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GOVERNOR DAWES has removed Dr. Matthewson from public life. Saline county performed the same service for Dawes at the last election.

According to the cable, King Milan of Servia has snubbed Bulgaria. A year ago Prince Alexander of Bulgaria was ada inistering such a sound thrashing to Milan's armies that the petty princelet still feels the smart. With Alexander absent King Milan can afford to be courageously insolent.

JOHN SAHLER is navigating the bring waters of Salt Creek at Lincoln in the interests of the Burlington candidate for the Van Wyck succession. There are shoals and sand-bars of which John is yet unaware on the course which he is steering. The worst, so far as his influence is concerned, is John Sahler himself.

Accomping to a western authority one of the pleasing results of the late canvass for the gubernatorial nomination was a reduction by one-half in the enormous tolls at the bridge over the Platte at Camp Clarke. This is the kind of a "campaign dodge" with which the poor settlers of Cheyenne county found no

THE joint committee on charter amendment are doing good work. They are meeting daily and taking up the top ics as they naturally suggest themselves in the order of their importance. But it is somewhat of a misnomer to call the work charter amendment. A new char ter is to be created. We have entirely out-grown the swaddling clothes of the old one and no piecing and patching will make it presentable.

SECRETARY WHITNEY says the naval department is deeply mortified over the poor performances of the Dolphin and Atlanta. We should think they would be. Both vessels were designed by officers in the construction bureau of the navy department, and the Atlanta was built under direct supervision of naval officers. The blame for their faulty construction should rest where it belongs.

FRANCE is undergoing another minis terial crisis. Defreyemet has resigned owing to the defeat of the government on the opposition bill abolishing the office of sub-prefect. The Derreycinet ministry has held office for nearly eleven mouths, which is far above the average length of office of French ministries. A minister ial crisis in France is as regular an episode of French political life as fever and ngue is of existence among Arkansaw

travellers. MR. CLEVELAND has been busy in in venting new cuss words ever since his at tention was called to the speech of the mariyr Benton in which he referred to the president as "a humbugging civil service reformer, an ignoramus and a willing tool of the money sharks and vampires of Wali street." The president's solemn admonition to Stone about the duty of government officials to support the administration seems to have been written several weeks too late. It should have been uniled to Benton, of Missouri, in place of his re-instatement.

A specific law, making railroad companies responsible for the failure to provide proper crossings over or under their tracks and to bear the entire expense of the same, would seem to be superfluous when their responsibility in the case has been so often affirmed by courts all over the union. It would be needless in this state if by an act of pure idiocy our last legislature had not engrafted a provision in the charter compelling railroad companies to bear only a portion of the cost of viaduet construction over their tracks. That provise should not be enacted in the new charter and the law should be allowed to take its course.

Germany's Domestic Conflict. The battle of the political factions in

Gormany was opened on Friday, the occasion being the first reading of the military bill in the re-chstag. This was force shadowed, as we pointed out in these columns some days ago, but there were developments connected with the advoeacy of this measure on the part of the government that were unexpected and chick, we can well understand, created. sensation, as the cable dispatch reports. It will be remembered that on the opening of the reichstag, and again on receiving the president and vice-president of importance of passing the military bill, gave as the controlling reason therefor he fact that the military establishment of Germany was falling behind in offecive force those of neighboring nations. On both occasions he appeared to be particularly solicitous to convey the impression that not only was the policy of Germany pacific, but that the government believed peace would be maintained. There was good reason to suspect that the aged emperor had practiced subterfuge in giving these peaceful assurances, and it is very evident that Europe was not deceived by them. The urgency of the government to strengthen its milltary establishment and extend the septenmate very plainly indicated the adpreliension of an exigency not far off, and which must be prepared for promptly. and vigorously.

