THE DAILY BEE.

OMAHA OFFICE, NO. 410 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:

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THE WEEKLY BEE, Published Every Wednesday.

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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.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, } s. s.
County of Douglas. }

Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of the Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending July 16th, 1886, was as follows:

Saturday, 10th	12,450
Monday, 12th	12,350
Tuesday, 13th	12,175
Wednesday, 14th	12,175
Thursday, 15th	12,200
Friday, 16th	12,300
Average	12,375

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of July, 1886. N. P. FEIL, [SEAL.] Notary Public.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of January, 1886, was 10,378 copies; for February, 1886, 10,595 copies; for March, 1886, 11,537 copies; for April, 1886, 12,191 copies; for May, 1886, 12,439 copies; for June, 1886, 12,298 copies.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 5th day of July, A. D. 1886.

N. P. FEIL, [SEAL.] Notary Public.

DON'T all squeal at once. It will not help matters very much. Keep cool and keep up your bogus claims.

WE have been asked by several parties why we copyrighted some of our special dispatches. It is done to protect the BEE from pirates who have been stealing our special dispatches bodily and crediting them to other papers.

"SHIP that chain lightning perfecting press at once by telegraph from the repair shops, Mr. Hoe. We need it awfully bad. It takes a hand press just one hour to print our mammoth edition. But with your great press we can turn it out in just three minutes by the watch.—Hitchfaucet."

MR. PETER SCHWENCK is credited with saying that every decent republican is disgusted with Van Wyck. Fortunately no decent republican owns up to the name of Peter Schwenck. The Norfolk land frauds and the forgeries of the contingent congressman census returns are a little too fresh yet in the memory of respectable republicans.

IT has been proposed to celebrate with national honors, in the spring of 1889, the completion of the first century of our constitutional government. Both New York and Washington have been named as the site of the celebration, but a paper of the former place urges that all the considerations connected with that historical event favor the selection of New York. The idea of having such celebration is all right, but if it is to be in the worthiest sense a national demonstration, and not a project for fattening the pockets of New York hotel and restaurant keepers, there will be no difference of opinion outside of New York as to where it should be held. That city is always ready to entertain as great a number of the people of the country as can be drawn there at "a slight advance over regular rates," but it is extremely niggardly when a demand is made upon its own pocketbook. New York has earned the reputation of being the greediest and meanest great city on the face of the earth.

CHICAGO people are not enthusing over the proposed site for a military post near that city. The ground purchased by a few millionaires of the Commercial club lies twenty-five miles from the city. Objection is made that the distance is too great for social advantages, and that the avowed aim of the donors of the land is to secure troops for police duty in case of labor troubles. So far as distributing the troops in case of Indian troubles is concerned, the site is 500 miles east of where it should be. The senate has not yet accepted the ground, and there is general opinion that Senator Beck's position is the correct one. The goverment is amply able to buy and pay for all the land it needs for government purposes. Such offers as those of Chicago and Denver are only intended to force the location of garrisons at certain points in the face of a wise military policy which dictates other sites as more necessary. Twenty-five such locations have already been decided upon for permanent posts. One of them is Fort Omaha. The permanent posts will probably be in the same location.

A FEW days ago the young man who is conducting the *Herald* in Dr. Miller's absence felt called upon to read the Editor of the BEE a lecture upon journalistic ethics. He resented very vigorously personal attacks upon subordinate editors and newspaper employes, and protested that such assaults were indecent and out of place in reputable journals. The "I am holier than thou" argument was resorted to and the Editor of the BEE was pointed to the columns of the *Herald* as evidence of how impersonal journalism should be conducted. In his heart-rending squeal over the BEE'S canvass of newspaper circulations in Omaha, the *Herald's* young man evidently forgot the text from which he preached his last sermon. He went out of his way to denounce our canvassers as the "BEE'S mercenaries," meaning, we presume, men who sold their time for money.

