THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1886.

the late Postmaster General Fawcett was

unsuccessful. The present head of the

THE DAILY BEE. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIOS :

Dafty (Morning Edition) including Sunday Bar, One Year For Six Months 500 For Three Months 500 The Omaha Sanday Bus, mulled to any address, One Year.

OMARIA OFFICE, NO. 314 AND 425 FARNAM STREED NEW YORK OFFICE, BOOM 15, TRIMING BUILDING WARRINGTON OFFICE, NO. 518 FOURTBEATH STREAT

CORRESPONDENCE: All communications relating to news and edi-torial matter should be addressed to the Ent-"on or this Dat.

BUSINESS LETTERS!

All business lettors and remittances should be addressed to The Bix PURASHING COMPANY, OMANA. Drafts, checks and posteffice 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.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, [3, 5, County of Douglas,] Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemniv swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Nov. 20th, 1880, was as follows: Saturday New 20

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Friday, Nov. 26	22			2	23	2	13,	1

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SYRACUSE in Otoe county has struck coal. The manua for black diamonds seems to be spreading in Nebraska.

NEBRASKA republicanism is sound on the tariff. It knows a tax when it sees it, however disguised under hifalutin names and concealed in false economic theories.

Mn. ALLISON is said to have declined in advance the presidential nomination. There might be far worse selections made than that of the Iowa statesman. And there might be better.

SENATOR VAN WYCK is attending strictly to business in Washington. He feels satisfied to leave his canvass in the hands of his friends, and finds no cause for worry over the situation.

In spite of Mr. Stone's pleadings and the tearful remonstrances of the mugwumps, Mr. Cloveland firmly declines to reinstate the suspended official. The mugwumps have been asking the president for bread and he gave them a Stone.

THE democrats of the District of Columbia are preparing to renew the fight against Matthews, the colored recorder of deeds of the district, when his appointment again goes to the senate for confirmation. Colored men everywhere who have democratic tendencies will be inter ested in this fact.

RUSSIA is negotiating another extensive ban, Germany is increasing the size of

Not Settled. It is a favorite ory of the railcoad orgaus of Nebraska that the anti-monopoly issue has been settled. Men and papers which persist in voicing the complaints

of shippers against the discriminations of the radiroads, of farmers against grain and elevator monopolies, and of the state at large against the exorbitant tolls which are a burden upon the producers of this state, are ridiculed by the newspapers whose backbone consists of railroad patronage, and whose editors value an annual pass more than the honest praise of their constituents.

The anti-monopoly issue is not settled in Nebraska. It will never be settied until the million population of Nebraska are placed on an equality so far as rates and tariffs are concerned with the peooles of neighboring states. It will continue to force itself as a subject of paramount importance upon public consideration until the wrongs from which the people of Nebraska have suffered for years and from which they are now sufforing, are righted.

The railroads must be compelled to comply with their charter obligations as common carriers. As long as railroad tariffs in Nebraska are double what they are in Iowa, as long as a hundred weight of freight can be fransported as cheaply from Liverpool to Omaha as it is from Omaha to Hastings, the issue between the people and the corporations will remain unsettled. Fair pay for fair service from common carriers will still remain the battle cry of the producers of the west.

The Supreme Court.

It is not improbable that before expiration of the term the of present administration there the will be several changes in the beach of the United States Supreme court. There are now four members who are eligible to retirement, with full pay, by reason of having attained the age of 70 years. These are Chief Justice Waite, whose seventieth birthday was last Wednesday, and Justices Miller, Field and Bradley. Of these Justice Miller has been longest in service, having been appointed by Lincoln in 1862. Next is Justice Field. who was appointed in 1863, also by Lincoln. Justice Bradley was appointed in 1870, and Chief Justice Waite in 1874, both of them by Grant. They were appointed respectively from lowa, California, New Jersey and Ohio: All of these distinguished jurists are in vigorous health and the full possession of their mental powers, so that there is nothing impelling them to retirement unless it be a desire to pass the remaining years of their lives in quiet and leisure, free from the demands and constraints of imperative duty. It is generally understood that the labors of a justice of the supreme court are not of the most arduous and exacting character. It is undoubtedly possible for the nine lawyers who constitute that great tribunal to arrange their duties from time to time so that they shall not be severely burdensome. They have none of the small details which annoy and perplex the judges of inferior courts, nor are they doomed to listen to so much of the wrangling and disputation of attorneys, which to a layman seems the most intolerable requirement of a judicial career. From their exalted place in the temple of justice they can

