THE DAILY BEE.

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THE DAILY BEE.

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 12,862

 Friday, Nov. 26.
 13,183

Now that coal has been found let us have a few more needed railroads to haul it away when mining operations begin.

By the arrival of the last remaining three companies of the Second Infantry, Ft. Omaha has become a regimental st with the full quota of ten companies. Ft. Omaha is now the largest military post in the department of the Platte.

LET us have the specific charges about Van Wyck's untrustworthiness as a straight republican. When did it occur? Under what circumstances did it happen? Where was it? Vague insinuations do not count. Out with the facts.

THE Union Pacific is securing right of way for their projected line up the North Platte river from O' Fallon station towards Ft. Laramie. Western Nebraska has been long neglected by the railroad graders but it will more than make up next year for lost time.

His excellency the governor is now busy rounding out his term in granting pardons and issuing parchment commissions with the great seal of the state to militia colonels and home guard warriors. Those commissions will be about the only memento to his official existence after the first week in January.

THE resignation of Hon. Simon W. Switzer, register of the Bloomington land office, having finally been accepted and his successor appointed, he is preparing to leave the state to make his home at San Diego, Cal. Mr. Switzer has been one of the best federal officials which Nebraska has ever possessed. He has held his office for eight years against all applicants for the place, and resigned it finally of his own volition several months before the expiration of his term. He made an excellent record in the legis-Isture in 1877, and the department at Washington pronounces his record as a land officer the best in the west.

Ir seems that Mr. Cleveland is still toiling on his message, upon which he began work nearly three weeks ago. Less than a week ago the public printer stated that there was then in type the equivalent of four solid columns of the ordinary newspaper, so that by this time it may be assumed that the president has prepared matter enough to fill eight newspaper columns. This is about the average length of the messages of the executive Mr. Cleveland, however, is evidently a slow and laborious writer, and would not therefore make a successful editor of : daily newspaper. There are few editorial writers in the country who have not contributed to their papers, during the time the president has been engaged on his message, from three to four times the amount of matter that will be comprised in that document, and most or all of it, we venture to say, quite as good in

That Investigation.

Another concerted move is being made to have Marshal Cummings removed. Double-shotted editorials appear in those old Siamese twins, the Republican and Herald, clamoring for the head of the marshal. Mrs. Moffat's testimony before the council committee furnishes the text by which it is sought to excite popular prejudice and rouse resentment against the marshal. The democratic Chang even goes so far as to advocate lynch law on the Thiemans as a sequel to Mayor Boyds' proposed execution of the marshal. Why the marshal, who has not been shown to be connected with the affair in any way is to be made the victim, we are left in blissful ignorance. That Mr. Eng of the Republican should chime in with Mr. Chang, of the Herald surprises nobody; but why these twins refuse to demand the removal of Mayor Body's policemen who made the arrest and committed whatever cruelty there may have been on the part of the police, we Dfail to comprehend. We do not know what the committee of the council will do with their findings and recommendations. One thing is palpable and plain. There is no proof whatever that Cummings is culpable of neglect or crueity in this instance. The whole police system of which Cummings is only a part under direction of the mayor and council, is radically faulty. Reform to be worth anything must begin at the bottom and not at the top. If the council should actually present Mayor Boyd with the head of Cummings on a silver-plated charger, it would work little or no improvement in our police system. It certainly would not make law-breakers less defiant or policemen more intelligent.

Treason and Traitors. The Republican, which has developed into as rabid an anti-Van Wyck paper as it was under its old management, is devoting a good deat of space from day to day in picturing the terrible crime which the senator would commit in accepting democratic votes for his re-election. The public are informed that "if Senator Van Wyck is re-elected by democratic and republican votes he must be false to one side or the other," and that the party horses are going in different directions, "rendering it impossible for the most expert rider to balance himself on both. The moral drawn is that caucus rule is the only legitimate party rule to be acknowledged by party men, and that in accepting any outside assistance, rank treason is committed which must be punished in advance by political death.

