#### THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION : y Morning Edition including Sunday The Omaha Sanday Bux, mailed to any

OMARA OFFICE, NO. 214 AND 226 FARNAM STREET, SEW YORK OVERE, ROOM 63, THEOLYE BULLDING, WARRINGTON OFFICE, NO. 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, CORRESPONDENCE: All communications relating to news and edi-torial matter should be appressed to the Edi-ton or the Ben.

BUSINESS LETTERS: All business letters and remittances should be addressed to THE BES FURLISHING COMMANY, OMAIN. Dealis, checks and postellier orders to be made payable to the order of the company,

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

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, | s. s. Geo, B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Dec. 10th, 1886, was as

 
 Sunday, Dec. 5
 12.075

 Monday, Dec. 6
 13.856

 Tuesday, Dec. 7
 12.085

 Wednesday, Dec. 8
 13.070

 Thursday, Dec. 9
 13.065

 Friday, Dec. 10
 13.135
 Average......18,208

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th
day of December, A. D., 1886, N. P. FEH.,
[SEAL] Notary Public.

(SEAL) Notary Public.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of January, 1886, was 10,578 copies, for February, 1886, 16,595 copies; for March, 1886, 11,587 copies; for April, 1886, 12,191 copies; for May, 1886, 12,439 copies; for June, 1886, 12,298 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies; for August, 1886, 12,494 copies; for Sentember, 1886, 18,030 copies; for October, 1886, 12,589 copies; for November, 1886, 13,318 copies.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of November, A. D. 1886, [SEAL.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Congress is working hard and the session promises to be a business one in every sense of the word.

Mr. Dawks insists that the republicans must favor tariff reform. To be sure they must. Over-taxation is the one national issue which cannot be dodged much longer by either political party without serious damage to the party or ganization.

PROSPECTING for coal has not been dropped, as some of our envious contem poraries suggest. The coal company have loosened their grip on the drill simply to moisten their hands and take a fresh hold. If coal is there they are bound to have it.

It is a singular commentary on Wall street methods that Judge Gresham's scathing rebuke to Gould and his railroad wreckers sent the stock list tumbling down the incline of several points. Watered stocks of bankrupt roads cannot stand the test of publicity.

GENERAL VAN WYCK is sticking close o his work in Washington and letting is senatorial canvass take care of itself. The senator is working hard for his constituents and their interests at the na tional capital. They will see to it that his own do not suffer in the meantime.

OMAHA bank clearings passed the fiv million point last week with a record of 80 per cent increase over the corresponding week of 1885. Comment on such a showing is unnecessary. Omaha, like Jasper's sun, "do move" and it is moving very rapidly along a well defined line of generous prosperity.

MR. HUGHITT's survey from Omaha toward the Elkhorn valley taps the Sioux City & Pacific at Arlington or Bell Creek, as the station used to be named. Such a road will not fill the bill unless extended northwesterly to a point between Hooper and Nickerson cutting off the Fremont ox-bow. Then we should have a practical and direct connection with the Elkhorn valley. The route survoyed will not materially help matters.

SENATOR MANDERSON writes that he will help Mr. Allison's Omaha and Council Bluffs bridge bill. This is proper. Perhaps if we obtain a few more bridge privileges we may ultimately secure another bridge between the two cities. We need one now and we shall need it none the less when the Union Pacific bridge is completed and all trains run across it into the Union depot at Omaha.

THE question for the council to consider is whether the gas company is overstepping its rights in maintaining a monopoly of gas titting within lot lines. Is any privilege which puts it in the power of a public corporation to refuse service to citizens a proper privilege? Must citizens go without gas in the winter time because the Omaha Gas Manufacturing and Gas Fitting company refuses to make connections with its mains and declines to permit others to do it for them?.

Necessity in Grading. Every ordinance for a change in grade

declares it "necessary" to make the proposed changes This declaration refers to the public interest involved. It means that to make the street accessible and fit to sustain continuous travel its gradient must be be altered. When such a necessity actually exists, private interests along the route of the proposed grade must give way to the public demand. If damages are sustained the city steps in and makes the property owners whole. It rests then upon the city to show the public necessity before ordering a change in grade. The benefit of a few individual property owners does not create a publie necessity. The feeling that a dead level street across the hills will enhance property values in the suburbs does not make such grade a public necessity. Less than all the desire of some influential holder of realty along the street or of a corporation which desires to use the thoroughfare for ts rails or vans does not create a necessity such as is contemplated by the law. Omaha desires streets easy of access and practical of ascent. But she cannot hope to level down the bluffs and extend every city street on a dead level over the hills. The rights of private property oppose such an idea. Private damages will inevitably more than counterbalance any bablic benefit. There is a line which it will cost the city enormous amounts of

money to step over.