All doubts as to the real meaning of the government's most earnest zeal in this matter are removed by the speech of the war minister in advocacy of the military bill. While still affirming the pacific polley of Germany-and doubtless the government has no aggressive purposehe said that despite this "Germany may within measureable time be involved in a war." The danger was not immediate, but the situation is most difficult, leaving t to be implied that war rather than peace is the eventuality most probable, which is the very opposite of the inference natural from the emperor's assurances. This representative of the government was also much clearer and more direct in other respects than its head, which may perhaps be accounted for by the influence of events since the emperor spoke, or quite as plausibly by the later determination of Bismarck to confront the nation with its apprehended danger without concealments and subterfuge, and trust to its patriotism. The minister of war indicated very pointedly that the attitude of France is the influence which impels Ger-

many to augment her military power and increase the burdens and hardships of her people. Whatever confidence may be felt elsewhere in the late pacific protestations of M. DeFreycinet and his colleagues, it is evident that Germany has no faith in them. Bismarek doubtless knows the real sentiment of the present political leaders of France as well as do the men themselves, and he therefore knows what they would do if the power were given them. This they may not get, but Bismarek doesn't dally on chances. The effective force of the German army is in reality no greater than that of France, and the latter will be at once increased. Germany must at least keep even, otherwise her disadvantage would be an invitation to attack. How urgent the situation is felt to be was shown in the statement of the minister of war that if the purpose of the govern ment is to be attained the military bill

must pass before Christmas. There was a less formidable opposition developed than was expected, but that will probably show itself when the measure is again brought forward. Meanwhile the resignation of the French ministry may have a quieting effect upon German fears. The government having taken this step, however, cannot recede from it, and though it may have a hard fight to carry the measure its ultimate success is not doubtful.

The Panhandle Road. The more we examine into the advantages to Omaha in securing this direct and short line to Texas, the more we are impressed with its importance and the necessity for building it for the future in-

terest of our city. Practically every road south of the Platte takes our trade from us-all seem designedly built for this purpose. Even the Union Pacific branch, via Marvville, probably takes more trade to Kansas City and Topeka than it brings to us from this part of our state-their "long haul" interest on this branch is the other way. The Atchison, Missourl Pacific and B. & M. are, as to Omaha, adversely interested.

If we can secure the terminus of the long haul" from Texas, and a wide belt of territory from central Kansas, we will have another "Union Pacific main line" advantage for Omaha, but, with this difference: The Texas road will bring fat cattle to our stock yards, for ten months in the year, thus aiding in the development of Omaha as the great eattie mart of the northwest. It would also make Omaha the market for Texas horses and sheep, and bring the cotton from more than one bundred Texas counties

this way for a market. The farmers of Nebraska are especially interested, as the proposed road would secure for them a southern market, at better prices for their corn and wheat, while our millers would ship flour to a better

and nearer market than New York. Such a road would give Omaha merhants an even chance with Kansas City, and within ten to twenty miles each side of the line advantages for trade superior to those enjoyed by Kansas City. It would open up territory to our trade from which we have been excluded heretofore. Are not such advantages as these sufficient to

warrant building the road? All last year the price of gram in Chicago did not justify the purchase of Ne braska corn for shipment. If we had then had a direct road to Texas much of it could have been shipped at a profit to the farmer, and given a fair commission to the middle men.

Nebraska is a farming state; the future of Omalia depends largely on the farmers' success, and the BEE proposes in the future to study more closely than ever before questions affecting the cultivators of the soil and seek to promote this great Nebraska interest.

Progress in Poverty.

Our local columns repeat to-day a story of poverty and suffering in Omaha which, though a twice told tale, should appeal none the less strongly to the sympathies and purses of our people. Our means for the relief of poverty and suffering are ent rely inadequate to the daily demands made upon them. There is not

an organized charity society in Omaha sewing women. By accidental thought greatest in the strongly republican counties to-day which is not pushed for funds and cramped for quarters, while appeals from | chinery could be accomplished by makthe poor and sick and hungry are flooding them with an avalanche of applications which they are unable to meet. The Bug makes an carnest appeal to the people of Omaha to come to the relief of worthy men and women who are themselves struggling against the heavy odds of indifference on the part of the public and empty treasuries to minister to the wants of the suffering and unfortunate. Who and what they are it need not specify. that body, the emperor, while arging the | They are not confined to any sect or eroed. There are a dozen agencies for good which are unselfishly working to ty-four hours. make the burden of life easier to be borne by those whose only help can come from others more fortunate than themselves. Such charities deserve support and they should not ask it in yam.

We are becoming a great city. We are too apt to estimate our greatness by our prosperity, by the growth of large individual fortunes, by the long line of splendid business structures, by increasing trade and commerce and accumulating wealth. But there are other inevitable marks of a growing community which accompany increasing wealth and added population. Poverty and riches go hand in hand. The ranks of the wealthy are not recruited as rapidly as the army of the poor. For every palatral residence erected on the hills a score of hovels are filled on the side streets and the bottoms The number of the worthy poor in Omaha has increased far more rapidly than the number of the charitably disposed rich. There is all the more need, then, for added generosity on the part of those over whose home prosperity is brooding, and to whom winter and cold bring no terror.

