THE DAILY BEE.

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

Two weeks more to the city election. In whom shall we put our trust?

THE first of the month will soon be around, and the man with the inflated gas bill will also be around as usual.

ONE report says that Geronimo has surrendered, and another declares that he has not. Now you see him, and now you don't.

THE sudden departure of Hon. Charles P. Mathewson for Canada makes one less candidate in the Nebraska gubernatorial race.

FASTING is not so popular as feasting and thanksgiving in Massachusetts, and hence the abolition of the old-fashioned Puritan fast day is urged by prominent clergymen.

THE St. Louis *Republican* tells the story of strikes in a nutshell: "Strikes are great evils. So are billionaires. Were there fewer Jay Goulds there would be fewer strikes."

THE Connecticut senate passed a bill for the compulsory teaching in the public schools of the evil effects of alcohol and tobacco. There is said to be a $150,000 text book job behind it.

NEW rumors are flying across the waters that Gladstone's cabinet is going to pieces. The owner thinks that the liberal glue is strong enough to hold the piece of furniture together for some weeks to come.

COLONELS RUGER and Merritt are to be named as the two brigadiers to step into Terry and Howard's shoes. Both appointments commend themselves to the army and the public as judicious selections of able veterans and popular soldiers.

THE Turnbull International Telephone company, which proposes to invade Nebraska in opposition to the Bell monopoly, is the owner of what is called a long-talking telephone. What Omaha needs most is a good short-distance and clear-talking telephone.

SOME of these days the millenium, so long predicted by the Millerites, will come. When that glorious time does arrive white democrats in Mississippi will lay aside their shotguns and negroes can attend court or walk the streets without first getting their lives insured.

NEBRASKA recently received considerable notoriety on account of the discovery of a postoffice that no one would accept, and which remained unfilled for months. Now comes Colorado with a discovery equally astonishing—a democrat who declined a postmastership.

SENATOR VAN WYCK has stirred up the Washington gas company, and proposes to make some remarks upon the size of the dividends. As the company has divided $4,000,000 in fifteen years on a capital of $500,000 there seems to be ample grounds for remarks in the premises.

OMAHA, last week, led every city in the country in the percentage of increase of clearings. Her increase for the week over the corresponding week of 1885 was 72½ per cent. Her clearances for the week amounted to $3,026,466, and she stood fourteenth in the list of thirty-one clearing house cities.

THE patronage mill at Washington is grinding out very few appointments for Nebraska democrats just now. When Dr. Miller went east to grease the wheels there were strong hopes that the machine would begin to strike its gait. Political lard oil from the packing-house has once more failed to get in its work.

THE tragedy at Oakland reads like a dime novel romance. An enraged workman kills his employer because he has discharged him, escapes to a neighboring barn, holds a crowd of citizens at bay with his revolver for hours, kills one of his pursuers and finally burns to death in the barn set on fire to effect his capture.

SENATOR JONES, of Florida, having lost his head in a hopeless love affair, is now liable to lose his senatorial seat. The probability is that, owing to his long and continued absence from the senate, the governor of Florida will exercise his authority to make a temporary appointment to fill a vacancy "caused by resignation or otherwise."

LAST summer the city council ordered property owners on our principal business streets to lay down substantial sidewalks. The board of public works served due notice on these property owners and then advertised for bids to complete the walks that these parties failed to lay. Then they dropped the matter and the wretched sidewalks still remain. The question is whether the board of public works proposes to overlook the defiance of their order. With streets that are well paved and kept clean at an enormous expense we have breakneck wooden sidewalks, above and below grade, which make the streets almost impassible. There is no use of mincing matters. The pretense that property owners on Farnam street cannot afford to lay stone or concrete sidewalk, is sheer nonsense. The owner of a lot which he holds at $1,000 a front foot can afford to put down a decent sidewalk. If he refuses, the city should put it down for him and sue him for the expense.

Strengthening Frontier Posts.