Open Executive Sessions. Among the matters brought over from

the last ression of the United States senate as unfinished business is the resolution of Mr. Platt providing that the executive sessions of the senate, in which the president's appointments to office are considered, shall be open. The object sought is that the public may have full knowledge of the proceedings, information regarding which can now only be obtained surreptitiously. If the resolution is permitted to come up in its course it should be considered during the present week, but the indications are that this may not be done. The opponents of the proposed change will of course take advantage of every opportunity to postpone consideration, and those who were favorable to it at the last session, except the author of the resolution, appear to be now less zealous in its support. Our Washington dispatch expresses the opinion that the resolution is foredoomed to defeat, and desire to postpone action as long as possible grows out of the unwillingness of the majority to go on record in opposition to public opinion. This is characteristic cowardice, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Platt will carry out his reported purpose to call frequent attention to the subject and ask a vote on it.

The matter was quite fully debated in the senate and discussed in the newspapers when it was brought forward at the last session, so that its merits are well understood by the public. Popular opinion is adverse to the system of secret executive sessions. It is undemocratic in its character; and in its tendencies and possibilities there is danger of wrong and injustice, if indeed these have not netually and frequently resulted from it. It is a system under which a part of the legislative branch of the government arrogates a prerogative that was not contemplated by the framers of the constitution in devolving upon the senate the power of confirming presidential appointments. It is a star-chamber method of rendering judgment upon the character and qualifications of citizens appointed to public office which is revolting to the American idea of fair play. It allows the unrestricted exercise of that "senatorial courtesy" which too often, it is reasonably believed, masks personal prejudice or malice. It shuts out the citizen selected by the executive for a public position from all knowledge of any charges that may be brought against him, and from all opportunity and means of defense, thus denying him a most sacred right. It mits a senator to secretly place upon the character of a citizen an indellible stain that may do him irreparable injury, cutting off all remedy and shielding the author of the mjustice from

all responsibility. Such are some of the more serious objections to this system, and they are quite enough to condemn it and to justify the demand for its abandonment. The people have an unquestionable right to know the full reasons. which influence the action of the senate in respect to appointments in their service, and the citizens selected for this service are by every consideration of justice and fair play entitled to have their case publicly considered, so that if there are charges against them they may have opportunity to answer them. The veriest criminal is not denied this right. It is probable, however, that the supporters of

the secret session system in the senate are strong enough to maintain the practice, and that the resolution to abolish it will fail. But if this shall be the result it will simply postpone the desired consummation. The movement for open executive sessions has been well started, public opinion demands the change, and while the result may be delayed its ultimate accomplishment is certain.

Right of Tax Exemption. Whatever the revenue law may or may not contemplate the fact is that its ambiguous language is used to cover the wholesale shirking of municipal taxes by the railroads. The monopoly organ conducted by Charles H. Gere comes once more to the rescue of its patrons with the charge that the railroads only escape city taxes on "right of way," or that if they are not taxed on other property it is the fault of those who read the law. We imagine that Mr. Gere's apology would not be stamped with the approval of the general attorney's office. As a matter of fact the railroads of Nebraska escape municipal taxation on about nine-tenths of their property real and personal. In Omaha the depot grounds alone which were donated by the people of Omaha to the Union Pacific were recently valued by Mr. Poppleton in a public speech as worth \$1,000, 000. Not one dollar of city taxes is paid on this single item of property. Some seven hundred city lots which formerly paid taxes are now entirely exempted from city taxation as "right of way." Scores of private enterprises pay no taxes on real estate because they are built on "right of way" leased to their proprietors by the railroads. "Right of way in Nebraska," besides carrying with it the power of eminent domain, means right of tax exemption. It is wrong, illegal, unconstitutional. Such a position would not stand the tests of the courts for an instant if suit were brought to determine its equity.

There is no reason why Omaha, Lincoln, Hastings, Grand Island, Beatrice and Fremont or any other Nebraska city should foot the tax bills for the railroads The railroads, themselves the great tax gatherers, are the last of all citizens who should be permitted to shirk the burden of city taxes.

A Policy to be Sustained. It turns out that the reason why Baxter was set aside for Moonlight as governor of Wyoming was on account of a heavy land speculation in which he had entered at the expense of the public domain. Charges were made that Mr. Baxter, having purchased railway land in alternate sections, enclosed the public land by a wire fence and then undertook to transfer the property to a Scotch syndi cate. Mr. Sparks promptly brought the matter to the attention of the president, who as promptly nominated Baxter's successor.