Now, let the *Herald* revise its sermon list and print another upon "outrageous personal attacks upon subordinates." Its theory is a beautiful one, but it belies its precepts steadily in its daily practice. There is an old saying about "pots" in their personal relations to "kettles" which the *Herald's* editor should commit to memory.

Publish the Letters.

The organ of the railroad republicans of this city claims to have in its possession a letter written by General Thayer in which he declares he is anything but friendly to the "senatorial demagogue," meaning Senator Van Wyck. This announcement is coupled with an arrogant demand upon General Thayer to publish over his own name a pledge to the republicans of Nebraska that if elected governor he will do what is honorably possible to prevent the return of Van Wyck to the senate.

By all means publish these letters. If General Thayer has been so indiscreet as to write a letter denouncing Senator Van Wyck we want it published. If General Thayer proposes to use the governor's office for the defeat of Senator Van Wyck, there are thousands of republicans who desire him to so declare over his own signature.

The assumption on the part of the railroad politicians, who have heretofore dictated candidates to the republican party, that the will of the people is to be nullified through the chief executive of this state, by undue interference with the legislature, is as insolent as it is audacious. It forces the senatorial issue squarely upon the state convention. If General Thayer cannot get the support of the railroad republican gang of polictical marauders and spoilsmen without written pledges to oppose Van Wyck after he is elected he need not look to the support of Van Wyck republicans before the election.

What applies to General Thayer applies to all other candidates for governor. It will not be necessary to ask Valentine or Paul for pledges upon the senatorial issue. They are notoriously head-centers of the defunct ring which disgraced and disrupted the republican party by its jobbery and connivance with monopolies.

Up to this hour neither Senator Van Wyck nor his most intimate friends have called for a division on the senatorial issue. If the division is now forced by the arrogance of the railroad press, the rank and file of the party will range themselves by the side of the senator and against the jim-jams and poker club gang of political roustabouts who have everything at stake and nothing to lose in precipitating discord and turmoil upon the party.

It is Played Out.

"We want to buy in Omaha but rates are against your merchants." This is the frequent reply of northern Nebraska merchants to commercial travelers from Omaha jobbing houses. In a large number of cases it represents facts. Rates are against Omaha in northern Nebraska because there is little or no competition in railroad transportation. A single line of road controls the territory and manages its business with the sole view of securing the long haul. Chicago drummers overrun the trade territory tributary to its line and Chicago houses do a large business under the stimulus of discriminating rates. An additional bar in the path of Omaha's enterprise is the long delays in forwarding freight from this point. Merchandise is side-tracked and switched from branch line to main line. Hours and sometimes days are lost in the transfers, while through freight is given a clear track and fast time. Under the adverse circumstances the only wonder is that Omaha jobbers have succeeded by dint of pluck and push in building up a large trade with the wonderfully rich country along the Elkhorn and beyond.

How much longer is this state of things to be permitted to last? If Omaha is ever to make a move towards securing an independent trade outlet to the northwest, the time has certainly arrived. Either the Northwestern road must give us direct rail connection with the Elkhorn valley, or Omaha must take prompt steps to secure an independent line. Conferences and complaint-making are worn out. Freight tariffs, with double-ended rebate attachments under the table, should no longer be accepted as answers to direct questions as to why this city is being steadily discriminated against by a Nebraska railroad operating under the restrictions of the statute.

In The Matter of The Surplus.

It is understood in Washington that the Morrison resolution providing for the application of the surplus in the treasury to the redemption of bonds, will pass the senate by a large majority. The decisive vote by which the resolution passed the house has doubtless had an influence upon the upper branch. Besides this, there are a number of democrats in the senate who are not in sympathy with the treasury policy of the administration and will very likely take this opportunity to declare their opposition. The purpose of the Morrison resolution is in line with the views expressed by Senator Beck early in the session, and which then found favor with many democratic senators. It is very certain, also, that it will receive the support of a number of republican senators, chiefly because it provides for continuing the policy which prevailed under republican administrations with advantage to the credit of the government and without the least injury to the general welfare.