Bills have been introduced in both houses of congress calling for appropriations to strengthen our frontier posts, Forts Robinson and Niobrara. This action will meet with general approval. Each of these Nebraska posts holds an important position on our northern boundary. Fort Niobrara guards the right flank of the Sioux reserve and Fort Robinson the left. The latter post is located at the most commanding strategic point in the state, standing at the southwestern corner of the great quadrangle of garrisons which surrounds the largest of all the Indian reservations. The war department has been prompt to recognize its needs, and General Sheridan and the secretary of war have united in an earnest recommendation for its rebuilding and enlargement to a capacity equal to the importance of its situation and the wants of the country over which it stands sentinel. Congressman Bragg of the house military committee has prepared a bill which he will report this week to the house, appropriating $175,000 for Forts Robinson and D. A. Russell at Cheyenne, from which enough will be set aside to make Fort Robinson a ten company post. Senator Manderson yesterday introduced a bill in the senate appropriating $200,000 for the three posts of Forts Robinson, Niobrara and D. A. Russell. Whichever measure succeeds in passing the house in which it was introduced, the Nebraska delegation may be counted on to actively urge its passage in the other. With the construction of the Elkhorn Valley road across our state, our two frontier posts become of greater importance to the region which is now settling up so thickly along the border of the Indian country. Public safety demands that they shall be made large, strong and substantial garrisons, large enough and strong enough to protect the frontier from any possible Indian incursion, and substantial enough to insure their permanency and future enlargement if necessary.

Mr. Edmunds' Boomerang.

The crusade which Mr. Edmunds has been leading in the senate threatens to prove a boomerang of large dimensions. The debate upon the right of the senate to a secret inspection of papers which induced the president to make suspensions, has directed popular attention to the right of the public to a knowledge of the proceedings of secret sessions of the senate. Instead of strengthening senatorial prerogatives, the quarrel with the president has threatened seriously the executive session nuisance, and aroused a demand that public business in the senate as well as in the house shall become public property.

The only authority for the secret session is found in article 1, section 5, of the constitution, which provides that "each house shall keep a journal of the proceedings and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy," and "each house may determine the rules of its proceedings." It will be at once noted that these provisions confer upon "each house" the authority which the senate alone has exercised. The house of representatives has never found it necessary to transact its business behind closed doors. It has dealt with as important questions of public and international concern as the senate, and yet no member has ever even suggested secret session. The senate, on the other hand, began its deliberations with closed doors. It was an aristocratic body which at first considered itself solely representative of the individual states and responsible only to their respective legislatures. For six years and nine months after it came into existence it conducted all its deliberations in secret session. It was not until December 9, 1795, that a resolution was passed that the gallery of the senate chamber be permitted to be opened every morning as long as the senate shall be engaged in its legislative capacity unless in "such cases as may in the opinion of the senate require secrecy, after which the said gallery shall be closed." Provisions were made in the rules (Rule 69) for the consideration of executive business with closed doors, and in Rule 73, that all the business referring to nominations in executive session should be kept secret. Taking advantage of a constitutional clause applicable to both houses and intended to be used only in cases of national emergency the senate has created within itself a star chamber whose proceedings are by the rules made the confidential possession of the members, although relating entirely to matters of public concern and public interest.

The creation of the secret session by the senate was an assumption supposed to add dignity to that body. It has been retained for years after its original purpose was exploded as valueless. The nation looks upon the senate as equally responsible to individual voters with the house for their conduct of public business They see in it only a co-ordinate legislative body with lengthened tenure of office and possessing the added power of considering presidential nominees. They recognize no reason why star chamber methods which would not be tolerated in the house of representatives should be perpetuated in the upper house. The secret session long since ceased to retain its privacy. All the rules and penalties of the senate have not succeeded in closing the mouths of senators whose personal interests have led them to reveal the debates of the executive session. It is a humbug and a fraud, an unwarranted and an unnecessary assumption of superiority and power. The secret session must go. Mr. Edmunds has fashioned a boomerang for the destruction of his pet.

What to Do with Fort Omaha.

There is naturally much interest manifested in this city as to the disposal of Fort Omaha, in case the garrison is transferred to a new and more commodious location on the line of the railroads. The bill introduced by Senator Manderson proposes to have the grounds, on which the post is now located, platted into lots and sold at public sale to the highest bidder. In case this is done, the most advantageous features of the present site will be lost to our city forever. Fort Omaha is now one of the most beautiful spots in the suburbs. Nearly half a million dollars has been expended from time to time in draining, grading, tree planting, lawns and buildings. To break up the grounds and divide the property among speculators would bring a comparatively small sum into the national treasury. The buildings would go for less than what the material is worth, and the land would sell at acre prices.