Tuppeny Shrickers. This from the Herald; If Editor Rothseker knows whereof he peaks, and his long residence in the mining state, Colorado, would seem to warrant his statements, he knocks the wind entirely out of the tuppenny shrickers about coal monopoly in Omoha. The Herald quotes him as follows: "The discussion of the effort to secure from the city council the exclusive right to mine coal under the city is a useless one. It is a matter of no consequence whether such right is granted or not. It could have no value of any sort in law. All mining corporations are regulated by the United States statutes, and the city council has no more authority in the matter than the Ahkoond of Swat has. It might as well issue a franchise to a company permitting it to add a story to every man's building and collect rent for the addition. As soon as there is even the most casual examination of the mining laws the petition will be withdrawn. They are very explicit and show just how far a vein may be followed. The council has no jurisdiction under ground.

Unfortunately for Editor Rothacker he did not happen to know whereof he was speaking when he wrote the editorial comment quoted so approvingly by the Herald. His long residence in a mining state has doubtless made him familiar with existing laws relating to the mining of the precious metals, but he shows an ignorance regarding coal lands and locations as profound as the Ahkoond of Swat himself. We shall try to enlighten

Prior to July 2, 1884, known coal lands and coal beds were not specifically noted of as other public lands under settlement or other laws. The land upon which Omaha is built was patented by the government in two lots-one to John Me-Cormick, trustee, on May 1, 1860, the other to Jesse Lowe, mayor, dated October 1, 1860. On this latter date all rights of the government in and to the site of Omaha ceased. It was nearly four years later that congress passed an act for the disposal of coal lands on the public domain, authorizing the public sale of such lands "as coal lands" at a minimum price of \$20 an acre. This act was construed by the courts as 'thenceforth' attaching "to all known coal fields or coal beds" in which no interest had before become vested." It could not apply to the Omaha townsite in which all title of the government had long since ceased. The last act governing "coal lands" was that of March 3, 1873, which gave a pre-emption right of 160 acres to a person and of 320 acres to an association, upon payment of not less than \$10 an acre, with further provisions graduating the price according to the

nearness of the lands to a railroad. It will be readily seen that the entire course of procedure with reference to coal claims has no relation to that followed in the search for precious minerals. Editor Rothacker has been confusing coal claims with silver claims, and applying the United States statutes regulating gold and silver mining corporations to subjects with which they have absolutely nothing to do.

The city council has complete jurisdiction over the streets and alleys, whether underlam by coal or not. "The most easual examination of the mining laws," due regard, of course, being paid to the time of their passage and of their application, will convince them of this

But after all, what need is there of discussing coal finds until we are sure that it is really a "find." Up to the present, nothing is certain except what has been certain for years. Thin veins of coal have been found in a dozen places m Nebraska. The disagreeable fact remains that not one of them has been worth working. When Mr. Her and his company prove that they have a workable vein of coal, it will be time enough to tatk about concessions of more ground and the application of mining laws to the town site of Omaha.

The Patent Laws.

From time to time there are spasmodie efforts made to secure a reform or the repeal of our existing patent laws, and to substitute in their place some method of protecting inventors without robbing the public and fostering monopoly.

No greater misapprehension exists today than that the patent laws inure chiefly to the benefit of inventors. The inventors who have been benefitted are, in fact, few and far between. The real beneficiaries are middle men, who, for a song in many instances, obtain control of patents and then work them for all they are worth.

Once in a long time a man like Elias Howe, the inventor of the sewing machine needle may get rich, but it is doubtful whether the case of Mr. Howe justifies the tegsslation which enabled him to pocket over two million dollars in royalties, paid in great part by poor American

he conceived the idea that sawing by mamg the eye of the needle near its point, and for the brain power expended by nim in this conception the sawing wo-

men paid the sum stated and more. The Pullman monopoly on sleeping ears is not the result of Mr. Pullman's inventive skill simply, but of his skill as an organizer. His monopoly, based on railroad contracts, is a positive bindrange to further improvements in sleeping ears-unless he can buy them up at his own figures. Before Pullman's day sleeping car fare was 50 cents per night-now it is from \$3 to \$4 for twen-

No greater imposition exists to-slay against the farming interests of the country, than the monopolies supported by the patent laws. Almost every tool and implement the farmer uses has its cost greatly enhanced by reason of these laws, and this, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred for the benefit of middlemen.