This stalwart organ of republican railoadism will find it difficult to enforce its views upon Nebraska republicans. The party in this state is not as ignorant of proper political methods or as unfamiliar with political principles as seems to be assumed by its would-be mentor. It has passed through several senatorial struggles resulting in the election of senators whose republicanism has never been questioned, and it has learned by experience that as party is admitted to be only the means to an end the best way to attain the end is generally the most available one within proper bounds. Caucuses have been held and ignored in Nebraska as seemed most advisable, but failure to enter a caucus has yet to prove a bar to party preferment. In this, Nebraska is no different from other states. How was it in Kansas, when Ingails, that bulwark of railroad republicanism, defeated Judge Horton, the cancus nomince, through Jay Gould's stool pigeons, both democratic and republican, and followed his victory by that famous speech in which he referred to his republican opponents as vermin only fit to be drawn through a fine tooth comb? Mr. Ingalls' republicanism was not called into question, and probably will not be so long as he continues the champion of western monopolies, though his treason consisted in reversing the verdict of the caucus by a flank movement with his democratic allies. How is it that we hear nothing about party treason in the case of the notorious Hipple Mitchell of Oregon, who secured his seat through democratic votes and Northern Pacific funds. Mitchell's election was hailed with delight as a republican victory and the means by which it was secured in the teeth of honest party sentiment were carefully glossed over. It makes a surprising difference whether the candidate who is willing to accept democratic assistance hails from the railroad camp or from the ranks of the people. In the former case

it is called "shrewd strategy," in the latter, "rank treason." Does any one suppose for an instant that if Senator Harrison, of Indiana, could gain enough democratic votes to secure his election by declining to go into caucus he would not do so? If he took this course and succeeded who would be silly enough, outside the office of the Omaha Republican, to question his sterling repub-

canism. If the acceptance of votes from members of another party is such a heinous crime, nearly every candidate for office should be read into exite. Mr. Blaine was nominated on the plea that he could poll more democratic votes than any other candidate. If he is nominated again it will be on the same ground. Is Mr. Blaine any the less a republican on this account? Has John A. McShane ceased to be a democrat because elected by republican votes as he undoubtedly was? If not, votes of democrats are all desirable for a republican president or congressman when cast in abailot box, but they make a man a political traitor the moment they are east for him in the open legislature.

Senator Van Wyck is a republican candidate for the senate. But we imagine that he will gladly accept any and all democratic votes which may be inclined to further his candidacy in spite of the howls of 'treason" that come from the railroad camp. If this is treason they must "make the most of it."

Refusing to Contest. On general principles Colonel Mor-

rison is right in declining to contest the election in his district. Primarily, of course, he has no case, but apart from this he understands that were he to make the contest and retain his seat by virtue of his party having the majority in the house the effect would be more damaging to him politically than to remain out of congress. There are unquestionably cases which make it the duty of a man, in the interest of honest suffrage and a pure ballot, to contest an election. It is the only way in which fraud and corruption, where they are known to have been practiced, can be properly exposed. But it is never to be approved except when the evidence of illegality is so palpable and conclusive that no just man, regardless of his political affiliations, can reject it A man who gains a contest on inadequate evidence, as many have done, in order that his party majority in congress may be thereby strengthened, accomplishes what is almost certain to react both upon himself and party. A man who holds his seat under such circumstances makes a sacrifice of his influence and of popular respect. Mr. Morrison has seen enough of the consequences of contests to understand all this. As to the statement that Speaker Carlisle desires an investigation made in Morrison's district, because i might have a bearing on the next presi dential campaign, we are unable to see wherein the Kentuck statesman can have any interest in the matter, or in what respect the inquiry could have the assumed bearing. Mr. Carlisle is an uncommonly generous politician if he has any real desire to strengthen Mr. Morrison politically, paricularly so when the democratic majority in the next house will be large enough to dispense with his aid. It is moreover not apparent that any bearing which an investigation might have upon the next presidential contest would be in a direction favorable to the views and policy of which the Kentuckian is the leading exponent in his party.

The Charter Committee

The committee of fifteen to frame the new city charter will, we fear, prove a failure. In the first place, several members, among them Mr. Poppleton, will be unable to serve just at this time. In the next place there is likely to be a good deal of pulling and tugging on reforms which will vitally affect the city. The

constituted, are likely to agree are such as are commonplace and of small moment. In the end, the work of charter revision will fall upon the members elect of the legislature, as they alone are responsible and will be expected to secure its pussage.

The most effective way to accomplish the desired work will be to let the committee agree upon all points upon which there is no division, have the city attorney make a skeleton draft of a new charter, guarding all the legal points that he deems essential, and leave the rest to the delegation. At best all that the committe may do will be merely suggestive. The delegation will naturally respect its recommendations where they are in harmony with the public interest and expressive of the well known demands for municipal reform.