The policy of the administration in respect to the public lands is one which is deserving of the support of congress quite irrespective of party. The government for years has been ruthlessly robbed by private and public corporations, land syndicates, bogus pre-emptors and sharks who have not hesitated to employ perjury and subornation of perjury to gain unlawful

possession of the public domain. Commissioner Sparks, of the United

statement that, if the railroad corporations were stripped of the lands they have not earned by a fair compliance with the terms of the grants, they would still be left with enough land, estimated at the average price, to pay for the building of their roads. That is, they would still get their roads for nothing, after the forfeited portion of their lands was taken from them. The commissioner admits that, in cases where the corporations have done what they promised to, there is no remedy, and they must be allowed to hold the lands; but in a great many cases they have not complied with the conditions of the grant-they have not done what they promised to - and portions of grants, therefore, are for-These unearned portions amount to 110,000,000 acres-enough to supply a homestead of 160 acres to nearly 700,000 actual settlers. Forty million acres of this amount has been forfeited

by the Northern Pacific company alone. Cattle syndicates and land companies have added millions of acres to this list by hiring pre-emptors and proving up on timberless tree claims, Mr. Sparks' predecessor called attention to the rapid decrease of the public domain through fraudulent entries, but it remained for the present commissioner of the land office to maugurate a relentless war on the thieves. In carrying it on he has doubtless made mistakes but he has succeeded in closing the sluice gates of fraud and in making wholesale jobbery more difficult. For this Mr. Sparks deserves the national thanks.

Called to Account For Political Zeal, Catholic society in New York is a good deal stirred up over the case of the Rev. Dr. McGlynn, who has been called to Rome to give an explanation of his recent active identification with politics, or more particularly his espousal and publie advocacy of the views of Mr. Henry George. There have been contradictory reports regarding the action taken by those superior to McGlynn in the church, some of which would give a wrong and unjust impression, the fact being that the doctor has not thus far received any disciplinary punishment, but has been simply notified to go to headquarters, so to speak, and explain his conduct. Dr. McGlynn is a man of superior attainments and an excellent speaker. He seems also to have a strong political bent and to take advanced views of political policy, which jar somewhat upon the traditional and conservative opinions of the church. When the labor organizations of New York started the political movement, the Doctor was among the first to identify himself with it, and doubtless his influence had a good deal to do not only with making Henry George the labor candidate for mayor, but with securing him the large vote he obtained. Dr. McGlynn was active in the campaign, making speeches, working among the people, and in every way manifesting the heartiest interest and concern in the struggle. His advocacy of the doctrines of George were even more earnest than that of their author. It seems that early in this course the attention of Rome was called to it, and two or three letters were addressed to the archbishop relative to the matter. leading him finally to prohibit the Doctor from further participation in the canvass. To this no attention was paid, and until the polls closed on the day of election the earnest and indomitable priest was zealous in the cause of labor's candidate. The large labor vote gave a very serious aspect to the matter, and evidently to counteract the influence of Dr. McGlynn the archbishop issued a pastoral letter, in which the George doc-

trine regarding private right in land was condemned. On last Friday a cable dispatch summoned Dr. McGlynn to Rome, and since then there has been a good deal of conjecture as to what course he will probably pursue. One statement was that he would refuse to comply, and would leave the church to become a labor leader. Another was that he would go to Rome and justify his course on the ground that similar views to those he advocated are held and proclaimed by eminent Catholic clergymen in Ireland. The doctor has said nothing as to his intentions, but he performed his priestly functions on Friday and Saturday, showing that up to that time he had not been suspended. He is said to be a man who will not be driven from his position, and that if he goes to Rome he will not hesitate there to main-

tain the views he has so bravely and persistently asserted here. It is quite possible that the issue may command a much larger interest than it now does. So far as we are aware it is an exceptional circumstance in this country, and it is easy to see that it is one which the church will need to treat with great prugence and circumspection in order to avoid possible ill-consequences to its interests. It has signified its sense of the importance of the matter by calling the offending prelate to Rome. and if he obeys the summons, which wise policy would prompt him to do, the result will be awaited with great interest by Catholics, particularly those of America and Great Britain. The Catholic church is most largely composed of people who labor. What will its decision be in the case of the priest whose earnest devotion to what he believes to be in the interest of labor has led him to bravely challenge the church's disapproval? 'The answer may have very much greater importance for the church than for Dr.