To protect the real inventor a system of government bountles might be substituted, and these, under such precautions as to insure wholly to the inventor of a really useful machine, or to his heirs-in o case to assignces or middlemen.

In view of the depressed condition of the farming interests in the west, it is igh time that congress should do some thing to "protect them" from its ferme unwise legislation against them.

Industrial Progress South

A statement recently issued showing ie industrial progress for three months in portions of the south, gives gratifying evidence of the rapid advance that see tion is making in substantial business enterprises which promise to become the foundation of a lasting prosperity. Among the enterprises mentioned as hay ing been started in twelve states are blast furnaces, foundries, milis, machine shops, mining and smelting companies, and railway companies. Not all of these, of course, are on a large scale, but in a number of cases the enterprises represent a liberal investment of capital, and will employ a large number of workers The organization of mining and smelting companies has been especially active, fifty-nine having been created in the last three months. There has also been a marked advance in metal working, the record for the three months showing the establishment of seventy-three foundries and twenty-five blast furraces. In this time there have also been put in operation one hundred and thirty-one wood working establishments, thirty-six flouring mills, a large number of machine shops, and other industrial works. Many of those before established have also in this time been enlarged and supplied with increased facilities in machinery and appliances of the latest construction.

Such facts are to be heartily velcomed. There is no good reason why the south should not in time achieve industrial independence, and with it all the advantages in prosperity and in the advancement of her people, moralty, intellectually and materially, that are possible to such a condition. The difficulty in the way of this hitherto has not been a lack of resources or of inducements, but of a disposition with the people to give themselves thoroughly to the pursuit of practical affairs. A very great change has, however, taken place within the past for reservation or sale but were disposed | few years, and there is every reason to believe that it wilt go on to a still larger development. There is ample room and opportunity for it, and the rewards of well directed enterprise are not doubtful. That has been shown in the success of cotton manufacture in Mississippi despite the competition of the long-established cotton industry of New England, and the still more marked success of the iron industries of Alabama, competing with those of Pennsylvania. The south is traveling on the road that leads to prosperity, and its people should not permit their political or any other prejudice to interfere with their safe and steady

progress. WITHIN a week several mail pouches containing registered matter, sent from the United States to a European destination, were rifled of their centents while passing through Belgium. The aggregate value of the property stolen was about \$200,000. It was stated at the time that the Belgian government would be responsible for the loss, but it is now said that, owing to the fact of the United States not being a member of the international postal union, there is no responsibility anywhere, and the owners of the stolen valuables will sustain the entire loss. There is an obvious injustice in this which suggests such a change in the law regarding the registration of letters and packages as will secure some protection, other than that of more than ordinary provision for their safe transmission, to the senders of money or other valuables by registered mail. The government charges a special rate for this class of matter, and the report of the postmaster general shows that the registry service is a source of considerable and increasing revenue to the department. The precautions against theft seem to be ample, but still thefts occur. In such cases it would seem to be a matter of simple justice that the government should at least share the loss. As to the expediency of this country becoming participant in the benefits of the postal union, it is so plain that there ought not to be any difference of opinion concerning it.

By removing to St. Louis Mr. Clarke will escape those disagrecable enquiries of when the Belt line proposes to put on those suburban trains.

POLITICAL POINTS.

The Washington Hatchett nominates Ben Harrison of Indiana for president. There are ten candidates for the speaker ship of the New York bouse of representatives. The Wisconsin legislature will "re-ar-

range" the congressional districts at the next next session. Thirty out of forty of the Virginia counties west of the Bine Ridge gave republican ma-

orities this year. Blaine is said to be working for the elecion of Levi P. Morton to succeed Senator Warner Miller.

It was the German vote that turned the ide in Minnesota this year. At least so say the republican papers. Congressman Reagan seems to have a chance of election to succeed Senator Maxey.

Candidates are numerous. Levi P. Morton's friends claim that the New York city delegation will be solid in favor of his condidacy for the senate. The woman suffrage law which the ver-

mont house has passed requires that females voters shall own \$250 worth of property. The New Jersey prohibitionists gave Gen eral Field 20,000 votes and his strength was

The republicans Intend to have a candidate in the field next year for governor of Kentucky and are already trying to bunt him

A Denver paper insists that the recent election demonstrates that boodle has no longer a place in industring the election of Colorado senators.