But even if it would yield $2,000 an acre, which is an extravagant estimate, the amount realized would not cut much of a figure.

Why not turn Fort Omaha into a state military school? The people of Nebraska have an ample educational fund. They have at present no institution for purely military training. The so-called military instruction at the state university is mere child's play. It is a voluntary exercise giving students a chance for military gymnastics. It is merely an infantry drill at its best and can in no way be regarded as fitting a young man for active military command. The west lacks military schools where rigid training will fit young men for emergencies which may and certainly will arise from time to time. West Point can only accommodate a handful of young men selected from a population of fifty-five millions. It is not expected that the government will supplement the Military Academy by another military school in the west. Even if it should do so, the chances are one hundred to one that it will not be located in Nebraska. The southern states have always maintained military schools and some of the best Confederate officers were trained in them. The west is full of soldiers, and Nebraska has a larger proportion of veterans than any other state. But they are rapidly passing away. They would very gladly give their sons a military education if they had the chance to do so.

If the general government would donate Fort Omaha to the state of Nebraska for a military academy, we have no doubt whatever that she would accept the gift and execute the trust. The fort is admirably fitted for such purposes. Its grounds are ample for drills and parades. The quarters and barracks would for years be large enough for school rooms, barracks and quarters. They would require very slight alterations. While Nebraska would profit by such an institution and take great pride in its work, Omaha would enjoy material advantages from its establishment. Why cannot Senator Manderson reconstruct his bill? If it is absolutely necessary, as one of the conditions, Omaha will raise the money to buy the grounds for the new post. At present the transfer meets with some objections. These would be entirely obviated if Fort Omaha were transferred into a military academy.

How to Relieve Labor.

Public men in this country have, up to this time, lamentably failed to grapple with the labor problem. They realize that something must be done to offset the effect of labor-saving machinery, which has crowded millions of wage-workers out of employment and caused an overproduction of industrial commodities. They are beginning to see that protection of capital by special legislation does not furnish bread and butter to laboring men. They realize that the tendency of the day to monopolize all employment under the control of great corporations has compelled labor to organize and pool its issues for its own defense.

The only remedy proposed so far by our great statesmen has been buncombe resolutions, labor bureaus and junketting committees of investigation. The great nostrum of a high tariff has mainly served to enrich wealthy manufacturers and stimulate overproduction, but it is no longer regarded as the cure-all for labor troubles and the shield of safety against low wages. As a matter of fact the lowest wages paid in the country during the past five years have been in the iron and coal districts of Pennsylvania, where white men earned from sixty to ninety cents a day, and were out of work half of the year besides.

What labor wants and what it needs above all things is employment at living wages. Labor bureaus do not feed anybody, and do not employ anybody, excepting a few political workers whose labors have chiefly been in ward politics. Committees to investigate the condition of labor are all right so far as they go, but they do not afford relief to idle and starving men and women. In foreign countries the surplus labor is often disposed of by war. Blood-letting is the great remedy of the landlords and barons of Europe, and they tax themselves by keeping up standing armies as the price of relief from mobs and communes. There are those in this country idiotic enough to imagine that a large standing army is needed to protect capital and property from the raids of the hungry laborers. Jay Gould would rather pay out millions of dollars for Gatling guns and bayonets than to tax himself for better wages to his army of employes.

If the capital and property of America can afford to pay for 100,000 men in armed idleness why cannot they afford to place 100,000 able bodied men at work? It will pay to put bayonets and guns into the hands of a hundred thousand idle men, and supply them with food, clothing, quarters and fair pay in addition, why will it not pay better to arm the same number with tools and implements and set them to work on needed national improvements and needed national defences. Louis Napoleon pulled down the city of Paris and had it rebuilt in order to give his workingmen something to do. He constructed the greatest naval station in the world at Cherbourg, built docks and harbors, bridged rivers and tunneled the Alps chiefly with a view of giving the surplus laboring population a chance to live without rioting. To-day the French republic proposes to spend $300,000,000 for improving the waterways and enlarging the canals.