ation the issues that are presented for their final and unimpeachable judgment, unterrified by any fears of political consequences to themselves or of ill-effects to their judicial reputations from a reversal of their decrees. Still the supreme court instices have a work and duty to perform which demands of them most careful attention, exhaustive research, patient and conscientious deliberation. It may sometimes happen, as was recently confessed by one of the justices in respect of a decision rendered a few years ago, that all these conditions are not complied with, but undoubtedly examples of madequacy regarding any of them are extremely rare in the history of the court, the rule being that the members of the supreme bench devote themselves to their grave duties with a profound sense of their great importance. Comparing the history of the supreme court of the United the States with that of similar tribunals of other nations and none has a more honorable record. Every duty imposes some constraint, and it is not unlikely that some or all of the four justices who may retire on full pay will within the next year or two elect to do so, securing a merited and honorable release from further necessary labor while yet they are physically and mentally in a condition to enjoy life. In their political affiliations the major ty of the members of the supreme bench ire republicans. In the event of any of them retiring during the term of this administration they would of course be succeeded by democrats, and if the four who are eligible to retirement should accept their privilege the political complexion of the court would undoubtedly. be reversed. It is not improbable that this fact will have some weight in inducing a part or all of the septennarian justices to continue on at least until after the next presidential election, when in any event doubtless all of them will retire. It is said that Secretary Bayard would accept a place on the supreme bench, as a welcome release from political perplexities and contention, from which he probably expects no further advantage. Two years ago Mr. Bayard could perhaps not have been induced to give a moment's thought accepting such a position, to but his later experience must have convinced him that his ambition to be president is a hopeless desire. With his political future somewhat clouded, it is easy to understand that he might welcome the security and seclusion of an honorable judicial position. Another gentleman said to be not unwilling to wear the ermine is J. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, who desires to divorce himself from polities at the end of his present term in congress, and who is a lawyer of fine attainments. But the president would have no difficulty in filling vacancies, unless perhaps his standard of merit and qualifications should be too high. The justices of the supreme court other than those above named are John M. Harlan, of Kentucky, appointed in 1877; William B. Woods, of Georgia, sppointed in 1880; Stanley Matthews, of Ohlo, and Horace Gray, of Massachusetts, appointed in 1881, and Samuel Blatchford; of New York, appointed in Atlantic mail carrying, receiving liberal 1882. Justice Woods has been for some subsidies therefor, have intherto been time in ill-health, and will not sit with able to defeat the attempts of the British

like to retire, but has not been long oly and give the carrying of the mails to enough on the bench nor attained the

Minding Its Business.

withle is not fortile ground for darng feats of diplomacy. Its tendency iu the long run is to mind its business. There are enough domestic problems to alaim its attention without dabbiling In matters outside of its confines. Even the French republic in the present critical uncture in its international affairs, is developing a genuine disposition to limit its activities to its present boundariesand this, too, with a ministry disposed to do great and brilliant things on foreign soil. To a French minister, who gets the glory without paying the bills, the temptation to figure in European politics is groat indeed. De Freycinet and his histrionic minister of war have been planning great things on paper as the handmaid of the Russians, but the debate on the budget has produced a

very sobering effect. The picture of a republic figuring as cup-bearer to the most powerful and most miserable autocrat in the world is evidently too depressing to the people of France. The chamber of deputies have rathlessly cut down the estimates, and if signs count for anything in France the present diplomatic union between that republic and Russia is a more paper one. If there is any vitality in it at all, it is owing to the hatred that, France bears to Germany, Saturday's speech of Premier de Freycinct is proof enough of the sobering effect of popular opinion. It was a thor-oughly pacific speech. "The maintenance of peace," said the premier. "is the republie's interest and the govern ment's study," and he added that France must content berself with organizing her

present colonial possessions. His expressed belief that the republic would not allow Egypt to passinto the hands of another power, was simply a re-state ment of an old position.

Our Position.

It is not our intention to engage in : wordy personal encounter with the Republican about the BEE and its editor. Both subjects, to which the rejuvenated concern has found it advisable to devote considerable attention of late, have had the habit for many years past of speaking for themselves through results. They need no advertisement in the columns of their contemporaries. What they are and what they have done the public by this time has fully determined. But when that paper assures its readers that the editor of the BEE does not believe that Van Wyck can be elected, we feel called upon to state our position so clearly that there can be no further controversy on that point. The BEE always represents the sentiments of its editor. Its editorial columns voice his honest views upon the topics which they treat. The editor of the BEE has no private opinion on private matters which differs from his opmion as openly expressed in the paper over which he presides. He has not learned the lesson of modern journalism which converts a paper into an impersonal entity in which consistency has no place, and a shifting popularity is the sole object in view. If the BEE has won any success it has been through the honest, straightforward course which it has always adopted towards its constituency. It has advocated review with calm and patient delibermeasures in which the responsible editor

has earnestly believed, and has fought with all the weapons at its command for

the fastest steamers. An effort to accomplish this made three years ago by

age required to secure a pension.