Germany a Centre of Interest. Recent events of unusual interest in Germany, with the promise of further developments of no less importance, are attracting universal attention to that country. The conspicuous fact in the situation is the urgent desire of the government to increase the standing army, which in Europe at this time is thought to possess great significance. One of the first measures introduced at the opening of the reichstag was the military bill which proposes an increase of the army by a tenth. In his speech at the assembling of the parliament the emperor said that the object of the policy of the empire, which enjoys peaceful relations with all the states, is to exert in favor of the maintenance of concord among all the powers the influence which accrues to Germany from her love of peace," and in his subsequent remarks on receiving the president and vice president of the reichstag he expressed the hope that the military bill would pass, since in provision for army expenditures "Germany is already outstripped by neighboring states." concluding with the expression of his belief that peace would be maintained. In order to render the military policy of the government complete and effective it is necessary to maintain the present law fixing the length of time of actual service in the army at seven years, which expires on the 31st of March, 1888. For this purpose it is the intention of the government to introduce at the present session of the reichstag a septennate bill, and the great anxiety of the government in this matter is shown in the extraordinary efforts it is making to pave the way for the passage of the measure.

This question of the septennate is a vital one for Germany, since without the requirement of seven years' service it would be almost impossible to maintain the military establishment at its present high standard of discipline and efficiency. It is also one of great concern to the people, upon whom it imposes a severe bardship. The law has been steadily assailed by a strong and active opposition, and this threatens to confront with increased vigor the effort to extend it. Advices of three days ago stated that the attitude of the various political groups on the question had become clearly defined. The liberals, socialists and all the opponents of the government will oppose the extension of the law: the conservatives, national liberals and a portion of the independents will support the government; the members of the centre, including the clericals, were at that time uncertain, though it was thought a majority were hostile to the law. Their decision, however, was contingent upon the result of negotiations then in progress between the German government and the vatican, and as these are reported to have resulted in the re-establishment of diplomatic relations, and apparently in a concession of all that the vatican could reasonably require, it is probably safe to conclude that the clerical faction in the reichstag, which holds the balance of power, will support the military demands of the government.

Notwithstanding the peaceful assurances of the emperor, it is impossible to avoid the conviction, in view of the extraordinary concessions made by Bismarck to Rome, that there is behind the military preparations of Germany something more urgent than the necessity of maintaining the standard and efficiency of the army establishment. Nothing but the most extraordinary circumstances would have induced Bismarck to abandon the almost relentless anti-Catholic policy which he has pursued for several years, and invite a renewal of the danger from Catholic ascendency in the empire he professed to fear as a justification of his policy. Nor could the emperor, whose sectarian and political prejudices with respect to the Catholies are even more pronounced than those of his prime minister, have been induced to yield to the requirements of the hated clerical party except at the demand of an imperative exigency. What that is, the present situation of affairs in Europe readily suggests, and there is perhaps no fact more strongly significant of the probable result of the existing complications than the extraordinary military preparations which the German government deems necessary.

The Business Situation. Omaha advanced in the list of clear ings last week and occupied her old position of twelfth in a report showing a general and healthy condition of trade throughout the country when the waning

fall season is taken into account. The volume of business keeps up well in nearly all departments. The condition of affairs in most departments is satisfactory for the present and encouraging for the future. Eastern trade journals report that leading manufacturing concerns have already booked large orders for spring delivery, and the disposition to anticipate next season's requirements in various pranches of trade and industry is increasing. This advance demand gives assurance of continued active employment to mills and foundries, and substantially demonstrates the confidence of traders in the improved commercial conditions and prospects of

The textile markets are quiet. The iron trade situation continues strong with capacity fully employed in all directions. A good deal of new business is coming

the country.

along at improving prices. The grain markets have been less active, and the price fluctuations have been within narrow limits. The interior movement of wheat has decreased considerably as compared with that of last week, but the smaller receipts have failed to stimulate the market. Leading

only points on which the committee, as | Chicago speculators are said to be arrayed in opposition to higher prices, and speculation generally is discouraged by the indifferent character of the legitimate demand, the approach of the holiday season, and the excessive stocks in sight at the principal points of accumulation in this country. The visible sup ply of wheat is now nearly sixty million bushels, and there seems to be little probability of a permanen t upward tendency in values until increasing exports and a falling off in farmers deliveries shall have materially reduced this stock. Prices for eash wheat show little change. Corn receipts have been light at all points, and a further decrease in visible stocks tended to increase confidence among the long interests and caused an advance of 1 cent per bushei in all markets. Exporters are operating moderately in corn, but there is no activity in the foreign demand. The strength comes mainly from the decreased supply of old corn and a good consumptive demand. The advance of five cents per 100 pounds in east bound freights expected | ed in a previous letter of correspondence on the 1st proximo will not go into effect on that date, the trunk line commissioners having decided that the present condition of the grain interests is unfavorable for the exaction of higher rates.