The true solution of the labor problem in this country will be found in giving the unemployed something to do. There is an enormous surplus in the national treasury. All sorts of schemes to reduce it are devised except the right scheme. If congress instead of wrangling about the educational bill would devise a liberal and broad system of public works the labor problem would solve itself without bayonets or guns. With a rotten navy to be rebuilt, with canals that do not admit of steam navigation, with harbors without defences, and interior waterways entirely insufficient for the demands of commerce, there is an immense field for employing labor profitably with funds from the national treasury. We also need many more public buildings than we have. There should be a public building in every city over 5,000 inhabitants. There is no reason why the government should pay rent for postoffices and expose the mails to destruction in fire traps. Instead of paralyzing commerce by raising their hands in horror over labor strikes, let them make labor strikes scarce, by giving workingmen something to do. A man who has plenty of work has little time and no inclination to engage in disorder and violence. If there was work enough for the idle men, all differences between labor and capital could be settled without a resort to strikes.

CHARLES P. MATHEWSON is one of the last men in Nebraska whom the people would have expected to become an absconder, but it is the unexpected that always happens.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Luke J. Poland is one of the republican possibilities for governor of Vermont.

Gov. Proctor Knott of Kentucky considers Moses the greatest statesman that ever lived.

The Tennessee republican convention to nominate a candidate for governor is called for August 19.

The Richmond State estimates the white vote of that state at 173,443 and the colored vote at 115,628.

The Rhode Island legislature has voted to submit to the people a woman suffrage amendment.

The Memphis Avalanche recommends that the Tennessee democratic convention skip the tariff question.

Henry Cabot Lodge, who has congressional aspirations, is in Washington working on his life of Hamilton.

The farmers of South Carolina are to hold a convention April 29 to devise means for securing legislation in their interest.

In Pennsylvania the liquor dealers are organizing to prevent the nomination of Gen. Brown for governor by the republicans.

Some people consider the men of colossal fortunes aristocrats, but Henry George says the real aristocracy of this country is made up of the ward politicians in the great cities.

Ex-Governor Bullock, of Georgia, who was at the head of affairs in reconstruction days, is now out of politics and is occupied in stimulating several large enterprises.

In New York there are rumors that Levi P. Morton is working for the United States senatorship.

Notwithstanding the little value generally attached to petitions with long lists of names attached, the number of these documents addressed to members of congress and officials is constantly increasing. The growth of the Knights of Labor is shown by the great number of petitions they send to congress from all quarters.

Rather Significant.

Chicago News.

The oleomargarine men regard it as significant that the Rev. Mr. Butter has been appointed chaplain of the senate.

A Poor Show.

Chicago News.

The employment of pickpockets at regular wages is one of New York's established forms of business enterprise. Between the aldermen and this class of thieves the people of that city stand a poor show of retaining what they earn.

The Prisoner.

R. J. Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.

I sit and watch the rain drops fall,
I gaze out at the dull gray skies,
I only see the rain clouds' pall,
Or watch the ghostly mists that rise.
I do not turn my head to see
The narrow room that holds me here;
I watch the rain and long to be
Far from my prison room so drear.

Why, laughter waits for me out there,
And hearty clasp of loving hands,
And merry songs and faces fair—
Could I but break my prison bands,
But here I pine as one in ban,
Forbidden by the fates to roam,
Until that laggard tailor man
Shall send me my only trousers home.

A Restraining Effect.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Horrible as were the circumstances under which Ford and Murphy were hanged in New Orleans, the state of Louisiana is to be congratulated upon the demonstration that white men of local political prominence can be made to suffer the terrors of the law. That is something comparatively new in Louisiana, and the impression produced by the late execution must have a restraining effect upon the lawless spirit so long dominant in the state.

The Lawlessness of Corporations.

Cleveland Leader.