The republican members of the Massachisetts legislature rarely pointe cancus over the election of a United States senator, but will probably do so this year.

The election of a United States senator in New Jersey may turn on the result of a contest in one legislative district where the official returns gave the republican candidate a uniority of one vote. Mr. Halslead lectures Senator Logan for

saying the republican party can't afford to coquet with dissatisfied or disorderly elements. The held marshal says there is more danger from boodle than from socialism. Chleago Times: Morton, Miller and Hiscock

are the most consplctions candidates for the New York United States senatorship. The Empire state is sailly short of great statesmen, and the highest office in its gift now goes to little men.

Providence Journal: It is appounced that Mr. William H. English will be a andidate for the United States senatorship in Indiana. It has been supposed that Mr. English had retired from politics into the interior of his state.

Beivn Lockwood unnounces that she will not be a candidate for the presidency in 1888. The suggestion of St. John for the first place pepular appreciation.

In thirteen northeastern and northwestern In 1885 the appreciate of the same states was 113,404. At this rate of vain we will have a prohibition president somewhere about the middle of next century, General Clinton B. Fisk, of New Jersey, is

likely to be the prohibition candidate for the presidency in 1888, and Schator Colquitt, of leorgia. Is spoken of as his associate upon the ticket-provided, of course, that sufficient democratic encouragement is extended to justify placing candidates in the field.

The Rev. Jo Cook has been suggested by in eastern editor as a candidate for the presidency. The thoughtiess journalist surely forgets that the acceptance of a political office with territorial limitations would seriously hamper Mr. Cook in his greater work as conservator of the moral and material uni-

Congressman Gibson, of West Virginia, speaking of the recent elections and the cause of the democratic losses, said in a late interview: "It was not indifference. It was rebellion. There is no use for an army was rebellion. There is and altempt to cap-to throw down its arms, and altempt to capture nn organized, well-drilled enemy. I can't be done. The administration has de stroyed our organization, and two years more of such work will not leave enough to constitute a respectable mob."

A Washington dispatch to the Pittsburg Leader quotes Randall as saving that Carlisle will not be re-elected speaker, as the antitariff reformers hold the balance of power and will oppose him. The new slate is Burnes of Missouri for speaker and Holman of Indiana for chairman of appropriations, as he (Landall) does not want the place longer on account of ill health. Randall, like other men, is sometimes quoted as saying things that somebody else thinks.

Senator Sherman, according to current gossip, is losing the reputation that he tormerly had for being cold and frield. The cordigitity with which he has received visitors within the last year or two has removed much of the old feeling that men had toward him. When he was at the head of the treasury department he was extremely guarded in talk-ing with strangers and even with his per-sonal friends. When he is in New York now he goes about the hotel corridors and streets in the simplest way. This is a bint for the rest of the candidates to beware.

A Unit. sonal Republi The republican press is a unit for Mr.

Cleveland's nomination. A Beautiful Thought. Idaho Free Press Justice is the soapsads with which we wash the flanuel shirt of wrong.

His Greatest Effort. Detroit Tribune. The president's forthcoming message will

undoubtedly be the greatest effort of Dan Lamont's life. Doing the Best Business. Courier Journal Those Kentucky distilleries in correspon-

dence with Kausas drug stores are doing the pest business this year. Stays at the Front.

Gaand Island Independent. The Omaha BEE as a newspaper stays at the front, and its Sunday edition is as good a newspaper as is printed in America.

An Evident Mistake. Philadelphia Press.

When Jeff Davis attended the opera in Memphis the other evening the people cheered him for five minutes. They evidently mistook him for a member fo the ballet.

A Hint to the President. President Cleveland ought to devote a par

praph of his next message to the threatened extinction of buffalo. He is greatly indebted to Buffalo for his start in life.

An Appropriate Name. Penria Transcript.

A New York fine stock raiser has named a particular promising bull calf "Grover Cleve land." It is the "particularly promising" feature that makes the 'name so appropriate

Words of Cheer. Written for the Sunday Box by G. W. Crofts. peak words of cheer; you do not know The good such words contain, Nor what their power to banish woe And case the heart of pain.

From out your heart speak words of cheer take music they will be To some poor soul racked with fear, Upon life's stormy sea.

