completion of the canal it will bring the work to such a stage that 'the world" will not let it remain unfinished. When the De Lesseps party begin to rely upon locks, lotteries, and "the world," they are evidently badly demor-

The Sovereign of the Independent States of the Congo is the proud title now indulged in by King Leopold of Belgium, but it is well for him that he has Belgium to fall back on in case the Independent States of the Congo do not come up to expectations formed of them. for it is worthy of note that any hopes at all in the direction of the Congo are likely to be disappointed. In spite of all the glowing descriptions by Stanley of the tertile soil and possibilities of the Congo valley, the fact remains that the climate is almost sure death to Europeans. acted as a cheek to the impulses alike of and although this will prevent unfavor-

able reports being brought back by returning emigrants, it will also stand in the way of any considerable development of the country.

France being at peace with Annam and Madagascar, now thinks the time has come for her once more to put her finger in the Egyptian pie, and she declares herself ready to support the sultan in his demand that Egypt shall be garrisoned by a Turko-Egyptian in lieu of a British force. At home the republic is making itself unpopular by annoying in a petty fashion royalist officers, who are to be found in a majority in the cavalry regiments, as it has been found that the proposed expulsion of the Orleans princes could not be accomplished without a strong protest from the bulk of the nation. Greece, which is noisily doing its best to make the world believe that it is a nation, is the only one ready to take a part in France's proposed international exhibition of 1889, and so there is every prospect of the scheme collapsing without any other result than the making known the fact that the Greeks are still in existence.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Nebraska Jottings. Ex-Gov. Smith, of Vermont, who is sup-The police of Grand Island run in posed to have an eye on Senator Edmunds' eighty-one law breakers last month. seat, has gone on a trip to Mexico. At Norfolk last week there were born Ex-Congressman Wren, of Nevada, is try sixteen full-sized hearty babies, includ-

How soon

When scarce begun;

. day the last,

prospect of a fourth.

more wells.

ture the pedals.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Hamilton Burtz, a boy of 15 living near Fremont, lost the thumb and three

ingers of his right hand by carelessly

Blair, Tekamah and York are the

Stock companies have been organized in

The people of Blair are in a squabble

We violate no confidence when we give

it away that a prominent O'Neill editor was an applicant for the hand and heart

of Ohio's big foot belle, as well as the

\$5,000 bonus offered by her dad. His sole

purpose was to secure sufficient under-

standing to buck an active court loaded

at both ends. He popped too late to cap-

some time ago the house was leased to

Mr. Taggart by Morris Alexander, with

the authority of Alexander to lease the

representative to the house to act as

he pulled his revolver and fired at his op-

ponents. The aim was no good. Tag

gart was afterward arrested and gave

Half a hundred of Plattsmouth's best

citizens have done their city and the country a lasting service, one which commends itself to all as a just, timely

and singularly emphatic protest against a spreading evil. During the storm Thursday evening, one of the dudes of the town started up Main street cheerily

whistling "The flowers that bloom in the

spring, tra-la." The echoes of the air

was a general alarm. Scores of men rushed out of doors, fell upon the indis-

creet youth and smote him deep in a snowdrift, followed by a vigorous appli-

and tender nursing the youth may be in-duced to live, but he will never recover

his front teeth nor the Roman contour of

Last Tuesday night the family of L. E.

Washburn, of Pawnee City, came nearly

being asphyxiated from coal gas. They retired as usual at night with no though

of danger. In the morning Mr. Wash-burn found the house full of gas from the

stove, but he was able to open a window

and regulate the damper of the stove

so as to relieve the room from gas. Al

day the family suffered from the effects of

the gas, but are now rapidly regaining their normal condition. This is another

of the continually recurring reminders to

toves and see that they are in a condi-

lowa Items.

Mrs. Charles P. Carman, wife of the

touching her finger to the burners.
On Monday Vic Dimmit, a young German at Swiss Valley, six miles southwest

of Dubuque, was engaged in sawing wood

with a horse power saw, when the saw broke taking off a part of his head and

John Wright, a former banker of Sac

county, was arrested at St. Louis on Mon-

day, on the charge of grand larceny, and will be brought back to Iowa for trial.

It is alleged that three years ago he dis-appeared from Sac county, a defaulter for

John Davis of Butte City, Mont., en route to Chicago, jumped off a Rock Island train near Anita, in spite of a brakeman's efforts to prevent him. Several ribs were broken, his head was frac-

tured, and he was injured internally.

Davis was picked up and left at Anita. It is thought he will die.