One great lesson taught by the labor troubles now distracting the country is that rich and powerful corporations must be forced to obey the spirit and the letter of the law at all times and under all circumstances. Common carriers must treat all shippers with exact justice, and the extortion of high rates under cover of stock watering must cease. The New York Central railroad has robbed the state of New York of millions of dollars by increasing its stock whenever its earnings show a surplus after paying 8 per cent dividends, the limit allowed by its charter, and some bankrupt roads, so-called, earn and could pay a fair interest upon their actual cost. And the railroads must avoid even the suspicion of using corrupt or immoral means to influence legislation. Let them cease giving passes to members of the state legislatures and dismiss their lobbyists at state capitals. The swindling and deception of small stock holders must also be stopped. Not many years ago the bookkeeper of a great coal carrying road worked all night before the annual stockholders' meeting, doctoring his accounts in order to make the earnings of the company which were available for dividends appear smaller than they really were, and the reports of the Gould roads have always been disbelieved in Wall street. The laws must be respected in regard to the consolidation of competing lines. Schemes such as that for the absorption of the South Pennsylvania by the Pennsylvania railroad company are flagrant attempts to evade the statutes and tend to exasperate all classes against the great public corporations of the country. Then let the managers of these great companies be fair to their employes, and there will be little trouble from strikes. Certainly poor switchmen and track hands would be more apt to refrain from interfering with the property of railroads in case of trouble if it were generally believed that the managers of these corporations were always careful not to violate the moral or civil law. Labor never seeks to strike the numerous small stockholders of great corporations run by unscrupulous magnates. It hears of the widows and orphans dependent upon Union Pacific dividends, for instance, only when Gould wants to melt congress with their tears, and it knows that the management of powerful companies is often more cruel to small capitalists than to its wage-workers. Accordingly it strikes at its real or fancied oppressors with a hatred largely due to the general feeling against their lawlessness and tyranny, its blows are made dangerous only by popular sympathy. The knife must cut to the root of the ulcer, if the industrial situation is to be permanently improved, and that means punishment and ultimate prevention of law-breaking on the part of the rich and powerful. There is no other way to secure public peace and safety.

LETTERS FROM LIVELY TOWNS

Thriving Communities in North, South and Central Nebraska.

THE TIN-CLAD CITY OF CUSTER.

Rushville and Chadron Growing Rapidly—The Present Condition and and Prospects of Settlers on Otoe Reserve.

RUSHVILLE, Sheridan Co., Neb., March 19.—[Correspondence of the BEE.]—The sand hills of Cherry county for many years formed a great barrier which kept back the tide of civilization from the northwestern part of the state. Beyond these barren mountains few had dared to venture except the cowboys and the noble (?) red man.

On the broad, fertile prairies, large herds of cattle roamed at will, annually bringing into the coffers of their owners an abundance of the "evil root;" 1884 sealed the verdict that the cattle kings "must go" and make room for the delver of the soil. Then the mad rush for homes began. The railroad only increased the effort until counties were formed, as it were, in a day.

Sheridan contains more square miles than the state of Rhode Island or Delaware. It is gently undulating, has an altitude of about 1,350 feet above the sea, and is, therefore, one of the most healthy locations in the state. The county is free from swamp lands, the air is pure and bracing, and malaria is unknown.

The water is clear, cold and soft, and could not but please the most ardent admirer of St. John.

The soil is a rich, dark, sandy loam, with a clay subsoil and well adapted to the growth of oats, corn, wheat and vegetables.

Small streams and lakes bedeck the landscape, and the dark green pines wave their bows from many an elevated height. Other forest trees are found in abundance. Wild plums, grapes and cherries grow profusely along the streams.

Deer and antelope are seen upon the prairies, wild geese and ducks are numerous, both in spring and fall, and grouse are very plentiful.

In the summer time the prairies are a solid mat of beautiful flowers.

The spring boom has commenced. From every quarter men are arriving. The greater percentage is from Iowa.

The government land is rapidly being occupied, shanties are springing up like mushrooms giving the whole country a look of animated life.

The rulings of Commissioner Sparks have done away with the loose mode of residence and cultivation practiced under former administrations. The law is now being complied with.