> TRAMP, tramp, tramp the boys are marching. They file from the railroad offices to the depots armed with anunal passes and loaded with promises, in search of the wavering legislator and the weak kneed member elect. They are profuse with piedges and freighted with favors to be dispensed in the future. But up to the present time their efforts have not been crowned with the expected success. The issues of the late election were too plainly defined to permit of trimming or treason which will not at once discover itself. The member elect who sells himself for an annual pass or a re bate on grain or goods will be his own prosecutor when the case comes up for adjudication before his outraged constitu; ency.

PROMINENT PERSONS.

Adelina Patti has seven solid silver services at her castle in Wales.

Mme, Nevada-Palmer and her baby hav gone to Italy from Paris. Ex-President Hayes has sent the state training school at Knoxville, Tenn., a check

for \$1,000. Norman Munro, the cheap book publishe of New York, spends \$500,000 a year adver tising his business.

I. S. Morgan, banker, is the most notable American in business in London. He was Peabody's partner.

Mrs. General Grant will visit Washington during the winter, her first visit to the capital since she went there with the general in the winter of 1881. Rev. George O. Barnes, the "Mountain

Evangelist" of Kentucky, has returned to that state after four years' absence. His preaching is now quite tame, Russell Sturgis is the head of the house of

Baring Bros, in London, and attends to all their American business. He is a million aire and an American to the core. Colonel Robert Ingersoll has lately had two operations performed upon his throat,

He laughs at the idea of there being anything serious in his malady, but his friends are much concerned about it. The little daughter of Senator and Mrs Van Wyck, now three or four years old, baan odd name, Happy New-Year Van Wyck She was born on the first day of the year,

oceasion by giving her a name suggestive A Great Thing for Omaha.

and the senator wished to commemorate the

Kansas City Journal. Omaba has discovered a vein of coal seven feet thick, if the statements of our sometime accurate Omaha contemporaries may be ac cented as true. A vein of coal seven feet in thickness, if its other dimensions are proportionate, will prove a great thing for Omaha.

Anything for a Little Melody.

Since they've introduced "Lullaby" inte the "Chimes of Normandy" and "Nearer. My God, to Thee" into "Mikado," it's pretty hard to tell whether you are attending a nursery, a prayer meeting, a singing school o an opera. They ought to draw the line some where.

Mr. Hoxie's Successor. Kansas City Times.

Mr. S. S. H. Clarke, the successor of the late Mr. Hovie is such an appointment as it might have been expected Mr. Gould would make. The general manager of so yast a system of railway as that of the Missour Pacific needs must be a man of vast experience and great ability. That Mr. Clarke fulfills the conditions there is no need to tell the people of the west.

We Don't Believe 1t. Chicago Tribune.

An enthusiastic young convert at one of the Rev. Sam Jones' meetings in Omaha became fired with missionary zeal and wanted to be sent to preach to the heathen. The brethren held a meeting, at which they considered his case. When the result of their deliberations was told to him he went out on the streets and got howling drunk. It appears that, instead of resolving to equip him for an apprenticeship of a few years in China or Central Africa, they had decided it best to send him at once to Dodge City.

Matthew Arnald.

What is it to grow old? Is it to lose the glory of the form The luster of the eye?

Is it for beauty to forego her wealth? Yes, but not this alone.

Is it to feel our strength-Not our bloom only, but our strength Is it to teel each limb, Grow stiffer, every function less exact. Each nerve more loosely strung?

Yes, this, and more; but not, Ah! 'tis not what in youth we dreame 'twould be, Tis not to have our life Mellowed and softened as with sunset glow

A golden day's decline.

Tis not to see the world As from a hight, with rapt prophetic eyes, And heart protoundly silrred; And weep and feel the fulnesss of the past The years that are no more,

It is to spend long days, And not once feel that we were ever young: n the hot prison of the present, month To month with weary pain. It is to suffer this

And feel but haif, and feebly what we feel. Deep in our hidden heart Festers the dull remembrance of a change.