McGlynn. THERE have been nine changes in colonels of regiments this year. Retirements for age are now following each other very rapidly in the army. The officers who fought through the rebellion and who have many more years of active service before them are few. Promotion will come to their subordinates with each retirement. The next ten years will realize the wish of "Benny Havens" for a rapid rise of juniors. It will be a harvest for the youn gerofficers.

OMAHA has enough monopolies on hand without creating and maintaining a monopoly of gas fitting. The gas company must drop it.

KINGS AND QUEENS.

Queen Victoria's dessert service of old Sevres-the finest in the world-is valued at \$250,000.

Princess Jouriewski-Dolgorouki, wife of the late Czar Alexander II. of Russia, will pass the winter at Cannes with her children. King Charles I. of Wurtemberg, Germany,

States land office, makes the curious ; and his wife, Queen Olga Nicolalewna, have arrived at Nice, France, to spend the winter The king is a hopeless invalid, and must be helped by his assistants from place to place.

The empress of China has reigned twenty years, and will resign next February in favor of her son. She is said to be exceedingly progressive, and but for the men who formed her council would have had railroads through

out the empire. Oneen Maria, the mother of the two lunatle Kings of Bayaria-the one dead, the other reigning now by a regent-paid a visit the other day to the present irresponsible monarch, King Otto. To her grief he was in one of his most hopelessly imbeelle moods and neither recognized nor could talk with her, so her malesty left at once

The following are the presents wherewith Queen Victoria recognized the Sultan of Muscat's present of six beautiful Arabian stallions: A gold watch and chain, a hall clock, a tea-service, and a few odds and ends in the way of ritles, etc. The unsophisticated Suttan will believe her majesty has gone in for unredeemed pledges.

The king of Cambodia, according to the correspondent of a Paris journal, has 200 wives, chosen from the handsomest women in the country. The entire population and territory belong to the king. All the Cambodians are the king's "earmen." or slaves, and pay him rents. The king himself belongs to the French resident-general.

A dispatch from Spain says the royal youngster over there comes down to breakfast at noon and sits down with the family. He cannot share their muffirs, but he surveys the proceeding. It is considered very bad form for a grandee to be interested in revolutions and other trifles while his majesty i wheezing, so says a serious letter from Mad rid.

The I'rincess Beatrice is in good health The builetins of her condition have been stopped. She is able to enjoy company. The most recent Mr. Guelph, it may interest mothers to know, on the authority of a lady who had the honor of carrying him, was very red—a sign, I believe, that he will be fair. He rarely cries, which is but reasonable conidering his breakfast.

About once a day, it is said, Queen Victoria receives through the mail a copy of some newspaper with a blue pencil-mark around an item pertaining to the empress of China and her contemplated resignation in Tayor of her son. As an affectionate and loyal subject the prince of Wales is properly shocked and very indignant at the unknown party who sends these papers to the queen.

An Effectual Remedy.

The Rev. Dr. Bleedum says that in case : riot broke out in New York he would disperse the mob in five minutes. He would simply send out half a dozen of his deacons to take up a collection. It never fails in his own church.

Cheap Enough.

Chicago News. Considering the amount of license the Chicago saloons have, they ought not to object to pay \$1,000 for it.

The Easiest Plan.

Washington Critic. A Chicago pork packer, who had once run for congress, was at the Ebbitt the other day, and a friend met him. "You are out of poliitics?" he said, interrogatively, "Yes, I have gone back to my legitimate business."
"What's that for?" "Well, I tried both, and I found it so much more to my taste to canvas a ham than to canvass a district that I went back to ham."

The new union depot at Ogden will It Was a Chestnut, ost \$100,000. Chicago News. Congressman--Mr. Speaker, I wish to introduce a bill which---

past.

Speaker-Is it the bill you spoke to me Congressman-Yes, sir. Speaker-Oh, well, send it right up to the clerk's desk. Everybody is so familiar with

it I don't believe it with require an introduc-

To a Child. Daniel E. Sullican in the Southern Bigonac. The stars' untarnished gold gleams in the meshes of thy hair.
The heavenly hue of April's blue lives in thy wondering eyes. The lips which kiss to crimson the pale

clouds that flush the skie Have pressed thine own and lingered lightly on thy cheeks so fair; No wave of passion on thy heart hath sobbed in sensious sighs. Nor hath ambition brought to thy smooth brow one touch of care.

The gods, with gifts supernal and supreme, Youth, purity, and beauty thine—a priceless

### STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. Rushville's pressing want is a public

Grand Island is promised a barb wire factory.