A class of newspapers have been laboring hard to make it appear that the passage of this resolution would inevitably bring disaster. It is not apparent, however, that they have been able to scare anybody. The assumption of certain of these journals that the measure was conceived in the interest of the silver men is so plainly groundless that no man of intelligence will be misled by it. The old outcry that the redemption of the bonds in any other money than gold would be repudiation to the extent of the difference in the relative value of gold and such other money has unquestionably less force than it formerly had. And this is so not because the people are less solicitous now than heretofore that the government shall deal honestly with its creditors, but because they have learned to estimate these bugbears at their true value, to say nothing of the very general popular view that any money which the government deems good enough for its people at large ought to be good enough also for the bondholders. As to the forebodings of danger from all sorts of possible contingencies, they influence only the extremely timid and distrustful who are never able to see any other than the dark side of things. There is no end of imaginary difficulties, if one chooses to address himself only to finding them, but it is not the policy of a great government, with vast and growing resources and supported by the faith of a prosperous and mighty people, to neglect a duty, urged by sound business principles and the interests of the people, in the fear of some possible and remote difficulty that may never come. It must be borne in mind that the Morrison resolution does not provide for a sweeping employment of the treasury surplus, but requires that it shall be utilized in redemption of the public debt at the rate of ten million dollars a month. If it were in effect now, the treasury could call in but forty million dollars in bonds before the reassembling of congress, when if any of the dangers which some profess to fear from the operation of the measure seriously threatened, congress could promptly annul it, leaving the treasury still with a large and most ample surplus for all ordinary demands or probable contingencies, even if not another dollar in the meanwhile went into its vaults.

It is of course a foregone conclusion that if the resolution passes both houses it will be vetoed by the president, but if the majority by which it was passed in the house holds together, and it receives the majority in the senate it is now expected to get, it can be passed over the veto.

A Brooklyn Parallel.

The protest against Mr. Rafferty's saloon in the heart of the residence part of the Second ward had a parallel last Friday in Brooklyn. Captain Lynch, a reputable and well-known politician of New York, applied to the excise board for a permit to open a bar at the corner of Sands Fulton street. He was opposed by the protest of fifty citizens of the neighborhood and by a committee from the adjacent church. The issue involved was not the character of Mr. Lynch, or his failure to comply with the law. It was purely and simply the expediency of licensing a saloon in a neighborhood where its opening would be a cause of offense to a large number of reputable people. On this ground the board of excise unanimously refused to grant the license.

The high license law of Nebraska gives even a wider license to its board of license. Under its broad provisions local option can be enforced wherever the sentiment of the community will sustain it. The power of boards of license and county commissioners to refuse license without assigning reason is complete and indisputable. They cannot grant license unless the law has been complied with, but they are fully empowered to refuse permits for liquor selling even where the preliminary steps towards obtaining license have been all taken in accordance with the statute. This feature of our high license law by making the excise board solely responsible for licenses, gives voters the power to compel no license through the election of a board pledged to their views. In many sections of the state there are no saloons in operation because local public sentiment has demanded and thus enforced local option. This power under the statute is the strongest argument against a prohibitory law. Where prohibition can be enforced it can now be secured through the high license statute.

The rigid enforcement of the high licence law is the strongest bulwark against the enactment of a prohibitory law. Attempts to nullify high license will surely react upon those who make them. In pulling down high license, foolish men will only leave the way clear for the aggressions of prohibition. For this reason, the sooner the council repeals the present illegal ordinance and passes one drafted in strict accordance with the statute, the better it will be for all concernec. Defiance of the law does not pay in the long run, no matter who supports it.