It is-last stage of all-Where we are frozen up within and quite The phantom of ourselves, To hear the world appland and hollo Which blauged the living man.

A soldier at Miles City, Montana, stole a lot of clothes, billiard balls, tumblers and other things, and then confessed that he did so in order that he might be sent to jail, that being preferable, he said, to military life at Fort Keogh.

CHEYENNE'S CHIEF RIVAL

The Town of Douglas Getting a Strong Hold on the Commerce of the Territory.

THE LEGISLATURE ONE-SIDED.

The Prospects of Carving New Counties and Towns-The Demands of Central Wyoming-Points on Population.

Douglas, Wyo., Nov. 27 .- [Correspondence of the BEE.]-The future me tropolis of Central Wyoming is experiencing the rigor of an early winter in common with many other places in the northwest. During the past four days about six inches of snow has fallen in the aggregate, and it has been accompanied by high winds and a low temperature, varying from five deg. below zero to 15 deg. above. Although it was intimatthat Douglas would be financially quiet during the coming season, it was not intended to convey the impression that her people would be afflicted with the penury or straightened circumstances which are common to the inhabitants of nearly all the new town in colder latitudes between December 1st and April 1st. ON THE CONTRARY.

in this compact community of 1,200 souls comparative comfort and readiness for the winter is to be found. The banks re port a substantial showing on a part of the business houses, and it is questionable whether there is a merchant in Douglas who is liable to be hampered by his creditors before the opening of the summer season of 1887. This is due, to a great extent, to the fact that the population of the present terminus of the North restern radroad is composed principally of Nebraskans and Iowans, who are proerbially provident. The fact that the Western Town Lot company, which controls the site upon which Douglas is buil at the present time is platting several new blocks of land, in order that it may meet the demand which has already ex ceeded the supply for city lots, indicates, in a practical way, that there is to be no let up even during the winter in the steady, material growth of the place.

Douglasites in common with the entire people residing along the line of the new railroad are not a little disappoint ed over the result of the legislative elec-tions. As it now stands central Wyoming will have a small and decidedly unimportant representation in the Wyoming legislature of 1888. Its claims, as well as the claims of the Northwestern railroad system, will only be voiced in that legislature by two men, of whom one, Hon. C. E. Guernsey, will be a member of the council and the other Mr Sampson, a member of the house, to be hoped that Mr. Guernsey, who has had legislative experience for one term, will profit by it to the extent of securing for his constituents such legislatian as they most pressingly stand in need of. During the last session when Mr. Guern-sey was learning his first lessons as a law maker the subtle politicans of the south ern portions of the territory, to use slang expression, rather "worked him." Mr. Guernsey had introduced a bill providing for the establishment of new counies which this section greatly needs. His bill was referred to a committee and held in abeyance until the bill LOCATING THE CAPITOL

of the territory at Cheyenne and provid ing for the erection of a structure to cost \$150,000, for which the bonds of the terriory were to be issued had been intro duced. Decided opposition was mani fested to the capital bill and very vote was needed when the measure came up in committee of the whole in the lower house. Without Mr. Guernsey the vote stood eleven against and eleven for Mr. Guernsey, representing a section of the territory naturally opposed to the lo-cation of the capitol at Cheyenne, was in a position to dictate the terms of his vote. At the advice of some of his immediate constituents he did so, and promised to vote for the capitol bill on the condition that the county bill should pass the house. This was readily acceded to, and his measure was passed by almost an unanimous vote, under the suspension of the rules. He then voted for the capitol bill without thinking it would be necessary for him to secure further guarantee as to the ultimate disposal of his meas Cheyenne's pet desire was thereb attained. The next day the county bli came up in the council or upper branch of the legislature and was summarily

KILLED TOO DEAD TO SKIN. As was remarked before, it is probable that the next time Mr. Guernsey will not be eaught with so little salt on his tail. The needs of this newly developed coun try are going to be numerous and impor tant by the time the Tenth legislative assembly shall be convened. It is prob able that no less than one-fourth of the entire population of the territory wil then be found along or adjacent to the Platte river. Two, at least, or more