Ainsworth claims to have put \$75,000 in improvements this year. A. H. Baker will build a \$12,000 resilence in Grand Island next spring.

Rev. W. E. Howell sued the Methodist church of Gordon and obtained judgment for \$95 back pay. The Holt County Agricultural society cleaned up \$2,500 after paying all ex-

penses at the fair last fall. Samuel Hardy, the murderer of Ralph Cowley, in Boone county, was sent to the penitentiary for fifteen years.

Arrangements have been made with the railroad so that Wyoming coal can be sold as far east as Valentine for \$8 a

Dick Thompson, the bachelor philoso pher of the McCook Democrat, in a lec ture before the Bachelors' club recently apostrophized the hairpin as follows: a woman's mechanical tool the hairpin s unrivaled. It is to a woman what inck-knife is to the boy, and excepting her tongue, is the only pointed instru-ment she car use with skill. She pounds her finger with the hammer, she jabs them with the screw-driver, but a hair pin she can twist and turn into all kinds of tamily uses. With it she buttons her gloves, and occasionally her boots, tears open her letters, cuts the pages of the latest periodicals or fashion magizines, draws out corks, picks out nuts, mends a rent, fastens in her flowers, loops up the curtain, unknots her shoe laces, mends her jewelry, pricks pieces from the papers, cleans her nails, snuffs the wick in fact, if there be any ordinary uses to which a woman cannot put a hairpin, then it is not included in our directory of wants and needs." That's the kind of

a hairpin Dick is.

Rev. Andrew J. Chambers, a colored elergyman of Wilmington, N. C. written to President Fitzgerald, of the Irish National league, thanking him for a copy of the Gladstone pamphlet on home rule. Mr. Chambers says: "I am in a fever to cross the sea and lift my voice on Ireland's soil against English tyranny. I am the more anxious since the efforts made to hish Dillon's voice and the attempt to critish the people of Sligo with military force and threats of blood and butchery. I beg you to let Africa have a word with your country's I may be forbidden to speak, bu what effect such an injunction would have throughout the world; proud England silencing the humble son of a former slave from America rising as it were against English misrule in Ireland! would not be still if so commanded by all the constables of the British empire while to put me in jail would so startle this land as it has never been before in Ireland's cause. Imprisonment! why to die for her would be an enviable immor-

lowa Items. Algona's building improvements to

1886 foot up \$132,000. An enraged wife at Dubuque to cool her anger poured boiling water on the head and neck of her husband.

The total assessment of the four teleone companies in the state, made by the state board of equalization, amounts to \$116,280, and the total tax \$3,488.40.

At Webster City Charles Stoddard spil over to the stove to dry it off. By the time outside help had succeeded in subdaing the fiery garments, Stoddard's clothes were burned off and his hands and face badly blistered.

A rather populiar worlding incident oppened at Davenport. David McCall is serving out a sixth months' term of imprisonment in the county jail for burglary at LeClaire that sent one of his ac complices to the penitentiary. Like several other dashing Dick Turpins David carried the heart of a charming young lady in his pocket, and the adverse fate of the young villain but intensified the feminine passion of love and drove her sympathy along on a reckless gate of reciprocity. And so she came from her home at Port Byron, the kind sheriff brought David from his cell, and surrounded by county officials a justice made them man and wife.

Dakota. The new city directory of Sionx Falls contains 2,140 names.

Over \$700 per week is paid out at Dead wood for laundry work. It is now thought that the school of mines at Rapid City will be opened on

the 1st of January. A bunch of five valuable horses were killed by a passenger train on the road to Rapid City last week,

Ansel Gammon, who had a flock of 83 sheep in the Bare Butte valley, lost all but about 250 during the late blizzard.

A large number of Nebraska farmers are crossing the ice at Yankton and marketing hogs and grain in that city. Mammoth snow balls cover the prarie in Brown county, which were rolled by wind during the late storm while the snow was damp. Marvelous weather in Dakota.

Deadwood papers tell of an old gentleman in that village, who has a suit of clothes in which he has been married three times, and is now desirous of repeating the performance. Farmers who invested in the co-opera tive warehouse at DeSmet are congratu

lating themselves, for their money has

paid 5 per cent, a month for the past year with a large undivided balance on hand Wyoming.

Lusk brags of a forty room hotel, The Rock Springs coal mines are in full blast. The railroad company is blast. The railroad company i furnishing cars in abundance, and coal is hurrying to the east and to the west.

A syndicate of rich New Yorkers have seured control of a vast body of land in Carbon county, which they propose to irrigate and cultivate and prospect for oil and mineral.