Or like the coming of the spring. So balmy, fair and mild, Phose words will to the weary bring The freshness of a child.

Or as the rain that from above Lifts up the drooping flowers, Your words of cheer will ever prove The sweetest of all showers.

To, speak them then! indeed you may, And none will fall amiss; For each will prove a gleam of day And each a pulse of bliss.

Speak words of cheer, and then to you Shall more and more be given; And on your heart will fall the dew Of peace and joy and heaven.

Is Life Worth Living? Columbus Dispatch. "Is life worth flying?" Ask of him Who toils both day and night To make a little hor

o make a little home for those So dear unto his sight. "Is life worth living?" Ask of her no, crowned with widow's words, Doth find suppremest happiness In kind and noble decas.

"is life worth living?" Ask again
Of those whose highest aim
Is to assist their fellow man,

Without one thought of fame. "Is life worth living?" Ah! dear friend. Let these good people tell; A better question far is this— Is life worth fiving well?

SUNDAY GOSSIE.

"The big failure of the Duffy Mait Whisky company brings to mind some reminiscence of Walter B. Duffy," said a former resident of Rochester, N. Y., now living in Omaha. Some twenty-five or thirty years ago, Ed ward Duffy, the father of Walter, was et gared in the grocery business in Rochester. He was a tall, fine looking man, and bore a striking resemblance to the Duke of Wellington. Young Walter was always a schem ing fellow. Upon his return from Canada, where he had been sent to be educated, he entered into all sorts of speculations. Among other things he started a cider mill. By the good thing I advise him to go slow in dispose way, it was from the top of this mill that Professor Swift discovered his first come Switt was an old hardware merchant, who had made astronomy a study. Night after night he would sit on top of that older mill and gaze at the stars through his old cracked

"During the war, when whisky was high,

wany prominent men in Rochester and along the coast of the lake were engaged, quite exensively in somegeling high wines from Canada, thus making a great deal of money. The farmers who received the highwine would bury the stan on their farms, and then eart it, from time to time, into Rochester con called in barrels of beaus. It was noticed that young thirty was quite a heavy buyer of beans about that time. The snuggiers became very bold. They had a schooner, laden with Canada highwines, cross the lake and brought up the Genesec river, to the head of navigation, which was within the city limits Young Duffy pfleted the craft past the cus in the ticket disgusted her with the whole | tom house onicers at Sherlock, which was the business, and Belva will consequently rise in | port of entry. He delivered the cargo at its destination, and got well paid for his daring service. The goods were put into wagondates 211,534 prohibitionists voted this year, and carted through the city at hight to the barns of the parties interested. The polic men along the line had been bribed to make themselves scarce about the time the wagon passed along. The United States marsha finally got 'onto' to the scheme, and arrested several leading citizens. The trials and set tlement of the cases rulned several prominent families. It was one of the most exciting smuggling ephodes that over occurred in this country.

> "Young Duity was engaged in distilling note or less whisky all the time. Subsequently he went into it quite heavily. T. J Hurley, who was a drummer boy in the war. upon his return went into the dry goodbusiness and failed. He then went west and engaged in mining operations, in which he also failed. Well, this Hurley finally drifted back to Rochester and induced Walter Duffy to go into the whisky business in Baltimore together with Ambrose McLachin, ex-county treasurer, and George Ficckenstein. After getting fully organized in Bultimore, these parties began to advertise extensively and make money. The company purchased a splendid piece of property on the bay called Brightwood, intending to make it the Coney Island of the south. They also purchased French's hotel in New York, equipped it in line style, and the other day the aggre gation went up the financial spout. Duffy one of the shrewdest Business men in the country, and it is said that he is not liable to lose much by the failure.

"I CAN give you a little street car talk," said a gentleman who is interested in the street fallway company, "Twenty new cars are to be added to the equipment early in the spring. Ten of these will be long cars for the main lines. These as well as the long cars now in use will be put in charge of con ductors. The bob-tall cars will be used only on the tributary lines on which there is not much travel."