properly, three new counties ought to be formed. One of these, lying north of the Platte river and west of the Nebraska line, will embrace the naturally richest grazing and agricultural portion of what is now Laramie county. It now contributes no ess than \$2,000,000 of the boasted \$8,000,000 taxable valuation of the county of which Cheyenne is the county seat West of it is the part of Albany county of which Douglas is the commercial centre and which is rich in grazing, and cultural and mineral resouces. Still fur ther west is the northern portion of Car bon and the southern portion of Fremont counties in which are found the inexhaustable oil wells and gold producing country which will attract, with the construction of the railroad next year, no less than three thousand additional peo-ple to Wyoming. When it is considered that in a legislature of thirty-six mem bers, this yast and rich section of the territory will be represented by only two it is easy to perceive under what disad vantages our people expect to rest unti they shall have an opportunity to voice their claims in the legislature of 1890. To be sure, there is some reason to be-

ate predecessor, but to all who know THE FORCE OF LOCAL SENTIMENT and who recognize how unwilling the present counties are to give up so profit able, as far as taxes go, portions of their domain, it is a great question whether there is much to hope for at the next leg-islative session. The popular desire here and elsewhere is that there should be special session of the legislature during the coming new year. All thinking men of the territory recognize the propriety and justice of holding sessions of the leg slature in the winters succeeding the election; but in a talk with Congressional Delegate Carey, which your correspond ent had a few weeks ago, that gentleman expressed great doubt of the possibility of securing congressional action during the coming session which would enable us to have a special convening of the legislature next year.

As is usual, the railroads will unque

lieve that the legislature elect will

more fair-minded body than its immed

tionably play a very important part in the rearrangement of new counties in this territory whenever they shall be es-tablished. Already it is whispered that the Union Pacific, which is constructing and will control they Cheyenne & North-ern-now being built from Cheyenne to this point-will make a strong endeavor to secure the location of a town at the miles southeast of Douglas and at a point

where the Wyoming Central and Chevenne & Northern will probably cross Such a town would naturally be intended by the Union Pacific management as the

location of THE COUNTY SEAT of the new county which should embrace

Douglas Our citizens, however, are wide awake npon this question and do not propose to be relegated to a second position. We considently believe that, as "all roads lead to Rome" all railroads will have to come to Douglas and help to build up a

Douglas has passed through an epidemic of mild typhoid and mountain fever. No less than sixty persons have been sick, yet only three deaths have occurred. It is believed by the physi-cians that the immediate cause of the maladies has been the upturning of so much virgin soil combined with the unu

prosperous commercial center at this

sually irregular condition of the weather.

When this town was about to be started an old and highly respected resident of the southern portion of the territory paid us a visit for a few days and was surfeited during his stay by the talk which expectant citizens gave him in regard to the prospects of the "future great." At last he remarked: "Oh, yes, I know you folks expect big things; but while your population is coming in from the outside we are going to 'tend to our business very strictly down below and keep on raising babies just the same." If the returns continue to come in as at present it is doubtful if the more populous portion of the territory will hold the "age" over us much, after all.

SIXTEEN LUSTY DOUGLAS YOUNGSTERS are already kicking and squalling, and still there's more to follow. The four days blockade in the trains has caused corner in the hay market. It jumped

from \$11 to \$16 a for to day.

Douglas has experienced a religious revival during the past three weeks under Presbyterian auspices. This makes two denominations already in the town; the congregational having held sway since early last spring.
SUMNER JOHNSON,

Waits From Wabash. WABASH, Neb., Nov. 30 .- [Correspondence of the BEE. |-Wabash, for one of the youngest towns in the state, is prospering in a remarkable degree. It is located on the Missouri Pacific railroad, in Otoe county, one of the richest counties in the state. I should judge it already has been two and three hundred inhabitants. It is a good business point, especially for grain and live stock buyers. The town has two grain elevators, which are doing a good business. An outfit for a newspaper has been ordered from Chicago, and will arfrom Chicago, and will arrive here in a few days. We shall then have a good weekly paper. Two meat markets will soon be added to the list of business establishments, and arrangements are being made for a livery stable.

stable We have a first class water power here and there is a splendid opening for a grist mill or any other manufacturing

enterprise, requiring power.

A stock buyer who would locate here would do well, as all the cattle and hogs are at present bought and shipped by outside parties. The fact is, there is good opening here for almost any kind of business. W. A. B.

THE EDUCATED BEAR.

A More or Less True Story Which Comes from Atlanta. Atlanta Constitution: Tom Oxford go into our circle in a mysterious way. No body introduced him. Nobody knew whence he came or just when he ap-peared among us He bobbed up so serenely that we were not aware of his appearance until we found him one of us.
We called him Tom from the first. He was what the town boys call "a devilish good fellow." He was always dressed within an inch of his life. He could beat anybody when it came to telling jolly Re was a brilliant planist stories. graceful horseman, and a perfect master of billiards and poker.