The marriage of R. S. Van Tassell and Miss Louise Swan last week brought out swell society in Cheyenne in large numpers. The father of the bride is a millionaire several times.

The summary removal of Governor Baxter after a few short weeks of official glory, was a paralyzing surprise to the territorial mossbacks, and it is doubtful if Moonlight can penetrate the gloom in the wigwam.

Ltab.

There are now 160 prisoners in the pen As the bunk accommodations are for 149 the floors and odd nooks have to be util

The banks of Salt Lake City report the receipt for the week ending December 8, inclusive, of \$09,759.17 in bullion and \$50,421.22 in ore, a total of \$120,180.39.

The output of bullion and ore in Sait Lake City for last week was twenty cars of bullion, 506,857 lbs.; fifteen cars ore, 437,630 lbs.; eleven cars copper ore, 298,

300 lbs.; total, forty-four ears, 1,242,787 The product of the Ontario mine for The product of the Ontario mine for the month of November was 133 bars of bullion, 81,997.68 tine ounces; ore sales, culty about it. Mr. Cleveland seems to lion, 81,997.68 fine ounces nine lots, \$73,917.11, a total for the month of \$155,914.79. This, added to the product of the previous ten months of this year, gives a total for eleven months

The output of the Daly mine for November was thirty-nine bars of bullion, 53,186.24 fine ounces of silver, 35,813 ounces of gold and \$7,923.01 ore sales, a total valuation approximately of \$61,825.51. This, added to the total for the previous ten months, gives an aggregate of \$677,884.11 for the eleven months

Montana. The builion shipments from Butte last week amounted to sixty one bars, valued A rich strike is reported in the Peerless

Jennie mine, situated near Rimini. The ore assays \$200 a ton." The Bluebird Mining company has secured the Little Darling group of mines. The price paid was \$123,500.

The Smithsonian institute collectors who are camped at the head of Sand creek, have killed twenty-five buffalo and are ready to return to civilization for the winter.

William Kemp Roberts, who, while reasurer of Lewis and Clarke counties three years ago, squandered \$38,000 of public money, escaped with a sentence of two years in the penitentiary. His bondsmen made good the amount.

Hundreds of bushels of apples are being brought into Los Angeles from Kansas. A silver mine with ore assaying \$500 a ton has been discovered near Tia Juana,

San Diego county. About 200 car loads of wine have been shipped from Santa Rosa this season, aggregating 450,000 gallons. A single sale of wheat was recently made in Tchama county, the money pay-

ment involved being \$225,000. The combined outflow from tweaty-six crtesian wells sunk in Sierra Valley is 767,520 gallons every twenty-four hours The Cremation society of southern California has sent east for plans for a ere

matory which will shortly be creeted at Los Angeles. In prospecting for coal with a diamone drill at Ho-lyn, on the upper Yakima, the Northern Pacific Railroad company struck

natural gas. The Chinese pork combination has for years been a powerful organization in San Francisco and completely controlled the market. The Butchers' Protective association recently started is making war on Chinese pork and has a good show of rescuing the business from the hands of the Chinese.

A festive bachelor, sixty years old, hairless and toothless, will have to pay \$14,000 for trifling with the affections of a demure maiden of about forty-live living at Portland, Oregon. He refused to come to the scratch, so she sucd him for breach of promise and the jury awarded her the There were 1,580 real estate transfers in

Los Angeles county during November Two hundred and thirty were for a nomi nal consideration, 602 under \$1,000. gregating \$294,612, 559 between \$1,000 and \$5,000, aggregating \$1,237,230, 85 between \$5,000 and \$10,000, aggregating \$532,452, 64 over \$10,000, aggregating \$2,461,105; grand total, \$4,5:5,799.

A Portland Chinaman wrote the following note to a lady who wanted to engage a cook: "Mrs. Lady—Friend She. You when at there told to me want to boy cooking. I had have a boy is good man and honest man he neat and clean and doing nicely that this one best one never have before like he does. I wish you could take him to stay with you and Leong Gitt recommend to him come to The Thinking Habit.

The pleasures of thought are hardly econdary to the genial delights of conversation. Why, then, should conversation be made an art and thought given only a sort of catch-as-catch-can prace in one's every day life? Why should not thought be made an art too?

We do not mean that harrowing, mechanical thinking of which every one does more or less, but that dreamy, retrespective and speculative condition of the mind which brings perfect calm to the imagination.

The delight which one receives from the perusal of a romance or an essay, one of Lamb's for instance, is not greater than one can evolve from one's own consciousness, if one will only take the trouble to acquire the "thinking habit."