British department, however, seems determined to carry out this policy, and has made contracts which exclude two of the lines formerily employed. The measure is wholly in the interest of an expedited service, which it seemed impossible to obtain under the old system. It is gratifying to note in connection with this matter that the British postmaster general justified his course by referring to the American mail system as his guide, of which he spoke a few evenings ago at a public dinner in the most complimentary terms. This country has more than reciprocated the lessons in postal business learned of England, and the older country may still find some things to learn in this department of the younger.

> WITH a mayor who supports the law ess classes and a police force appointed by his enemies, Marshal Cumings is placed in an embarrassing position which it is hard to fill gracefully. The howl against his retention comes from a class which has little respect to the law. The marshal, with all the obstacles thrown in his path, should read the riot act to the gentlemen.

Presidential Availabilities.

Can the republican party afford to nom inste as its next candidate for president either Mr. Blaine or General Logan? Recent apparently reliable reports show that there is "bad blood" between these distinguished gentlemen; that while in the same hotel in New York they studiously avoided each other. In view of this, and of the strong probability of a factional light, should either be the recipicut of the nomination, would it be safe for the party to nominate either? In the campaign of '88 the party should

not be handicapped by the personal rival-ries and jealousies of its leaders, still less should it espouse by nominating one of the factionists, his dido of the row. If, on a full consideration, it should appear that both have placed themselves out of the ring, to whom can the party ook for a satisfactory standard bearer

for the coming contest? The result of the recent elections in Indiana, showing a republican plurality of more than nine thousand votes, gives the party strong grounds for the belief that the coming man will be from that state. Mr. Blaue himself has expressed the opinion that the party "must go west'' for its candidate, and it has been intimated that he had in his eye a dis-West tinguished citizen of Iowa for the posi-tion. If, however, General Ben Harrison should be the man, it is not untimely to consider the strong points in his favor. Some of them may be briefly enumerated as follows: He is of good family anteeedents; he was an able lawyer before he war; he was a very distinguished officer during the war; he became the ablest lawyer at the Indianapolis bar after the war-a bar composed of such able men as Hendricks, McDonald, Baker, and others; as a sen-ator he has proven himself the intellectual peer of the ablest statesmen in that distinguished body. He is a man of unexceptionable habits and morals; he is poor in this world's goods notwithstanding his six years in the sen ate, and to all these advantages he is an able orator, a popular stump speaker, and of the proper age to give to the office the best efforts of his manhood. Can a better showing be made for anyone else? More-over, his candidacy would unite all "fac-tions" in the party. T. M. C.

THE FIELD OF INDUSTRY.

An effort is to be made to establish a labor

olis, Louisville, Milwaukee and Providence, though she did about the same amount of misjness as the week before. When the returns from the coal boom come in she will warm up Kansas City in real Nebraska style.

Too Big Londs.

Chicago Herald. The young gentleman in the city of Mex co who takes pleasure in persuading Amer ican diplomats to take bigger loads than they can carry is having more fun than the law allows. If this thing keeps on it may become necessary to send a Missourian to Mexico to uphold the honor of his country.

Tit for Tat.

Beatrice Democrat, Mr. Marvin owes Dr. Muller nothing, When Dr. Miller was running about the country under an assumed name and begging for an office at the opening of Cleveland's administration, he sent a letter for Mr. Marvin to sign asking his appointment. Mr. Marvin signed that letter, and when in turn he wanted Dr. Miller's signature he had no esitancy in asking for it.

Hoxie's Successor.

St. Louis Republican. Mr.S. H. H. Clark, who succeeds Mr. Hoxie s the manager of the Southwestern system, is a man of ability and long experience in corporation management. Mr. Hoxie's death was a loss to the system, but under its theory no one man, however powerful or able,counts for anything more than a part of its machinery. Men may come and men may go, but the corporation is arranged to go on forever.

This Life.

Dibdin. This life is like a troubled sea. Where-heim a-weather or a-lee-The ship will nother stay nor wear, But drives, of every rock in fear.

All seamanship in vain we try, We cannot keep her steadily; But just as Fortune's wind may blow The vessel's driven to and fro

Yet, come but Love on board. Our hearts with pleasure stor'd, No storm can overwhelm. Still blows in vain

The hurricane While he is at the helm.

STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Jottings.

Rushville has a night watchman never siceps-out of bed.