If Tom was popular with the men h was idolized by the ladies. His handsome face and winsome ways made peo ple overlook his short stature. He not much over five feet, and it it had not not been for his sprightly carriage he would have struck strangers as an in signifi _n little man.

Muca as we all liked Tom Oxford we could not shut our eyes to the fact that he was something of a mystery. He wa engaged in no regular business and seemed to have no aim in life. Ev dently he was not a man of wealth, al though he was well supplied with money at all times. What had brought him to our city and how long he intended to stay nobody knew. At times we fel that a little light upon Tom's antecedents would be desirable, but when we saw his gen al face and honest eyes we did not have the heart to investigate him too

When he had been in the place about two months Tom fell madly in love with the daughter of a wealthy physician, and the young lady would have engaged her self to him readily enough if her father had not held back. The old doctor was very fond of the young man, but he thought it would be well to see how he stood the test of a longer acquaintance "Do you know anything actinite about Oxford?" the doctor asked me one day. "Nothing except that he is clever, gen

tlemanly, and highly accomplished," the reply.
"And that is all that anybody knows, said the doctor. "Now I have noticed two or three peculiar things. He regularly disappears after supper, and doe not turn up again until about midnight never takes any of the girls out at night and whenever he shows himself at a bal it is, as I said before, about midnight

Queer, isn't it?"

I was bound to admit that it was queer I knew that Tom did not spend the early part of the night in his room at the hote because I had looked for him there many times without success.

About this time my friend, the doctor called my attention to a remarkable animal that was on exhibition at a variety show. I had seen the posters advertising "The Educated Bear," but the low character of the place where he displayed his anties had kept me away. doctor, however, insisted that I could not afford to miss seeing the bear and so l accompanied him one night to the show After various performances in the minstrel line the bear was led upon the stage by his keeper. There was no doubt about the animal's phenomonal intelli gence. With wooden blocks before him he spelled words, and added up figures, and told fortunes. He did other thing equally wonderful and was always get ting off something new.
"That bear has a sense of humor," said

the doctor, 'I have frequently seen him laugh with the spectators."
"He seems to be very much interested

in you," I remarked. "Yes," remarked my friend, "that i because he has seen me here so often. teliyou, a bear is a very intelligent creature

Just then the bear gave a great gasp for breath, and, with an agonizing groan, sank to the floor. There was considerable excitement, and the curtain was hastily lowered. The manager stepped forward with the statement that the edueated bear was sick, perhaps dying, and the performance was therefore over for the night. He concluded by requesting my companion, the doctor, to go behind

the curtain. It is a little out of my line to prescrib for a bear," said the doctor, "but I'll try it this time. Wait for me a few minutes, wou't you?"

U. course I waited. In about five min-

ntes the doctor returned. He was very red in the face, and appeared in doub

whether to laugh or cry. "Let's get out of here quick," he urged He took my arm and when we reached

the street be drew me into his buggy.
"I must tell you, but you must keep a secret," he said; "that educated bear is a man!

'Impossible!" I eried. "But it is possible. And the man is Tom Oxford. The stuffed bearskin was stripped off and I restored the poor fellow

to consciousness."
I was speechless.

"Poor Tom," continued the doctor, "he looked at me so pleadingly," "What will be the result?" I asked.

"O, he will leave here right away. I told him that he must, and he willingly agreed to leave in the morning. It is lucky that we made this discovery, what a shame it is that such a clever. brilliant fellow can find nothing better to do than to get his living in such a

That was the last of poor Tom Oxford I never heard of him again, but to this day I never read of an educated bear, or a learned pig, or any other intelligent quadruped without having a lurking suspicion that it is Tom Oxford.

SELF-CONTROL BEQUIRED.

A Brief Essay on the Facial Expression of Stenographers.

Phonographic Monthly: In all the advertisements and circulars which the various shorthand schools and colleges are sending broadcast over the country regarding the qualifications of students whom they have graduated, I find one point not alluded to; and as I believe this omitted point something necessary to the success of every one acting as private secretary, it seems to me it should be taught, or, at least, spoken of as a neces-sary requisite in the proficiency of shorthand writers.