Ever man has more or less originatity There is something in him that makes him different from others. This quality, whatever it may be, constitutes his individuality. As the Concord philosopher would say, it gives him a himness which is distinct from a somebodyelseness. A man may always find congenial com-

panionship in his own individuality. his reason one can never be in better company than when one is alone. course, this does not include men whose onsciences are stained with Good thoughts are the fruits of good lives, but thought itself is hell to evil minds, where one's eyes are turned in upon one elf and every foul spot detected. We are speaking to those who can af-

ford to think. Have you never, good reader, charmed yourself into a state of blissful calm by an almost unconscio process of contemplation in the twilight of a winter's eye when seated comfortably before a glowing fire, whose flie kering light east fantastic shadows on the Such conditions invite thought, and one thinks without premeditated de-

But it is just as easy for one to create the conditions designedly. The only essential is that one must have only one self for company, and you have no idea how much better acquainted one gets with one's self in these periods of what is called solitude.

A man can form no better habit than that of separating himself "from the madding crowd" for a time each day, that he may devote himself to a free and cere communion with himself. One who has never tried it has only a faint idea, if any, of the recompense it brings in the form of contentment and refreshment,

In this busy world of the nineteenth century social intercourse has been carried to such alarming extremes that too many people of to-day are like a ship without a rudder when left to their own companionship. If they are not in the mood for reading, they are half frantic with nervousness until they find the companionship of another mind.

It has been said by some another that a man who has read good books can find no better company than his own thoughts. Truer words were never written. And it might be added that one who does not frequently in his mind renew the delights which came with the reading of ome good author, has not half learned the pleasure or the value of reading. For every hour of reading two

should be given to thought. Indeed, one can better afford to stop reading than thinking. Many great renders are wofully barren of idea, but there was never a great thinker, a frequent thinker-who was not strong in individuality.

MRS. CLEVELAND'S PORTRAIT Mr. Keppler Describes How he Came to Make her Picture-The

President's Notions. New York Sun: Mr. Joseph Keppler says, as to his making of a portrait of Mrs. Grover Cleveland:

"The sittings took place in Washingbe a plain, honest man, who sincerely dislikes the excessive notoriety that comes with his office, but he recognizes that it is unavoidable, and is desirous that only the truth should go out about him and his wife. So he had to trust in this matter somewhat to the skill of the artist, and in doing so was only anxious that the matter should be kept private as long as reasonably possible. I told him that I did not propose to make a carica-ture, but a portrait and that it should be excuted faithfully. I did not attempt to conceal or disguise the business significance of the project, and he said that he should be glad to do what he could to ac commodate me. 'But,' he said, Keppler, why are you in such a hurr about it if the picture is not to be pub lished until Christmas?' So I had to explain that it took much time to execute the work, and that when a publisher gets an idea he is desirous of being the first in the field. So be appointed a time for a

I ought to say that my original design was to make a picture from a photograph, fearing that the president would not cor sent to a deliberate sketch, and I went at once to Washington for the purpose of seeing Mrs. Cleveland, that I might get ome points about complexion and th like that photographs do not give. But when I saw her I was convinced at once that the project was hopeless without pri-vate sittings; for the photographs are far from presenting a worthy likeness of the There were touches lady. eo in characteristic

features that the photographs omitted entirely—you see the photograper uses his judgment in crasing lines that h might think would mar the beauty of the photograph, and as a matter of fact they frequently use such bad judgment is doing this that the character of the like ness is destroyed—you get the features the outlines, perhaps, but the life is not there. I was anxious to produce a pic-ture that should be what it purported to be, and so dropped the photograph idea

Well, we came to the first sitting. You may be very sure it was the first time Mrs. Cleveland ever went through the experience. It was plain from the way she acted that she did not know what was expected of her or what was going to be done with her. She thought, however, that it was the simplest thing in the world to sit for a meture, but I told her she would fall asleep from fatigue within half an hour. And so she would insisted that she sit so long. I am n hand, as some artists are, to subject with pleasant talking during the work. The duration of the first sitting was only ten munutes, and I confined myself to making rapid sketches. This vas early in September. I went to Wash ington twice after that for sittings, and the time occupied was about twenty min-

es or half an hour each time.
"Mr. Cleveland said in reference to the general subject of pictures of hunself and wife: Thave a great many request-for photographs both of myself and Mrs. Cleveland, and have constantly to re order copies from the artists. When a little girl calls there and tasks for a pic-ture of me or Mrs. Cleveland, with an autograph, I cannot refuse it. And people frequently write to me, several a day on the average, enclosing a photograph of me, with a request that I put me autograph on it. And, Mr. my autograph on it. And, Mr. Keppler, the photographs they send are sometimes frightful. I don't like to have such misrepresentations of myself abroad, and so I usually return one of my own with the autograph instead of the one sent me.' Mr. and Mrs. Cleve-land are overwhelmed with requests from artists of every sort for sittings. was favored with one was probably owing as much as anything to the desire of the president to do me a personal