James S. Tilford of Vinton writes a

letter to the Vinton Eagle stating that he will deed to the state of Iowa forty acres

of land near Vinton, worth at a low vialt

ation \$4,000, with a clear title, provided the legislature will locate the soldiers'

nome on the land. Tilford is an old sol

dier and the original proprietor of Vinton.

Dakota.

of Dakota is for the support of schools.

one appointed several years ago and the

Colorado.

Nearly \$7,000 was realized from the public auction of the 1,000 acres of state school lands lying between Bear creek

The tide of immigration to eastern Col-

orado has already set in. Forty-one car-

loads of household goods were unloaded

The B. & M. is surveying the new line

and the old Church.

taken.

and the Platte.

at Akron last week.

carrying it 200 feet away.

more than \$10,000.

tion to guard against such results.

With great care

bail to appear for trial.

ation of shoe leather.

his nostrils.

33 marriages.

victims of the canning craze

andling a shotgun Thursday

each town to operate a factory.

Francis Quartes.

ng two sets of twins. ing to get up a popular feeling that that state St. Edwards, in Boone county, with has been long enough represented by millionpopulation of about 350, has five church organizations and three churches, with a

machinery for Cincinnati, Cleveland and Toledo shall be put in operation for the spring elections. Senator Evarts is being vigorously criticized by the New York papers for the ignor-

ance of southern affairs shown in his speech

Gov. Foraker intends that the new election

on the educational bill. G. M. Stearns the newly appointed district attorney at Boston, says that a man with a personal political grievance is a bigger nuisance than cats at midnight.

Senator Warner Miller says that the senate s determined that the outgoing republican office-holders shall have clean bills of health if they are entitled to them.

The New York Sun says: The democrat who is now most frequently mentioned as likely to be nominated in 1888 is Mr. Carlisle, and there are reasons for supposing that he would make a strong candidate. At any rate, if he could carry the state of New York there would be very little difficulty about electing him; but that is a question which may give us pause.

Acording to report the Knights of Labor are contemplating measures to reorganize the United States senate. It is stated that the leaders of this reorganization are determined upon a gradual extinction of wealthy men from the upper branch of the national legislature. The fight is to be made irrespective of party. There are many wealthy men in the senate, and there are a few who are identified with corporation influences.

The New York Telegram says: There is a strong similarity between President Cleveland and President Ulysses S. Grant in one particular, and that may be described as his fidelity to his friends. It will be remembered that Gen. Grant at no time in his career could be influenced by public clamor or private villification against the man upon whom he had finally fixed his affections. President Cleveland seems to have the same quality in a very marked degree, and it must be admitted that his loyalty to friends is commenda-

ble as well as honorable. There are now eight territories: Arizona, Dakota, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. Of these, Arizona, Dakota and Wyoming send republican delegates to congress. The delegates from the rest, except Utah, which sends a delegate elected on the "People's ticket although it is really a democratic territory, are democrats. Washington, which sends a demogratic delegate to this congress, has a republican population and has heretofore sent a republican delegate. It will thus be seen that, politically, the territories are about equally divided, and if all were admitted now neither party would gain an advantage.

Confusion Worse Confounded. Minneapolis Tribune. The dress coat must go. Every little while

\$600 clerk is mistaken for an \$800 waiter.

Yellow-Backed Lies. Capt. Jack Crawford.

If I had my way I would imprison for life all writers and publishers of the yellowbacked lies that ruin many young men and bring them west to fight Indians.

The Top Notch.

The editorial profession in Philadelphia has reached an unrivalled dignity and importance. The marriage of an editor's coachman rises to the rank of a brilliant social event.

Whence and Whither.

"Will somebody please tell us just where this Hennepin canal is to be built?" asks an exchange. Certainly. It is proposed to start it from the United States treasury and extend it into the mouth of the suckers. Wilson's Postage Bill.

The bill introduced in the senate by Hon James F. Wilson, of Iowa, for doubling the rate of postage on fourth-class matter is one of the boldest defiances of sound public policy that we have yet noted. It is in effect a measure to rob the people and enrich the express companies, and we trust that it may be overwhelmingly defeated.

Senator Payne and His Tooth-Brush .St Louis Globe-Democrat.

The quietest man in the senate is Mr. Payne, of Ohio. He has plenty of things on his mind, but they are unfortunately not of a character to provoke him to verbal eruption. Mr. Payne is the man, by the, way, who illuminated the epoch, soon after his election. with the remark that the hour had struck when "the Augean stable of political corruption must be cleaned out with a tooth-brush." It would be interesting to kno w how he en joys the process as far as he has got with it.