IT is said there is a suspicion, which of course must be ground less, that the new regulations promulgated a few days ago by the postoffice department, permitting the sending of liquids by mail, is a device to get around stringency in some states regarding the transportation of intoxicating liquors. For instance a flask of liquor sent by express into Maine is liable to seizure, no law to prevent its delivery by mail, and there is not likely to be. The new regulation, therefore, certainly opens an easy way for the Maine or Iowa man who wants his "booze" to obtain it in four pound parcels through his postoffice with absolute immunity.

MR. GLADSTONE must have felt most keenly the present defeat of his Irish policy, but however deep his regret he gave little outward sign of it. After there was no further doubt as to the result, a visitor at Hawarden asked Miss Gladstone how her father felt and received the reply: "Papa regrets the results of the elections, of course, but he is not at all disconcerted. He is quite happy, and is at this moment reading Dante under a tree." The grand old man had lost the first battle, but his faith in the future was unshaken.

AND now Senator Van Wyck is putting some irritating questions to Captain Eads about width of channel depth of water and compliance with contract requirements in his Mississippi improvements. Senator Van Wyck's nose has a very disagreeable habit of poking itself into quarters which other senators and congressmen religiously avoid. It generally makes some interesting discoveries on its tour of investigation.

ALL that the people under representative government can ask of their chosen candidates for office is that that they shall faithfully and ably represent their interests. Senator Van Wyck's strongest claim upon his constituency is his fearless and honest championship of the interests of the people of the west in the senate.

THE ear splitting shrieks of the railroad and shop whistles in Omaha are a a nuisance of the first class. It ought to be suppressed. There is no reason why engines should make night hideous by their screams in the very heart of the city.

ROTTEN sidewalks must go. The council has said it and the board of public works must force property owners to come to time. The quickest way to secure that end is to advertise for bids to replace the planks with stone or some form of concrete paving.

SALOON men who know on which side their bread is buttered will insist upon the enforcement of high license in Omaha Every citizen who is opposed to the spread of the prohibition mania will do likewise.

Labor and Politics.

There appears to be little ground of doubt that it is the purpose of the Central Labor Union of New York to organize an independent political movement in that city and state. The matter is understood to have been quietly agitated for some time, and a week ago a committee was appointed by the union, the motion for this purpose being unanimously adopted, to prepare a plan of action. At a subsequent meeting of the committee a plan was adopted, the details of which were not disclosed, but which was understood to be so broad and comprehensive as to include within its scope every organization having any relation, direct or remote, with the cause of labor. The idea of the projectors of the movement is said to be to extend the right hand of fellowship to all who profess a sympathy with labor, not excluding the socialistic element. In short, to welcome all orders and factions that will enroll themselves under the labor banner. The Central Labor Union of New York is the representative body of one hundred and eighty-five unions. It is numerically, therefore, a very strong organization, exerting already a commanding influence. Associated with the statement respecting the purpose of the organized workingmen of New York is the announcement that a very determined effort is being made to induce Mr. Powderly, general master workman of the knights of labor, to become a candidate for governor of Pennsylvania, an honor which, however, that gentleman wisely declares he will under no circumstances accept.

Men of intelligent foresight have been afraid that sooner or later independent political action would be undertaken by the labor organizations of the country, and many of the best friends of labor have warned workingmen that their cause was threatened by no danger more serious than this one. It is of course impossible to keep out of labor organizations demagogues and self seekers. These men are ever on the alert for opportunities to turn these organizations to their own advantage, while their growth to influence and power is an invitation to the plotters in the political parties to make use of them. This latter class is always ready to offer liberal concessions and inducements, by favoring the aspirations of labor leaders and pledging concurrence in the demands of labor. Experience, however, ought to have taught workingmen that those who seek to drag them into politics, whether independently or as a tender to one of the party machines, are not the safest counsellors and guides. That labor campaigns in the past have been failures was due largely to the fact that while the cardinal purpose was right, it was not strong enough to overcome the interest of workingmen in other no less important matters respecting which their views were affected according to their location and interests, nor to prevent divisions and factions that were disastrous. Factional dissensions are of course common in the political parties, but there are various bonds of interest, sympathy, traditional policy, and perhaps even a sort of patriotic sentiment of allegiance, that have sufficient cohesive force to hold them together at least for great exigencies. No party can long survive on a single idea or principle, however right or just it may be in itself, but the practicability of enforcing and maintaining a specific principle through established parties by influential combinations of men is abundantly confirmed by experience. Whether or not the organized labor of the country is in a condition to renew independent political action in which it has hitherto failed, and to prevent the divisions and dissensions in its ranks which in the past have proved disastrous, is a question. But there can be no doubt that it is in a position to compel the established political parties to heed and respect its just demands. Is it not, then, the wiser policy for this organized labor to hold its balance of power between the political parties, by which it may exact tribute from either, and maintain the morale and unity of sentiment of its own forces, rather than by independent action invite weakening dissensions and divisions within its own ranks? As merely a local matter the movement of the Central Labor Union of New York might not be regarded as of great importance, but as an example and influence it is sufficiently significant to merit more than passing attention.