Holt county is struggling with twelve newspapers and Custor with fourteen. Columbus is slowly recovering from a

eluge of waterworks' enthusiasm. The North Nebraska Fair and Driving erk association has been organized in Norfolk.

A bed of white marble has been struck on the Roderick farm near Blue Springs at a depth of 170 feet.

The Holt County People has just closed prosperous year, and the editor expresses a determination to continue attending strictly to business, to pile up "rocks" on a foundation of merit, and court success without tearing others down.

The Beatrice council have voted their water works a success, but the Express say that at a fire there Friday night the companies could do nothing toward puting it out because it was two blocks from nearest hydrant. Beatrice invested in Holly.

Mrs. Clarissa Bumpus, aged eighty years, residing near Berwick, in Garfield county, narrowly escaped a fearful fate by being frozen to death in the highest fury of the late blizzard. She had been left without fuel, and in trying to get to a neighbor's house to keep from freezing, became exhausted. Timely discovery just saved her.

The Oakland Independent points the finger of pride toward Omaha and calls her "The Second Pittsburg." "Wo fancy her "The Second Pittsburg." "Wo fancy that we can see old Kansas City pulling off her nighteap and rubbing her eyes in unfeigned astonishment and alarm. Never mind; with coal at \$2 a ton, life

ship of the State Temperance alliance to voters, thus excluding those most earnest and unselfish of all workers in the temperance cause, the women. But at the recent annual meeting of the alliance at Russellville this discrimination against women as members was removed. At

each general dection license is voted up or down in the counties. Besides, the traffic can be driven out of a community so far as refusal to license is concerned by a petition signed by a majority of the adults residing in a community. This is the operation of what is known as the three-mite law. We have "high license" in Arkansas, which closes up the low, ir responsible doggeries, and has proved by far the most effective of all agencies in reducing the area reached by the liquor traffic. Its methods are practical, and being so are, of course, rejected by the

visionaries whose intemperate zeal and

utter tack of capacity to deal with any question not yielding to froth, empty de nunciation and gross misrepresentation of the motives of men who differ with them increase the difficulties encountered by the genuine advocates of temperance

High License. Mobile (Ala.) Register

Local option and high license seem to be more of a success than total prohibition. The Chicago Tribune has recently made an investigation as to the working of the system in Illinois, which shows that in several counties not an open saloon can be found, while in twenty five counties the rule is virtually prohibitory heense towns being the exception, and in a large number of others the prohibition towns are in a majority. The Tribune concludes that prohibitory regulation now cover two-thirds of the soil of Ill inois, while the area of such regulations is steadily widening. In the places which permit the sale of liquor the tax is usually very high, reaching in some cases \$1,800 or \$2,000, and a burden of \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000 is thus shifted from the tax-payers to the saloons. It would seem that any candid prohibitionist must concede the superiority as a temperance measure of such a system to a state pro hibitory law, which could not be enforced in localities where the majority favor license, and would simply cut off this great revenue. Tiger Bill. Syracuse Standard: The circus season

over, and a number of people who have been on the road are making their tempo rary headquarters in this city. A few the guild happened to assemble at John Claucy's Saturday afternoon, and entertained each other with reminiscences of

When we were at Olean," said Tom Dolphin, who was with Pollman's circus, we picked up a gigantic lumberman named William Pike, who had never been further west than Michigan. We proceeded to bill him as 'Tiger Bill." a noted scout and reformed desperado. He was an awfully big fellow, but as tender as a chicken, and wouldn't dare to shoot a cat. At Johnstown we got five or six tame Indians and painted them up to kill. Then we started a Wild West show to top off the performance. Tiger Bill was announced as the best shot, and, altogether, the most romarkable cowboy of the age. He would come into the ring, sniff, cry, 'ha, I smell Injuns,' and then stalk stealthily along until he discovered them lying in ambush, when he would blaze away kill all but one or two, whom he would

linish with a knife. The audience was assured that he obtained his name from the fact that he once killed three tigers on the plains with one shot. He loved to impress people with the notion that he was a very tough cuss. Every hotel we'd go to he'd say to the waitress in a deep voice, which you could hear all over the

"Bring two pounds of raw beef and a pint of blood.'

worried it

"The girl would reply that she couldn't get the blood, and he would resignedly ask for milk instead. The raw beef he ate right along. I don't think he liked it, but he worred it down in good style.

James Landy, home in Sioux City, In., had been residing in South Omaha, Neb.,

THE IOWA "PEN" AT ANAMOSA

Reception of a Female Horse Thief, Aged Only Sixteen Years.

The Condemned Murderer Bellows, Who is to be Hanged This Month-November

Arrivals.