The gentleman, however, did not know whether the company ever intended to heat its cars in winter. That such a step would be appreciated by the public there is no doubt. Street cars are now heated in a number of the large cities, and there no good reason why they should not be in Omaha. Arrangements are now being made in Cleveland to heat the street cars of that city with coal oil heaters The East Cleveland railroad company babeen experimenting with a coal oil car-heater for several weeks, and a few days one of the cars was comfortably warmed from the time it left the station at 9 in the morning until its withdrawal at midnight. A heat of seventy degrees can readily be attained within a very few minutes and easily reduced at pleasure. The hard-coal heaters the company is now using will be entirely super seded by these new heaters, thus avoiding all smoke and attendant annoyances. A suc cessful heater, such as this one has proved to be, will be gladly welcomed by the public and will from a hygienic standpoint prove far preferable to straw such as has been used

in past winters. Here is some more street-off talk: It comes from a pretty reliable source that there is a good deal of quiet figuring going on among the interested parties to have the street-car and cable companies consolidate, and it need surprise no one if this is brought about before spring, so that the cable line can be built without further opposition from the horse railway folks. In that event we may expect to see the cable line take the place of the horse railway, and if so it will in all probability be in operation in ninety days from the time work is resumed in the spring.

"I HAVE read in the BEE the story of how

the inventor of the monkey wrench 'got left' on account of his not looking into the future," said Ira Tinknam, residing at Greenwood. Neb., "and it greatly interested me as my tather, Benjamin F. Tinkham, got left' in about the same way. While liing near Monmouth, Ill., he invented in 1854 the first cultivator. The first year we built three machines for our own use. I was a boy, sixteen years old, and 1 well remember how the neighbors used to pitch into my father for making his boys handle two plow They declared that it would kill to handle them. The neigh bors watched us very closely during the season and said that if we, the boys, lives through it they would order some made for them. We did live through the season and rest spring we had eight orders for cuitiivators. In the fail, however, bother had taken one of the collivators to the county tair where it attracted more attention than any other thing on exhibition. It was se verely criticised as a man-killer. Mr. Web was at the fair and closely examined the culfivator. The next spring he built one on a little different plan and began manufacturing cultivators on an extensive scale. My father. meantime, allowed him to zo on, not know ing that Mr. Weir had infringed upon his patent. About forty cultivator manufactors ne companies spraing into existence during the following wight years, and no one interfered with them or charged them any regulty. "Some parties in Chicago named Imp

good & Co., simally began to wonder why it was that there was a free-fur-all in the cultivator business. They sent an agent to Wash ington to learn who the first inventor was, and it was found that Benjamin F. Tinkhum was the man. Mr. Happend immediately wrote to my father and asked blue what he would take for his patent. He replied that he wanted \$500. Upon the invitation of Hapgood & Co. to come to Chicago at their ex pense, as they wanted to see him personally, implements, and as he understood be thought they wanted to manufacture his cultivator. My father accordingly sold them the full controlling power of his patent, without in erve. for \$250. Hapgood & Co. then proceeded to as players or makers of instruments.

notify every company engaged in the mannfacture of cultivators to come forward and settle with them, for an infringement of the flist patent. Mr. Weir came to see my father about it, and said that he would rather have paid \$10,000 to him than one cent to those ent simples.

"That was the Sea intimation my father had as to how he had let a fortune slip through his hands. It was all owing to his not being posted on the laws. He might have been worth millions. Those other inventers in the future will not be so unfortenate. If a man invents what he considers a ing of his full rights in it."

Ar the Child's hospital there is a bright Bule Wonnebago Indian girl, aged about twelve years, who was brought there recently for treatment for a severe case of scrotule, The other day one of h er leas was amputated in order to save her life. She is now doing well and will probably recover. Her English name is Rosa Water.

"I AM going right alread with the Merchants Bank by bling this winter," said Contractor Coots, "I am going to put up a temporary frame structure, thirty feet high from the sidewals, over the entire lot. This building will be thoroughly heated, so we can earry on the masonry work without interruption from cold weather. I expect to get the ullelling up at least two stories before spring, and if everything is favorable I may to even more than that. By this plan I can seep quite a number of my men at work all winter. The pile-driving will be done in a day or two, and then I shall not up the win ter workshop over the let. Thus bank build ing will be eight stories high, fire-proof, and very or amental. It will be a clipper, and no mistake. The cost will be \$470,000,

Mn. S. W. G. Schrausery, who is a well

ewell known civil engineer and geologis).