THERE will probably be very little sympathy wasted on Almon B. Thompson, the defaulting cashier of the Provident Savings Bank of St. Louis, who robbed that institution of over sixty-eight thousand dollars and fled the consequences of his crime. Thompson left a confession, in which he endeavors to palliate his thieving by saying that, having speculated away all of his own money and got into debt, he was so persistently hounded by creditors that he began to steal from the bank, which of course only aggravated his difficulties. This is not at all a novel plea; other scoundrels have used it until it has been worn threadbare, and it will doubtless be used again and again by thieves who betray the confidence reposed in them and lack the manliness to face the penalties of their misdeeds. Thompson says he is not a thief at heart, but the fact that he kept up a regular course of thieving for nearly two years would seem to be quite conclusive evidence to the contrary, the more so since, during all that time, he was playing the high moral act as a cloak to his villainy. Such rascals may escape legal punishment, but they should be made to feel to the fullest extent the severity of public condemnation.

JUDGE GARY, before whom the Chicago anarchists are being tried, carried dismay to the defendants by a ruling which will destroy one line of defense that was undoubtedly relied upon to greatly help the cause of the accused. This ruling was in substance that the existence of a general conspiracy to annihilate the police force and destroy property rendered the defendants, who were the instigators of it, liable for an act looking to such annihilation, even if committed without their specific sanction at that particular time and place. If this ruling holds—and it appears to be founded upon justice and common sense—it will greatly enlarge the power of the authorities for dealing with the elements which conspire against the public peace and the rights of individuals and society, and ought to result in bringing a great many more of this class in Chicago to merited punishment. It simplifies the work of the state in the cases on trial, since it has only to establish the fact, virtually admitted as to most of the defendants, that they were parties to the conspiracy which resulted in the bomb-shell murders, although they may not have been personally engaged in the commission of that crime.

THE most astounding thing of the ag is the wonderful success of the Omaha Daily *Universe* It started with over two thousand free delivery circulation less than a year ago. Three months later it had multiplied 50 per cent, and from that time on it kept adding 50 per cent a month to its list. And now the climax of success is shown by the magnificent exhibit of 768 papers delivered by carrier in Omaha and a grand total of about 1,300 copies, deadheads, deadbeat exchanges and all. "How this world is given to lying."

FIVE to one in the city in comparison with any other daily and double the combined circulation of all other Omaha dailies, makes a pretty fair exhibit for this dull season of the year.

MAYOR BOYD declares himself in favor of the repeal of the present illegal high license ordinance. The council should give the mayor a chance to join with it in the repeal.

"They do like enterprise" on the corner of Fifteenth and Harney, but they don't like a July census of city circulation. That is more "enterprise" than is agreeable.

A GREAT deal of mouldy, unripe and stale fruit is being sold in Omaha. Cramps, colic and cholera lurk in the bottom of berry boxes containing such stuff.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER LAHEY has the casting vote on nearly every project which the commissioners of Douglas county undertake to engineer.