Will Remain in the United States.

New York Sun. Tabor, the Colorado person who has painted himself upon the canvas of history, so to speak, in a nightshirt rich and rare, denies that he has any knowledge of the wicked filibusters who are plotting against the peace of Honduras. Any idle hopes that the thirty-day senator will personally conduct an expedition to Central America must consequently be abandoned. He will remain in the United States. This is good news for Honduras, but doubtful for the United States.

Our Government.

Blaine's Book. The national government has in these twenty years proved its strength in war, its conservatism in peace. The self-restraint which the people of the republic exhibited in the hour of need, the great burdens which they bore under the inspiration of public duty; the public order which they maintained by their instinctive obedience to the command of law, all attest the good government of a self-governing people. Full liberty to criticise the acts of persons in official stations tree agitation of all political questions, fre quent elections that give opportunity for prompt settlement of all issues, tend to in-sure popular content and public safety. No

government of modern times has encount-ered the dangers that beset the United States, or achieved the triumphs wherewith the nation is crowned. from the Chevenne end of the road to Atwood. Atwood people think their town is the best point for the middle division and shops of the new road.

Dick Allen, the pioneer newspaper man of Leadville, who was afterwards reduced to straightened circumstances, The Brevity of Life. Behold!
How short a span
Was long enough of old,
To measure out the life of man!
In those well-tempered days his time was then
Surveyed, cast up, and found but three-score

has made a fortune out of a mine in New Mexico and is one of the high-rollers of that territory. years and ten. And what is that?

And what is that?

They come, and slide, and pass,
Before my pen can tell thee what,
The posts of time are swift, which having run
Their seven short stages o'er their short-lived
task is done.

It is proposed to reduce Leadville's six wards to three. The mayor says that a few less alderman and a few more policemen would put Leadville's city gov ernment on a much better basis and sim plify matters in many respects.

SINGULARITIES.

A calf was born in Villa Rica, Ga., last week without a head. Upon cutting the ani-mal open the head was found in the stomach. Our new-born light
Attains the full-aged noon!
And this, how soon to gray-haired night.
We spring, we bud, we blossom, and we blast
Ere we can count our days, our days they
flee so fast. A silver dollar, bright and untarnished, was found lodged in the intestines of a large black bass which was recently caught in a mountain stream in Idaho.

At Birmingham, Conn., the body of a young woman was disinterred and all the pins in her hair and shroud removed, to quiet her ghost that had been disturbing the neighborhood.

And ere we apprehend
That we begin to live, our life is done.
Man, count thy days; and if they fly too fast
For thy duli thoughts to count, count every Thirteen years ago an Iowa woman accidentally dropped a pin in one of her ears. It afterward dropped into the back part of her mouth and was swallowed. Last week a surgeon removed the pin from her left le-near the ankle.

In Germany an unusual number of white An Germany an unusual number of white varieties of animals have been noticed this winter. A white chamois was shot in the Totengebirge, a white fish ofter was caught near Luxemburg, white partridges were shot near Brunswick, and a white fox was killed n Hessen.

There is a negro girl in Athens who claims that she has a frog in her arm that travels up and down her arm from her wrist to her shoulder. She says that another woman conjured her when she was young, and the frog has been in her arm over since.—[Savannah News.

Capt. Tom Gregory, of Winchester, Tenn., has a unique pair of gloves. They were made by Miss Naunie Phillips, who snared a lot of rabbits, carded and spun their fur as if it were wool, and from the yarn knit the gloves. She decorated the back of each glove with the ear of a full grown rabbit.

Prehistoric prints of human feet have been found in a stone quarry on the coast of Lake Managua in Nicaragua, "which throw back over their water works. The contractors having completed them, as they claim, according to contract, tendered them to the age of man on the earth to a most remote antiquity." The stone in which these prints are impressed to the depth of eight or nine centimeters is called "tuff." the city, but the city refused to receive them on account of an insufficient supply of water. The matter will probably be settled by the contractors putting down

continueters is called "tuff."

A dealer at \$Mob Jack Bay, in Virginia, recently presented a local newspaper man with what were probably the champion oysters of the season. It took only eleven of them to fill a quart measure, while ten weighed sixteen and a half pounds. The largest one of the lot was eight and a half inches long.