In these days, when so much attention is given to the Delsarte method of expression by those who are fitting them-selves professionally for the stage, and the look without the accompanying words can be made to express emotion of any kind, I would suggest a methoddiffering from the Deisarte in the oppo-site extreme—which should be used in connection with every system of short-hand, that pupils may learn not to ac-company their dictators' words with varying expressions of countenance, but so train themselves that they can assume a stoical expression which they shall wear at all times, and out of which they will not be surprised under the most trying circumstances.

In my experience as private amanuensis in a large wholesale house I have learned this for myself, and now would help others just entering the field who have no idea how much depends upon the cultivation of facial expression; or rather, the cultivation of non-expression in the face. Have you a keen sense of humor, and

are you unfortunate enough to see the ridiculous side of everything, then I warn you to so train yourself that, while laugh ing inwardly as much as you please, even the fringe of your eye-lids shall quiver, or the corners of your mouth twist, when your dictator expresses him self in so peculiar a manner as to excite your risibles.

If brought up in a conscientious family, with no knowledge of business entanglements which necessitate the telling of "white lies," then again will it be well for you to be versed in facial expressian to the intent that when you are receiving words from your dictator's lips exactly contrary to opinions expressed by him in previous letters to other parties, your eyes shall not open wide with a questioning look but will maintain a down-cast, "none of my business," position, which at all times suit your employer, for where is there a business man who wants his conscience sitting at his elbow, ready to say in looks-because it dare not in words-"You are not telling the truth, sir."

If you pride yourself upon your correct grammar and wince involuntarily at the ndiscriminate mixing of pronouns and tenses when in the present of people not related to Richard Grant White, then will it be necessary for you to be well trained that not a shadow of horror will pass over your countenance when your dictator begins a letter in his most conse-quential manner. "We done the best we could, but it is our intentions to do better, etc., etc.," or so mixes his own in-dividual "1" with the firm "we" that you are in doubt as to the proper signa-ture of the same. If you feel each Lair rising, each muscle of your eye wineing, and all the wrinkles of your forehead helding an indignation meeting at a common centre. I warn you to suppress them all. Say to each quivering muscle, "Cease thy sympathetic convulsions," and to the gathering wrinkles, "Depart in peace, this is none of your affair that you should thus show yourself in baltle

array. Are you subjected to the writing of personal letters, giving information, per-haps, on subjects which arouse your curiosity, let not one gleam of exultation shoot from your eyes that you now possess the wished-for knowledge, or if are called upon to take letters of condolence to sorrowing friends, let not the look of abject pity show itself on your face, not even if the tears roll down your dictator's eyes and your heart is filled with sympathy. You are not hired as a mourner to enter into the spirit of the occasion; therefore, I say to you, maintain a look of the utmost indifference and

stoicism. If interrupted in the course of your dietation by a friend of your employer, who calls for the purpose of discussing poliics, and a lively conversation ensuesduring which you sit with pencil in hand waiting to resume your legitimate busi-ness-let not their words extend further than your ears, and let not your face express that you stand with either side in heir opinion of presidential candidates, but let them judge from the vacant look

in your face that you did not know a fall election was to take place. In conclusion, strive not to be your dietator's conscience, his grammer, or his clown, but simply his phonograph-his mman machine-which shall recieve in to its ears anything and everything on all subjects and shall through it all main tain a countenance as placid as a summer sea, as vacant as the face of an owl. and as unchangeable as the Sphinx.

He Told 'Em to Do It.

Louisville Commercial: Judge Patrick O. Hawes, of Omaha, Neb., is in the city on business connected with the settle ment of his late father's estate. Judge Hawes, to have been away from Louis-ville for seventeen years, is perhaps the best known man in the city. His fund of good humor and stories of Louisville forty years ago is still unlimited. He calls Omaha and Nebraska the greatest country on earth and seems to think no ity ever thrived like his, when he was judge of its city court. To a reporter of the Commercial be said last night: 'I see the labor men have followed the advice I expounded when here last spring, and uniting with the republican party near defeating the democrats. You have no republican paper here now, but you will have in a very short time.

The Peabody Indian school at Love ick, Nev., which was taught by Sarah Winnemneea, was closed two or three months ago. Sarah says the reason it was closed was because she had to watch months ago. her brother's little garl during her ill-ness, and when she died she (Sarah) did not think it right to teach school for awhite after her death. It will be opened again soon.

The yield of one Dakota farm is, given as 60,000 bushels of wheat, 8,000 bushels of barley and 12,000 bushels of oats.