ias but little faith in the recent coal find in discity. He says: "I do not believe in building up false hopes. It nothing substantial results from the coal discovery, it will for a considerable time give us a black eye. Let us not be too sanguine. Mr. P. E. tier is an excellent man, no doubt, but I question whether he is free from that sanguine excitement so natural to miners and mine owners. I have several good reasons for believing that coal will not be found in paying quantities in this immediate vicinity, The Union Pacific railroad company made two borings, the last one being car the bridge. If coal had been found t could not have been kept a secret. The first boring was made near the Union Pacific shops in 1866 by order of Dr. Darant. It was wo feet deep. I personally kept the records and specimens of minerals inch by inch. At a denth of about 400 feet we went through a bed of slate eight feet tirick. It was not coal. Dr. Hayden, of the Smithsonian matitule, carefully examined every particle, and six months later the president of the Pennsylvania mining school-whose trans I can't emember-made a geological survey for the company in search of coal. The result of that survey, as well as that of Dr. Hayden, was that north of the Piatteriver in Nebraska no bituminous coal exerts, as the river is the lmit of the Gulf basin, the line of the latter swinging in a northern direction from the uouth of the Platte river through lowa-Lignite, on the other hand, is plenty in Nebrasks and in the states west and north, but even lignite will run out towards the limit ine af the Gulf basin. The veins of beautiful lignite at. Believue are only two and five nches thick respectively, while these velus in Wyoming are five feet thick. Still there is a possibility of anding on the borders of the Gulf basin small nests or pockets of bituminous coal, but these deposits would never pay to mine. This is the substance of the geological reports to which I have referred. Now I will add another possibility. The upheaval might, as it has done some places in the Roc opset a small vein of Hanite, and the drill might by chance have struck it. I refer to the recent coal strike near the Union Pacific bridge. Let us wait for the definite result before we enthuse any more, and thus save ourselves from ridicule in case of a complete collanse."

Cabbage at the White House.

Atlanta constitution. It is stated in one of our northern exhanges that the cooking of cabbage in n the white house during the president's reception hour is "the latest thing complained of by the fastidious Washingtonians. Cabbage," remarks our newspaper informant, "is not held by the scientists to be a very desirable esculent, but it commends itself to hardy museupeople who possess palates that have not been spoiled by high living. The aroma of boiling cabbage," continues our authority, "mingled with odor of chrysauthority. anthemums, is something new in social circles, and we are not prepared to speak of the combination as a promoter of appetite or as an attraction for official levees. Fushion has a great deal to do with these things, however."

This is quite true. The fashion that ignores cabbage is fashionable only in its own estimation. It is well known that the definition of collards in the disctionaries edited by northern dyspepties is "Coleworts, a vegetable sometimes used for food in the south." Now, collards, properly touched by the refining 'tingers of Jack Frost, are a delicacy that appeals to the most exquisite gastronomic taste, out the collards must be properly pre-

We will not enter on this subject at present, though the temptation to do so What we desire to say is, that s great: the difficulty the president has with his cabbages lies in the fact that he employs a foreign cook, who wouldn't know a cabbage if he met it at a country dancing match. He is a Swiss cook, if we mistake not, and the cabbage they have in Switzerland would be used in this coun-

try as a substitute for pointle stone. As yet the cabbage difficulty at the white house is a small one. Let the president order his foreign cook to prepure a vessel targe enough to hold an en-tire cathage. This should be filled to nearly full of water that when the calsbage is placed therein it will be sub-nerged. Let this water be brought to the boiling point before the cabbage is put in. There must be no simularing; the water must be boiling. Then let the sabbage be dropped in and allowed to boil rapidly for twenty minutes. The vessel should have no top and the boiling should be rapid. Under these errors stances there will be no odor, and the president will have a new appreciation of his favorite dish. The caldege this prepared may be buttered white it but a hunk of bacon thrown in with the cabbage is good enough for us.

While a man was going to bed in St. Loois lately, a smell hand, wearing on one finger a ring, soldenly appeared, alsoithe chimney from the lighted lamp of a height of as inches or more, mored I toward the astonished observer a short listance and then dropped it on the floor The man has the broken estimacy in proof of the truth of the story.

Lately a redwood free was cut on the south fork of Elk river, Humboldt county, Cal, which was sawed into twenty one cuts, four of which were sixteen feet long, twelve were twenty feet long, and the were twenty four feet long, making the he at once took the train for that city. He total length 1911cci. An accurate fully at found them to be extensive manufacturers of the mill showed that the twenty-one legs furnished 79,736 fact of lumber

> About two fundred thousand Amercans are interested in brass bands, either