It is said that in the stomach of a vigerous forty pound codfish recently caught off the lower coast of Massachusetts, was found r young duck which was apparently uninjured and which tried to fly away when released from its captivity. A young pollock, weighing five pounds, was also lying in the stomach

There was quite a lively row in the opera house at Hastings Thursday night. Naturalists assert that more than 1,800 dif-ferent kinds of fishes may now be found in the waters washing the North American continent. Of these, 500 kinds belong to the Pacific ocean and about 600 to the rivers and the consent, it was claimed, of Dilley & Campbell. The latter, however, denied lakes, while the greater part of the remainder dwell only in the deep waters of the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic, miles from the house. Thus matters stood when the show opened. Dilley & Campbell sent a shore. sher, but Taggart objected. One of the

Nathaniel Tingle, colored, came here from Dilley crowd promptly tossed Taggart down stairs, and when he struck bottom Georgia, and two years ago married. He was known as the "goat," because on his head, in frout of the ears, were two short protuberances which bore a resemblance to horns. Mrs. Tingle gave birth to a baby, and it also has horns. They are now over two inches long, and with them the child defends itself in quarrel, much as would a goat. A physi-cian says the horns are of bone, but could be removed without danger.—[Detroit dispatch to New York World.

After having been treated for years by the best physicians for internal pains which were thought to be produced by a cancer in the stomach, the wife of a Cleveland contractor has just been relieved of a small but vigorous lizard by an Indian medicine man belonging to St. Xavier's mission in Arizona. The reptille was of a species common to the east, and it is supposed that it was swallowed by the lady while she was drinking at a brook near Philipsburg, N. J., years ago.

While a South Carolina gentleman was fishing near Savannah recently, he saw a large perch dart under a log on which he was standing. He cast his hook for him, and at once felt the thrill of a strong tug at his line. But the pull soon became so strong as to almost disloder the angles and when after one of the savet o most dislodge the angler, and when, after a sharp struggle the prize was finally landed, it was discovered that a large moccasin had fastened its fangs in the perch. It caught the fish soon after it was hooked, and had to be beaten off with a club.

Henry Lambect, in the employ of a German farmer living near Squires' Mills, on the man farmer living near Squires' Mills, on the Housatonic, in Connecticut, got up early on Thursday morning and went to the barn to feed his stock, while it was scarcely light. On opening the barn door he was furiously attacked by a huge owl. In the bloody contest which took place Lambect had his check badly lacerated and one of his nostrils was much torn. He finally dispatched the owl with a pitchfork. It measured over four feet from tip to tip of wings. those who use coal—particularly hard coal—as fuel, of the necessity of houses thoroughly ventilated before retiring at night, and also to carefully examine their

EDUCATIONAL.

Nevada is the paradise of the school teacher, where the average salary is \$140 per month for males and \$96 for women. During February there were 67 births in Scott county, 36 boys and 31 girls. In the same period there were 30 deaths and The Princeton preparatory school has been obliged to disband for a few weeks on account of the appearance of scarlet fever. Fifty-three of the fifty-eight principals of proprietor of the Grand hotel at Cedar Rapids, accidentally discovered the other day that she could light the gas by simply

the St. Louis public schools are in favor of whipping children who need whipping. During the last fifteen months \$33,356 have been expended on the thirty-one colored schools of the south by the trustees of the John F. Slater fund.

Sarah Winnemucca, the Piute princess, has built a school bouse at Lovelock, Nev., where twenty-five little Piutes are learning to read and write free of all expense.

By the liberality of Prof. Horsford "the Sabbatical grant" will be established at Wellesley college, giving specified professors a year of rest every seven years.

The American missionary association has abandoned Quitnam, Ga., where its school for colored girls was recently burned, and will open a school at Thomasville, twentyfive miles distant. The Harvard conference committee, com-

posed of a number of the faculty and a select body of the students, has submitted a report on cheating in examination and in the them work, which makes the penalty for cribbing separation from the college instead of suspension.

Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, is generally regarded as the man who will be chosen rector of the National Catholic university about to be established. Bishop Spaiding has always been very active in educational matters and is regarded as a standard authority in all questions pertaining to Catholic schools. Dr. Chappelle, of Washington, will probably be the professor of history.

the professor of history.