ANAMOSA, Ia., Nov. 30 .- | Correspondence of the BEE I-Perhaps the youngest criminal incarcerated in an Iowa penitentiary has been received at the prison in this city, in the person of Miss Minnie

A FEMALE HORSETHIEF,

who is but little past her sixteenth birthday. Her home is in Vinton, Ia., and at Marion she stole a horse and buggy and started home, but was soon caught, tried and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. She arrived here November 20. She was employed as kitchen girl. She impresses her observer with a feeling of wonder and respect so frequent when in the presence of Indies, one forgetting that when a woman arrives behind the walls they are known no more during their stay there as a lady, but simply as a woman. She is red-headed, wears a No. Bi shoe, stands five feet one inch in her stocking feet, has gray eyes, and has a fair education, is of the Presbyterian faith, and is intemperate. Her only liv ing relative is a sister.

ANOTHER NOTED PRISONER.

and one that is kept in close confine-ment, is Chester Bellows, in for safe keep ing, and who is now under sentence of death for the murder of Miss Waterman, in Riverton township, Floyd county. appears that Bellows was an uncle of Miss Waterman and he desired her to marryhim. She refused on account of their relationship. Bellows pressed his suit but always met with repulse. Becoming desperate he shot her, but not fatally. She got on her knees and begged of her inhuman uncle to spare her life, amid her tears and prayers the brute took deliberate aim and put a ball through innocent heart, causing death instantly. The trial came off last week at Charles City and Bellows was con-demned to death, the execution to take place in December. He was sent here to keep the people from hanging him. He is not a bad looking man, is twenty-eight is not a bad looking man, is twenty-eight years of age, and has been married, his wife being dead. His only remaining relative is a mother. His home is in Charles City where he was engaged as a teamster. He was born in New York state. Bellows is not allowed to leave his cell and the closest guard is kept over him for should be got the concernity.

him, for, should be get the opportunity, he would rather have the guards shoot bim than be hung. The following are tho ARRIVALS FOR NOVEMBER

Henry Jackson, alias S. S. Hawkins, nome Mason City, aged forty, sent mind months for larceny.

Joseph Groff, home Independence, is nincteen years old, sent one year for larenv

Robert Benton (colored), home in St. Louis, Mo., is a barber and formerly a cabin boy, is a native of Tennessee, twenty years of age, sent two years and six months for larceny and burglary. Harry Robuson, Le Claire, Ia., is a

carpenter, twenty-one years old, eighteen months for thieving.

Months for Uneving, Charles Williams, alinses George Cline, George Whaley. He is an old criminal and a professional loafer; home in Wheeling, W. Va., age twenty-eight, sent for eight years for attempt to murder. S. F. Kramer, West Branch, Ia., sent one year for adultery.

Jack Martin, swindling, sent for two

years, aged forty-one, home in Wisconsin sent five years for manslaughter.

their summer work.

her standing army, and Turkey is strengthening the fortifications of the Dardanelles. These are significant signs of an opening overture of heavy guns somewhere when the snows of spring leave the sides of the Balkans.

WILLIAM CLIFFORD, of Maine, has been recommended for the Turkish mission by Secretary Bayard. Mr. Bayard has sought his latest foreign minister from a prohibition state, hoping, probably, to prevent a renewal of the Manning incident. But is Mr. Bayard aware that Neal Dow pronounces prohibition as administored in Maine a failure?

THE Northwestern has surveyed through route from Sioux City to North Platte. Now let the Missouri Pacific build from Omaha to Yankton and tap for this city the eastern counties of Northern Nebraska, now bound hand and foot to the Northwestern road. Omaha will try to take care of her western trade. What she needs are inlets into the northwest and southwest portions of the state, now controlled by lines not overfriendly to her merchants.

ANOTHER suit involving thousands of dollars and a large amount of Omaha city property has been decided by the supreme court adversely to the assailants of a twenty years' title. Our supreme court has adopted a uniformly conservative course in questions of this character. Their line of decisions give cold comfort for the sharks and harpies who hang around every court records waiting to find flaws by which they may profit through the innocent mistakes and the misfortunes of others.

WITH capital and labor engaged in fierce conflict the western farmer stands hetween and receives the blows of both. He is taxed to increase the profits of the eastern capitalist and the eastern workingman. He borrows his money from the eastern manufacturer and falls a victim to combinations of castern industrial monopolists. There is no money of western farmers seeking eastern loans, and no cries from western farmers for increased tariffs on their productions to tax eastern consumers. The taxation is altogether one-sided.