DOUGLAS county has four commissioners. George Timme, Frank Corliss, Dick O'Keefe and Mike Lahey, with Mike controlling the board.

THE census of the circulation of Omaha newspaper subscribers is not copyrighted. Our esteemed contemporaries are at perfect liberty to reproduce it.

ANOTHER skeleton of A. T. Stewart has been discovered in New York. Mr. Stewart must have had as many bones as a shad.

A HALF a dozen Nebraska towns are wild for water works. The drought is the best lobbyist for water propositions.

WOMEN.

The colleges of this country contain 18,000 female students.

There are 7,370 women employed in the English civil service.

Miss Bessie Moulton, another Baltimore belle, has taken the black veil of the Sisters of Mercy.

Chicago has fifty women lawyers and 300 practicing female physicians.

Twenty women are studying medicine in the university of Berne, Switzerland.

The rumor is again afloat that Anna Dickinson will soon return to the lecture platform.

Mrs. Grant will this week be paid another $250,000 installment of profits from her husband's book.

Mrs. Oliphant, the foremost among English women novelists, has written forty-three novels, all good.

The Boston lady compositors have beaten the men by the stickful. And as to pi—but there the contest must rest.

The princess Pignatelli is, according to a Paris newspaper, serving as a waitress in a Vienna cafe concert hall.

Miss Lillian Smith, of California, a girl fourteen years of age, has broken 323 glass balls in succession with a rifle.

Carrots are having a boom. It has been given out that French women consider carrot soup a specific for the complexion.

Mrs. Leland Stanford has been personally attending to the details of the Aged Woman's home at Albany, which she has endowed.

Mme. Patti's latest marriage was made the occasion of congratulatory letters from the queen of the Belgians and the Prince of Wales.

The French academy of sciences has admitted the first lady professor to their body—Miss Stephie Kawlawski, professor of mathematics.

Anna K. Green, of Adams, Mass., who graduates from Vassar college next year, welcomed the new president, Rev. J. Monroe Taylor, on behalf of the college.

Mrs. S. B. Cushing, of Michigan, a clerk in the postoffice department at Washington, has gone upon record as the first government clerk who has requested to be removed from service.

What will she do with it? is a conundrum that naturally suggests itself in connection with the solid-gold card case weighing nearly a pound presented to Mrs. Cleveland by Mrs. Hicks-Lord.

The first woman surgeon who has been admitted a licentiate in Ireland is Mrs. Mary Emily Dawson, who has received the privilege after four days examination at the Irish college of surgeons.

Miss Kate Field, with all her strength of mind, has one weak point. She lavishes the tenderest care and devotion on a little shaggy white poodle. But he is a genuine French poodle of royal pedigree.

The "higher education of women" appears to have its drawbacks. According to a leading Boston physician there are seven female doctors in that city whose practice was worth from $2,000 to $10,000 a year who have "broken down" in health this spring. Nervous prostration was the chief ailment.

A Striking Feature.

O'Neill Tribune.

The Omaha BEE's cable service is a striking feature of that enterprising daily.

Stanford's Seat.

Chicago Tribune.

Senator Stanford of California will, it is said, soon resign his seat. Will it be filled by a man of money or one with brains? The public is becoming a little—just a little—impatient over this money business in the senate.

The Whisky Problem.

Chicago Tribune.

The subject of the overproduction of whisky is agitating one branch of the business community. It is an important subject, but it is an elk to an elephant when compared with that of the overconsumption of whisky.

Spiciest, Newsiest and most Enterprising.

Red Cloud Chief.

The spiciest, newsiest, and most enterprising paper that reaches this neck o' woods is the Omaha BEE. Although it does not coincide with our views politically, yet we believe in giving the devil his dues.

At War With the Blaine Boom.

Washington Critic.

The New York Graphic suggests that one of Mr. Evarts' sentences, dotted with Blaine booms, be stretched around the country as a coast defense. Our esteemed contemporary appears to forget that the Evarts sentence is already at war with the Blaine boom.