The antiquated and decrepit school district is gasping noisily for a last breath in no less than three New England states. Most of the Vermont towns voted this week on the question of substituting the town for the district school system: New Hampshire towns, generally with exceeding iff grace, will elect town school committees at the March meetings, in place of the old district committees, thus consolidating under the new law the school districts of the state; while in Connecticut, the state board of education has so ansparingly denounced the district system that everybody is stirred up, and the legislature can hardly ignore the question. These threatening facts have brought the friends of the doomed system to their feet. In Vermont The bulk of taxes paid by the farmers Out of twenty-seven births at LaMoure recently, twenty-five of the children are Dakota has two judges named Church, other recently. To prevent confusion they are designated as the new Church The Brown county farmers' alliance the doomed system to their feet. In Vermont and Connecticut, with nice theories in favor of the district, while in New Hampshire they are talking such arrant nonsense as that the law consolidating the districts will "kill every branch and root of the tree of liberty; the district property will be sold off for a song, and all the school houses demolished." It will be interesting to learn just what the motive is back of all this talk in favor of the district school—a system that experience has shown again and again to be far behind the town system. the doomed system to their feet, in Vermon will put in public scales at Columbia, the council of that city having refused to put them in. The alliance is also taiking of building an elevator at that place. The farmers in the vicinity of Canova have organized a company for the purpose of building an elevator at Canova with a capacity of 30,000 bushels. Stock to the amount of \$2,200 has already been

A Cowboy Pianist. New York Letter: The most extraordi-nary musical event of the past week has been the sudden descent upon the town of a person calling himself the "cowboy planist." I cannot remember when I struck another such phenomenon. He is the typical "guy hooter" in appearance. Long, coarse black hair, broad brinned, slouched hat and blue shirt, with open

collar, showing his brawny neck. His name is Babel. He is about 23, and he has come here to challenge the world of planists. He calls the instrument a 'pianner," and is spoken of by his ranchman agent as an "executioner." This agent, whose name is Pike, told me that he hadn't found any pianist vet, but he'd heard there was one in this country some time ago called Rubinstein. Like all the men about Fourteenth street and Steinway hall I regarded this strange appari-

tion as something of a guy until I heard him play. I went with a small party of musicians with a small party of musicians and critics to John Pattison's rooms to see the wild western youth macerate the masters and enjoy the prairie school. But he astounded us. In facility, force, brilliancy and rapidity of execution I confess that he amazed me. Mr. Pattison is the best bravura player that we have, and this young man simply took his breath away. I never, not even when Rubinstein was here, heard such a stroke or such octave playing. He does not know one note of music, and declares that he never received a lesson in his life. His antecedents are known. They corroborate his statement. Up to within the last six months he has been upon a ranch on the borders of the Indian territory. He has all the characteristics of the cowboy, but he fingers like a musician who has given a life to the instrument. He played a sonata of Beethoven's, a scrap of Schumann that he had and then and there he improvised. We laid a cloth over the keys so that he could not see them, and he played with the same knowl-edge of the key board. Of course, we could see that that the sonata was turned into a romanza and that those were not Beethoven's resolutions, but there was was the marvelous execution, minus the technical knowledge.

HIS STORY. This boy's story, if true, and I have no reason to doubt it, for I have encountered singular things before, is equally strange. He told me in a straightforward way that his father bought an old Chickering piano for twelve bushels of corn from a party of emigrants.
"I was then," said he, "about sixteen years old. My father did not know any-

thing about pianos, but he thought it would be handy for mother to iron on. It was put in a corner and the old woman It was put in a corner and the old woman used to cut our clothes on it, and when she wasn't using it, it was covered with old harness and potatoes. When I was 21 I started one night to go to a round-up. You know what the boys are out there. We had a ride of sixty miles, and we stopped half way and got drunk. About 3 o'clock in the morning I started to go on. My pony got his foot in a gopher hole and threw me, for I was pretty full, and I broke my arm in two pretty full, and I broke my arm in two places. They had to take me back and go to Fort Sill, which was sixty miles, for a surgeon. Well, I was laid up for several months. One day I had a shock. I did not know what it was then, but I know now. It was electricity. It tingled down to the ends of my fingers. I did not know what was the matter with me. I was seared. I got up, and wanted to look into that old "pianner." I took the harness off and got it open. Then I began to play, I hope I may die here if I know how I did it, but I played it. It made me so glad I howled. The old woman thought I had gone mad. If I ever saw the inside of it before I hope I may drop.

This extraordinary story is corroborated by several people, and, strange as it may be, is not outside the range of psychologic phenomena. The fellow plays as one possessed. He has taken the rooms on Thirteenth street formerly occupied by Mrs. Langtry and as arrange. cupied by Mrs. Langtry, and as arranging to give a concert here, probably at Steinway hall. If he does not attract a great deal of curious attention, I am very NYM CRINKLE. much mistaken.

Sands that have been accumulating for centuries from the surrounding desert are being removed from the base of the Sphinx, and when the work is completed a high wall will be erected to keep out future encroachments.

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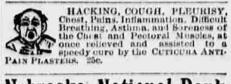
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