The friends of the Hennepin canal project do not despair, although their experience thus far has not justified their hopes. It was understood that a number of them were to wait on the president this week for the purpose of asking him to make a favorable reference to the canal in his message. It has not transpired whether they were successful in seeing his excellency, who has recently been somewhat impatient of interruptions in the preparation of his annual recommendations, and it is possible they concluded not to run the canal into his line of thought at this vital juncture. But whether or not the president shall say anything on the subject, it is the intention of the friends of the project to again urge it with increased zeal and vigor. The board appointed to examine the subject have their report completed, and it will be among the first documents presented to congress.

their success. All human judgment is fallible. But they have been honest mistakes of judgment and not the failures of duphcity. The BEE believes • that Charles H. Van Wyck will be his own successor in the national senate. It has no reason to believe th contrary. Public sentiment is in his favor. A constituency which he has honored has pronounced for his candidacy at the ballot box. If pledges of men are worth anything, General Van Wyck has to-day enough votes to make his calling and election sure. The BEE believes that Van Wyck will be elected, because no opponent worthy of choice when compared with the senator has yet been named as a competitor. It has confidence in the sober, common sense of people of Nebraska' who have selected members of the legislature sufficient in number to voice their sentiments on the senatorial issue. It does not believe, it has had no evidence to make it believe, that enough traitors have been found by the emissaries sent out for that purpose to compass Van Wyck's defeat. The BEE is confident of Van Wyck's re-electi.n. It will work its best to forward it. And in so doing it will be backed by the hearty good will of a majority of Nebraska republicans and of the producers of a great state.

It is high time that the slipshod and expensive system of grade establishment under which Omaha has suffered for years should be revised. There is scarcely a street ranning east and west over the hills which has not been cut or filled a half a dozen times on as many different profiles. Property owners have suffered more in consequence of the repeated changes than they have from the result of the grade as finally established. There has been absolutely no assurance that the grade as determined this year would not be reversed the next. As a general proposition, the casiest gradient on main thoroughfares is the best for the interests of the city and the most profitable for the owners of adjoining property. The street which is the most nearly level attracts the travel and draws the trade. Lotts abutting lively thorough fares command the highest prices. Property owners, therefore, stand in their own light when they oppose a radical change of grade at the outset and force the council to agree on a compromise. A short experience with the street as changed shows the necessity of further grading and the same process of dismantled door yards, impeded travel and general inconvenience must be undergone a second or a third time. Cutting off a limb by inches is the most painful kind of amputation. Where heroic surgery is needed minor operations are barbarous.

THE British postoffice department is engaged in a contest with the steamer lines which have for years carried the American mails somewhat similar in character to that which our postoffice department had with the Pacific steamship company. The three English lines which have enjoyed a monopoly in the trans-

bureau in Georgia. The volume of money seeking employment

in the industries is greater than at any time previous.

The Pocahontas coal region will have 1.120 coke-ovens turning out coke for eastern markets by next spring. No less than 5,000 cokeovens will be erected next year.

The great activity of the past three months has given a stimulus to manufacturing enterprises in nearly every direction.

The Chicago Co-Operative Packing and Provision company will shortly start into business with a capital of \$100,000.

The Illinois prisou-labor contractors are making a vigorous effort to have the recent decision against prison-labor declared unconstitutional.

Up to November 1st 3,704 buildings were erected in New York at a cost of \$53,000,000, an increase of \$13,000,000 over the same time last year.

In Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota a great deal of industrial organization has been affected within a short time in lumbering, mining and general manufacturing directions.

Mr. R. Giffen, under the instructions of the British government. is digzing out statistics covering the past five years in Great Britain showing rates of wages in all industries, hours of labor, conditions of laborers, and all the facts necessary to enable parliament to legislate intelligently upon the labor prob

The builders in several large cities have recently been invited to make estimates on heavy construction work next year. They will not rush into new enterprises until the probabilities of labor agitations can be better discounted than at present. The present in-dications are that there will be an immense ount of general building work to be begun early next sprin

There were 1500 strikes in New York last ear. The 18,000 car-drivers in New York and Brooklyn gained a strike at a cost of \$100,000 which has added \$2,000,000 to their annual pay-roit, and which has lessened the hours of labor twenty three hours per week pesides creating additional employment for 1000 men.

the duty of the county superintendent, as All of gun, rifle and ammunition establish provided by section 1771, to revoke the ments in the country are busy. The Hion works have just received an order for 500 rifles and 1000 carbines. The works at Springthe county superintendent, if the said teacher shall fail or neglect to comply with section 1 of this act, and said teacher field and at Hartford are very busy, and ne-gotiations, it is understood, are in progress between the manufacturers there and the rep-sentatives of certain foreign powers for large supplies of arms and ammunition.