# HO!

## South Omaha

All of you who have not visited this busy place at some time, and those who have, take note of the wonderful changes that have taken place there in the past twelve months. From a dozen little shanties then, you can now see she smoke carling heavenward from hundreds of cottages. Brick blocks can be seen on almost any corner. From two stores then the number has swelled to twenty or more now, with others opening out every day. They now have banks, a daily newspaper, and a dozen other mi-nor enterprises. But theze are mere nothing compared with the great packmg industries, which are in operation there, with their thousands of employes and such men at their head as Hammond Lipton, Fowler and Morris, the problem is solved. South Omaha will be the fu ture packing town of the world has been more money made in real estate in South Omaha, for the amount ineksted, than any other part of town. Lots that one year ago sold for \$275 are now worth from \$2,000 to \$3,000 and cheap at that, and there are just as good chances now as then, and better, for the reason that we now know South Omaha will have a population of 1,000 in less than five years. Now is the time to buy. We have a large list of property here, and would be pleased to show it to one and all. Call and examine our list and take ride out and see the town. list of bargains in all parts of town; come and see same.

We are also selling very rapidly, lots n Rush & Selby's addition to South Omaha. This beautiful addition is only ive minutes walk from the U. P. depot Parties buying these lots will make 300 per cent on money invested before next May. They are selling at \$350 with \$50 cash. Balance in 1, 2 and 3 years

### EXAMINE THIS LIST

And see if you do not find something you

A great bargain, 3 large lots, 66 foot frontage, each, on 22d st., with small house, in E. V. Smith's add, cable line built within 2 blocks. This will make four ots of 404x140 each. \$6.800. Only \$2.000 eash. Must be taken at once. This will

sell for \$10,000 in the spring A bargain. House 7 rooms, lot 100x120, in Omaha View. Price \$3,800, \$1,000 cash,

balance to suit. A bargain, 160x166, on Sherman ave., in Kirkwood. \$4,600, \$1,600 cash. Corner lot, 60x120, in Fairmount Place, \$2,000, \$650 cash. A bargain. 50x140, on 20th st., in E.V.

Smith's add, \$2,700, \$1,800 cash.

25x150, near William st, on S 13th, store building, 2 stories, rents for 62.50 per month. \$4,500, terms easy. This is a bargain, will not you 17 per cent per year on investment. 25x150 adjoining the above with the story frame store building, rents for \$50

per month. \$4,000, terms easy. great bargain. Call at once as this is on the market but a short time. One whole lot in South Omaha in busi ness part, \$1,200. A bargain.

Two houses, one of 12 rooms and one of 3 rooms, rents for \$50 a month, in Hor baen's add. \$4,000, \$1,000 cash, a bargain. A bargain. House of 10 rooms, rents for \$27.50 per month, in Horbach's add.

\$3,000, \$1,000 cash. Eight-room house and barn, Horbach's idd, rents for \$30 per month. \$3,000, \$1,000 cash Block 18, Credit Foncier addi-

tion, 8 lots, trackage each side, within two blocks of coal mine. Bargain. 9-room house, Idlewild, 85,100.

6-room house, Improvement Association, lot 99x154, east front

9-room house, Idlawild, new.

\$3,500. g-room house, Georgia avenue, heated by steam, water and gas, full lot, barn, etc., near

Leavenworth, \$7,700. House, 8 rooms, 2 lots, Windsor Place, 2 blocks west Park, \$5.200.

House and lot in Lowe's addition, \$1,800. Pine new house in Hanscom Place, Catherine street, 10 rooms, heated by furnace, best

built in the city. Bargain. 85.700. 5-room cottage, new, corner 19th and Ohio streets, Lake's

addition, \$2,800; \$100 cash, balance 825 per month. Fine lot in Washington Square

\$2,300.

Beautiful lot in Denise's add. 500x122 1,300, \$4,000 cash. This a bargain.

3 lots in Mayne Place. Call and get

to Walnut Hill on easy terms. We have property for sale in all parts

We have several lots in Donecken's ad

D. R. Archer, C. H. Sobotker,

1509 FARNAM STREET Room 9, Redick's Block 2nd Ploor.