A Pointed Suggestion.

New York Tribune.

The Springfield Union has grown a little tired of the talk about educating girls to become wives and mothers and suggests to the faculties of male colleges that it would be just as desirable to train young men to become good husbands and fathers.

A New Move of Grover's.

Pittsburg Chronicle.

"Well, I see Cleveland has devised an effectual scheme to keep office-holders away from the white house," observed Ebenezer Jones.

"What is his plan?" asked Zebedee Smith.

"He gets his wife to play the piano almost continually."

Ranks With the Best.

Richardson County Leader.

The Omaha BEE, a paper that has always been noted for its superior newsgathering qualities, has lately scored another point which places it far in advance of any other western newspaper. New York Herald cablegrams are now wired direct to the BEE, a fact the thousand of readers of that sheet will no doubt appreciate greatly. The BEE has always shown itself to be a rustler in all lines of the business, and as a consequence it is now ranking with the best newspapers of the land.

In the Name of the Lord.

Wall Street News.

A New Yorker was asking after a Wisconsin county treasurer who defaulted three or four years ago and was answered:

"Oh, the people have concluded to drop the case."

"Feel sorry for him, eh?"

"Well, you see, he used $2,000 of the funds to speculate on. Had he won he was calculating to buy bells for three different churches. You can't really go back on a man whose zeal for the Lord allowed Chicago to get the bulge on him."

To the Man Who Asked: "Is It Warm?"

Buffalo Express.

Sing hey! for a cauldron of boiling oil,
And a basin of molten lead,
Where this obdurate sinner may sizzle and boil
And tropically soak his head.

Who says to his brother in sweltering stew,
With a gurgle of fervid glee,
"Is it torrid enough to-day for you?
It's not warm enough for me."

May he singe and toast, and simmer and roast,
And char and kindle, and burn,
And scorch and singe till his soul will cringe,
And his body to cinders turn.

Then the blistering heat of a furnace fire
Shall accomplish his just cremation,
And fagots and peat be his funeral pyre
To finish his incineration.

And thus this felon we'll ardently kiln,
And listen with joy to his moans;
And when he has carbonized all that he will,
We'll each take one of his bones.

And waving the calcined remains of him,
A Parseen dance we'll do;
And shout this jocular requiem;
"Is is hot enough now for you?"

GARFIELD COUNTY.

Description of Willow Springs, the County Seat.

WILLOW SPRINGS, Neb., July 11.—Correspondence of the BEE: Willow Springs is the county seat of Garfield county, and is situated on the North Loup river. This valley is one of the most fertile in the state. The town is just started and offers a splendid opportunity for almost every branch of trade and business. We have a bank, two general stores, two drug stores, a newspaper, the Garfield County Gazette, a blacksmith shop and a livery stable and the postoffice. We also have one attorney, a physician and four carpenters. We need a good hotel, and there can be no finer opportunity found in Central Nebraska for that branch of business especially. The Union Pacific railroad is pushing its way up the valley, having just reached Ord, twenty miles below us. People are coming in upon every stage almost, and many are purchasing lots so as to erect substantial buildings. Houses are going up and some are camping on their lots, and are engaged in hauling lumber from Ord. Everything is booming. We need, as I said before, a good hotel; also a lumber yard and a grain elevator, and in fact almost every branch of business can find a good opening.

There is also considerable government land in the county subject to entry under the several land laws. We extend the right hand of hearty welcome to all honest men who wish to make their home among us. Come one. Come all.

H. H.

Third District Central Committee.

To the Central Committeemen for the Third Congressional District:

There will be a committee meeting at the Eno hotel, in Fremont, Neb., on Friday, July 23, 1886, at 7 p. m. All members are requested to be present.

J. W. LOVE, Chairman.
L. S. IRWIN, Secretary.
Fremont, July 13, 1886.