> Wild With Joy. Chiago Tribith

Sixty-eight weddings took place in St. Louis Thanksgiving day, The directory man is wild with joy.

A Matter of Course. Boston Transcript.

It was natural that Mr. Bishop should come to Boston. The mind reader to read the mind must go where the mind is. Mind that, now.

The Best Book.

Philadelphia Call, Among the "hundred best books" the pocket-book ranks first. If it is sufficiently robust, there will be no difficulty in selecting the other ninety-nine.

It Wasn't Van Wyck. Brown County Bug

Less than one year ago had Dr. Miller been isposed he could have caused the removal of every official in the Niobrara and Neligh land offices by a "simple twist of the wrist." Why did he not do it? An explanation from him will be the only convincing thought that

he didn't want Bruce and Butler removed. Wait for the Returns.

Lincoln Democrat. Omaha climbed right up in the bank clearhis colleagues this winter. He would | post department to break the monop- I ings last week-that is, she passed Minneap- made to form one by confining member- apoken since.

will be a softer snap than heretofore. lowa Items.

rict court of Clark county last week.

The youngest scion of George John-son's family at Cedar Rapids, two years

of age, on Friday pulled the cork of a bottle he had found and tilled his mouth

with earbolic acid. It didn't kill him,

out his little mouth is raw, his throat blis

tered, and his stomach made very tender

troublesome disease at Des Moines. A family named Reed had five of its mem-

bers on Saturday down with this terrible

malady. Late in the day the wife and

one sister died within a few moments of

ach other. Another sister and two

The state superintendent of public in

struction has notified teachers to prepare

hemselves for an examination under the

new law concerning the effect of narcot-

es and stimulants on the human system.

The law provides that "the county super-intendent shall not after the first day of

July, 1887, issue a certificate to any per-son who has not passed a satisfactory ex-

amination in physiology and hygiene, with especial reference to the effects of

alcoholic drinks, stimulants and narcotics

upon the human system; and it shall be

certificate of any teacher required by law

to have a cortificate of qualification from

children are not expected to recover.

Typhoid-malaria is becoming a very

life.

himself.

After a while, in addition to hi Wild West show act, we go to do feats of marksman-He would knock the pipe out him The farmers of Lucas county have orship. ganized a mutual fire association. of the mouth of the man smoking it or Six divorces were granted by the dis-

tence

brush the ashes off a eigar with his trusty revolver. The weapon was loaded with Oleomargarine seizures are becoming blank cartridges, and the moment he unte common in and around Des Moines fired the other man would bite the pipetem in two or bite the eigar so suddenly The jury in the Kelly murder case at Chariton returned a verdict of guilty and that the ashes would tumbled off. One ixed his punishment at imprisonment for night when Tiger Bill had inspired the udience more than usual with a sense of his ferocity, he essayed to shoot the ash A prisoner in the Polk county jail made a break for liberty on Saturday, but ran off a cigar in the mouth of one of our against "the blarsted shotgun of the boys, who, for the fun of the thing, wouldn't disturb the ash, but kept smoking the curar as cool as before. Tuger Bill fired four or five unsuccessful shots, The widow of John Ryan, of Wapello, has brought suit against H. Howey, druggist, for \$10,000 damages, who sold her husband liquor, from the effects of

and then the audience began to laugh and hiss, and he ran off in a rage." which he fell out of his wagon and killed Unwilling to Promote Marder.

Detroit Free Press: "If you don't get out of this alloy you'll hear from me!" shouted a Spencer street woman to a couple of boys who were pounding on the

"How?" queried one "I'll call for a policeman." "You will, ch? If you are kind of a woman that wants to see two or three policemen hammered to death by two desperate boys who will never be taken alive, blow your whistle! We wash our hands of all responsibility " The sober second thought seemed to

prevail with her, as she retired and left them masters of the field.

The Measure of Success James Russell Lowell: 1 am saddened when 1 see our success as a nation measured by the number of acres under illage or of bushels of wheat exported; for the real value of a country must be weighed in scales more delicate than the balance of trade. The garners of Sicily are empty now, but the bees from all chmes still fetch honey from the tiny garden plot of Theoeritus. On a map of the world you may cover Judea with your thumb, Athens with a finger tip, and neither of them figures in the prices enrrent, but they still lord it in the thought and action of every civilized man. Did not Dante cover with his hood all that was Italy 600 years ago: And, it we go back a century, where was Germany outside of Weimar?

shall be disqualified for teaching in any public school for one year after such revocation, and shall not be permitted to Greenlawn cemetery, in Indianapolis has a wault in which there are several cof-fins forty years old. In examining one of these last week the sexton came to the body of a woman named Mary A. Mills, who died in 1846. The body was petrified, and after forty years the eye of the corpse was blue. Old residents remember her as a comely French girl. The other day Michael O'Brien went to

the cometery and spent some time at-tending to a new lot that he had just bought. Then he went down town and ordered a line monument to be cut, cribed, and creeted on the lot. Then he went home and laughingly said to wife: "Everything is ready now, if 1 get sick and die, to be ouried." In less than an hour he was seized with congestion of the bowels and died at undnight.