Rushville, the county seat, has spread a full sail to catch the spring breeze. Store houses, residences, flouring-mills and churches are building. A new addition is being laid off to supply the increasing demand of town lots. Chas. Verity has sold the Northwest News, published at Hay Springs. In the future the paper will represent the simon pure democracy. The Alert will drop the government teat, and its supplies will be shut off from the Valentine land office. A position on both sides of the fence is extremely unsatisfactory, even to an old time Bourbon.

The political pathfinder is already sniffing the air and longing for the autumnal breeze to waft him into power.

JAS. SLASHER.

From Southern Nebraska.

BARNESTON, Neb., March 18.—[Correspondence of the BEE.]—Your readers have heard of the Otoe reservation which was sold a few years ago by the government to actual settlers on time payment of one, two and three years. Through great excitement at the sale the land brought far beyond the actual value; but the settlers went to work with a will, and what was then a wild prairie, is now laid out in fine farm and beautiful homes.

A dark cloud is now hovering over them. The land office sent out notices that all back payments must be paid within sixty days. To do this it would take about $400,000 from the settlers, which they could only obtain by mortgaging their farms to eastern or foreign loan companies at double the rate of interest the government is charging them. The result would be that in a few years the people that improved those lands would be deprived of them and the very ends the government wished to be accomplished would be defeated, as those capitalists would control the reservation. With these facts in view nearly two hundred of the settlers met in the school house in Barneston, and after deliberating on the subject, agreed to send a petition to our representatives in Washington from this state praying for relief. They ask for five years' time on deferred payments with the privilege of paying the interest annually, and hope by that time they will overcome the ravages of the hog cholera and the stagnation in the grain market, which barely pays the cost of producing. It is hoped our representatives will act immediately and do all in their power to protect those people from this impending harm.

THE FORMER VILLAGE OF THE OTOES was where the town of Barneston is now situated, in the heart of the reservation, about 160 miles south of Omaha on the Republican branch of the Union Pacific railroad and four miles north of the Kansas line. It is situated in the valley of the Big Blue, surrounded by choice land, well watered by numerous streams and having an abundance of stone and timber for building purposes. The town is about three years old and comprises about fifteen business houses, including lumber and grain firms. The trade is about equally divided between Omaha wholesale houses and those of St. Joseph and other towns. The merchants all had a good winter trade, but collections are slow owing to the low price of produce. Corn is now selling here at 18 cents per bushel.

A new bridge lately built across the Blue river gives us access to a new trade that formerly went to other towns.

A fine hotel built by the Town company is now awaiting an occupant. The school building accommodates 200 scholars and is a credit to the town.

In politics the people are mixed, but as a majority are producers they will keep a sharp eye on the public servants and guide themselves accordingly. Party lash or bossism will not work in this part of our state.

OTOE.

Chadron as a Metropolis.

CHADRON, Neb., March 20.—[Correspondence of the BEE.]—The spring boom of northwestern Nebraska has now commenced, everything presents a very lively appearance. Hundreds of land seekers, tourists and travelers are now flocking to this country and as Chadron is the metropolis of the northwest its town boom is apparent. From twenty-five to thirty residences are now under construction and numerous business houses also. Chadron is now, as it always has been styled, the "Magic City," and it deserves the appellation. All our business men report business good and trade increasing.

The infant city of Chadron should be seen to be appreciated. With numerous buildings going up, with the streets crowded with visitors and with hundreds of tons of merchandise freighted westward from this place Chadron is indeed enjoying a well merited boom.

Custer City's Revival.

CUSTER CITY, D. T., March 17.—[Correspondence of the BEE.]—Very little has ever been said about this town, and very few know that there is such a place. Although the oldest town in the Black Hills, there are not many who remember the foot-sore days of 1875-'6-'7, and the hostile reds that made life a burden. There are a few of the old-timers here, but new settlers are being added daily. In the days of '75 and '6, the town had a population of from 3,500 to 7,500. This was early in '76 when the largest crowd was here, and as soon as the big strikes were made up at Deadwood, then the town took a dump and remained dead until '79, when there were some new discoveries made that proved to be very valuable. The town is very beautifully located on French creek, on a big bar or flat. The town site has been patented and titles to property are solid. The site consists of 640 acres. It is 5735 feet above sea level. The air is pure, healthy, and there is very little sickness. The population is 350. Have had one of the pleasantest winters ever experienced here, and to-day the store doors are open and the air is soft and balmy.