Dr. Bernsys, of St. Louis, last week successfully performed a gastrotrony upon a tailor aged forty, for the extrantion of an ordinary silver plated dinner knife nine and one-half inches long, which he had swallowed in imitation of

the juggler's teat. Joe Demonus, fifteen years old, and doe tomones, inteen years old, and qhack, went down to the landing at Jef-fersonvilld, Ind., to see a steamboat go out. As he stood looking she blew her whistle viciously, and immediately the in this state. An abortive attempt was boy last the power of speech and basa't

BENNETT GOES BACK TO PARIS. got

> Inducements Held Out to His Editors and Reporters.

James Gordon Bennett went back to Europe as suddenly and surprising as he came. His six months of hard work that he promised to devote himself to lasted ten days. But in that time tionized the Herald. "I will give \$100 to any editor or reporter who will invent a new way of writing an article, said he He promised lesser rewards for slight departures from conventionality. Better yet, he paid them. "Pon't write a sen tence that you ever heard before,' said: "don't express an idea that is not original. Do not do anything in the paper like anything you ever saw in it before." He fell to and wrote editorials himself and they certainly were breezy and original. The whole paper became bright and odd. The milonaire could be seen at his desk at four o'clock in the morning day after day. But he was unused to the strain and soon gave it up and took the French steamer for Paris, where he keeps a house and a

Mr. Pulitzer; of the World, began by giving prizes for extra good work. he grew more and more successful, he began mating presents to all the em-ployes of the World. One day he gave away 300 orders for hats, last Christmas he gave a turkey to each of his 300 cmployes, next he took his compositors on a pienic and raised their wages several cents a thousand ems. His last generous act was the purchase of 200 shares in the Building and Loan association started by the men on his paper, cost 25 cents a wock or \$2, They \$2,500 1 year. When he purchased them he at once divided them among live per-sons then seated around him. He has so much money he does not know what to do with it. He is up to his neck in it," sud a socialist writer the other day. "He asked me to write something for him. I wrote a column and a haif, and he sent me a chuck for \$150." He has also given the members of the Press club \$1,000 or so "to enjoy themselves." and has endowed a bed for sick journalists in one of the hospitals with his salary in congross.

was in congress that he made his only failure in recent years. He found it lid not rhyme to be a congressman and the owner of a newspaper. He was criticized for what he did print and what he neglected to print, and life became a burden to him. With Amos J. Commings it will be different. He regards his election to congress as promotion to his business. He is not responsible for the news in any paper and so will have a plensant career in Washington.

Colonel McClure Wanted a Stake.

Cleveland Leader: A. K. McCluro, of the Philadelphia Times, is said to be one of the kinetest-hearted, most intelligent. and most generous of the noted men of Philadolphia. He is said to scorn small thougs, to be very laxish with his money, and to be not averse to a good game of toker. Not long ago, my informant says, he had been playing a quict little game with some of his friends, in which the stakes were tabler high, and had left the table dead broke. He cause upon the street and walked jauntily along until he mode and walked jauntily along until he Philadolphia. He is said to scorn small

met one of his millionaire friends. "How are you off for money to day?" said he. "It is too late for me to get into the bank and I haven't a cent. Can you lead me a little until to-morrow \mathbb{P}^n

"Containly," was the reply, and with that the man handed McClure a \$59 bid. McClure toos the bill and looked contemptionisiy at it. He then looked at the name, and held up the birl, saying: "And do you call \$50 money ? 1 call it only ap

Dakota. Buffalo Gap claims a population of 800. There are 765 children enrolled in the chools of Sioux Falls. Exploring with a diamond drill is one of the novelties of from Hill mining.

The territorial thermometer has taken up permanent winter quarters below

teach without compliance.

One hundred and fifty new buildings have been creeted at Abardson the past CREON. A miner in the Homestage mine felt

down the shaft, a distance of 200 feet, and lives. The Vermillion university faculty ad-

vises all young ladies to boycott young men who use tobacco.

The Farmers' Independent association Hutchinson county has been organized at Olivet. Its purpose is to encourge the building of another railroad into the county, to give competing rates on freight.

The Good Work of High License in Arkansas.

Little Rock Gazette

There is no separate prohibition party