OLD TIMER.

Pamora's Prospects.

PAMORA, Neb., March 19.—[Correspondence of the BEE.]—Pamora is a thrifty little town situated on the Nebraska railway, a branch of the B. & M., seven miles west of Seward, in Seward county. We have a good grain market, but few towns can compete with us in that respect. We have three permanent buyers, and several transients. Our merchants are all doing a very good business. We have several different kinds of business represented here. Our three grocerymen are carrying heavy stocks and doing a fair business, each having also a stock of dry goods and clothing. We also have two restaurants doing a good business; one drug store, one harness shop, one meat shop, one hardware and implement store, two good livery stables, one blacksmith shop and two churches, Methodist and Presbyterian, with services every Sunday. We have two grain elevators, and the third under process of erection. There is also a new hotel to be erected soon. There is now being erected a new blacksmith, wagon, carriage and repair shop, which will be ready for occupancy in a short time. Several new dwellings are being and will be built the coming season. It is a caution how the corn cribs and grain bins have been going up the past two or three months. We have a population of about 200 and expect to double it in less than a year. We are now getting ready for a new school house, two stories, 32x34, to be erected between now and the coming September. We also have a doctor, and last but not least is a lumber yard, owned by the National Lumber Co., of Chicago, carrying a full line of everything necessary to make a lumber yard complete.

There is some talk of our postoffice being moved to another building soon. Our well borers, Emerson & Williams, are always ready to do do a good job of work, and for as little pay as any one in that business. We expect a building boom here this season. Vacant lots on either side of the railroad track are for sale cheap to locators. The heavy snowfall of a week ago is disappearing rapidly. Some of the farmers are thinking of gathering their corn soon.

B. R.

Exeter's Cannery and Creamery.

EXETER, Neb., March 20.—[Correspondence of the BEE.]—Mr. John Stewart, of Anamosa, Iowa, returned to Exeter Thursday to organize a creamery company.

At the meeting Friday night all the stock was subscribed ($6,000), and taken by the following men, $500 each: H. G. Smith, C. C. Vennum, Lew Robertson, C. S. Cleaveland, T. H. L. Lee, W. H. Taylor, W. H. Wallace, David Forsythe, O. S. Crane, John Stewart, and O. P. Faling.

The officers elected were H. G. Smith, president; T. H. L. Lee, vice president; W. H. Taylor, treasurer; C. C. Vennum, secretary.

Work will be commenced as soon as a site is secured. The old spirit of faction is broken; our people have awakened to the fact that "union is strength," and henceforth it will be a strong pull for Exeter from all sides.

The Exeter Canning company is contracting for produce sufficient for 200,000 cans this season. The machinery has been ordered, and work on the building will be commenced at once.

L.

A Cab Strike in Rome.

London Times: This morning the streets of Rome were altogether deserted by the cabs, which of late had got to be a perfect nuisance to the passengers. For some time there have been complaints about the idle way in which the empty cabs go about Rome, the cabmen showing the greatest carelessness in driving, putting in danger not only the lives of the population but causing accidents which any observer might call willful. The municipality, in consequence of this, has made rules regulating the cabs, but the cabmen will not accept them, and so they have struck.

A Good Use for the Big-Footed Girl.

Denver Tribune-Republican.

A Chicago dime museum exhibits a girl whose feet are so big that nothing less than No. 30 shoes will fit them. The democrats of Colorado ought to get her to do the kicking.

The course of a California stream has changed lately, rendering entirely useless an expensive bridge built over it last year. The water now rolls past each end of the bridge, which cannot be approached, except by boat, nearer than several hundred yards.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

The Symptoms OF LIVER COMPLAINT

Are a bitter or bad taste in mouth pain in the back, sides or joints, often mistaken for rheumatism, sour stomach, loss of appetite, bowls alternately costive and lax, headache, loss of memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; debility, low spirits, a thick yellow appearance of the skin and eyes; a dry cough often mistaken for consumption.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few, but the Liver, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of the disease, and if not regulated in time great suffering, wretchedness and death will come.

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