Daily Morniag Edition) Including Sunday
Birs, One Year.
For Six Months
For Three Months
The Cmaha Sanday Birs, mailed to any
address, One Year.
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CORRESPONDENCE: All communications relating to news and edi-torial matter should be addressed to the EDI-TOR OF THE BEE.

BUSINESS LETTERS: All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bas Puntaning Company. OMARA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, | 8, 8, County of Douglas, | 8, 8, Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee week ending Dec. 31st, 1886, was as 
 Saturday, 196:
 18,075

 Sunday, Dec. 27
 13,965

 Monday, Dec. 27
 13,965

 Tuesday, Dec. 28
 13,100

 Wednesday, Dec. 29
 13,290

 Thursday, Dec. 30
 13,175

 Friday, Dec. 31
 18,125

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st

day of January A. D., 1887, N. P. FEIL, ISEAL! 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 duly circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of January, 1856, was 10,378 copies, for February, 1886, 10,595 copies; for March, 1886, 11,537 copies; for April, 1886, 12,191 copies; for May, 1886, 12,439 copies; for June, 1886, 12,298 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies; for Aurust, 1886, 12,464 copies; for Sentember, 1886, 13,030 copies; for October, 1886, 12,989 copies; for November, 1886, 13,337 copies; for December, 1886, 13,337 copies. December, 1886, 13,237 copie

Sworn to and subscribed before me this Is day of January A. D. 1887. [SEAL.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Is a census could be taken to-day at Lincoln the long roll of Nebraska politicians could be readily called. No guilty man would escape.

A NUMBER of names are mentioned for the Illinois senatorship, but it is doubtful whether General Logan's mantle will fall on any of the candidates named hard enough to hurt them.

THE public debt statement shows a reduction during December of \$9,490,000. This would be an entirely satisfactory rate if the income of the government were reduced to its necessary expendi-

In the great Nickel Plate railroad case at Cleveland, Ohio, involving \$15,000,000, a decision was rendered yesterday adverse to the original bondholders. In other words it was a victory for the Vanderbilt interest. The defeated parties will appeal the case.

To keep up with the fashions the New York World has sent Lieutenant Schwatka to discover the hidden mysteries of the Yellowstone park. The lieutenant could add to his laurels by stopping over at Lincoln on his way out and discovering the railroad candidate for United States senator.

Another report comes from Europe of an alliance between Germany and Russia, the conditions of which are that in the event of a war between Germany and France, Russia is to remain neutral, and in case of war between Russia and Austria, Germany shall remain neutral. It is not an improbable arrangement.

An Omaha contemporary has cut a country newspaper from its exchange list for stealing its telegrams. The country paper responds that its city contemporary had first stolen them from the BEE, and had no title to the property. This is an interesting question of ethics. There seems to be no question about the

BOARDS of trade and freight bureaus must not allow their good names to be used for endorsing measures and men which corporations and tricksters have a personal interest in furthering. The moment this is permitted the foundations of public confidence begin to be sapped and the organizations lose their chief value as mouthpieces of honest commercial opinion.

DURING 1886 capital to the amount of nearly one hundred and thirty million dollars found its way into manufacturing and mining enterprises at the south about double the investments of the year before. There is not in the history of the world a parallel to the record of industrial progress the south is making, and it is a record that gives gratification to the whole country.

A CORRESPONDENT from Santa Barbara. California, writes us to ask during what hours postmasters are obliged by law to keep their offices open. The law specifies that a postoffice shall be kept open during the usual business hours of the community in which it is located. If, as our correspondent states, the Santa Barbara postoffice is kept closed during the only hours when workingmen can use it, relief can be secured by complaining to the United States postoffice inspector for the district in which the town is located. If the incumbent of the office is a republican there will probably be no difficulty in securing a change.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Washington paper suggests that the friends of General Logan purchase the plates of the "Great Conspiracy" of the publishers, turn them over to Mrs. Logan, and then boom the sales of the work for her benefit. He thinks that if it were generally known that the entire receipts of the book would go to swell a fund for the widow of the gallant soldier, nearly every patriotic American would purchase at least one copy, and no call for contributions would be necessary. There is more than one objection to such a plan, but the most important is that doubtless Mrs. Logan would regard with disfavor a project for forcing upon the public, as a sort of charitable makeshift, her dead husband's contribution to the history of the rebellion, which she must believe every patriotic American ought to possess for its inherent worth. The voluntary gifts of a generous people will be more grate-

The Opening of the Legislature. The twentieth regular session of the Nebraska legislature opens to-day in Lincoln and bids fair to prove one of the most interesting and exciting ever held in the state. Once more the representatives of the people of this commonwealth will be confronted by the cohorts of corporate monopoly on the floors of the two houses and besieged in lobby and corridors by the tools and corruptionists of great corporations. The two months which have elapsed since the verdict was given by voters at the polls have been emploved by the railroad emissaries in attempting to influence members elect to betray their sacred trusts. The opening of the legislature will prove how well they have succeeded.

Much legislation demanded by the state will be passed upon by the present legislature. The question of the repeal of the bogus railroad commission will doubtless come up for debate and decision. The two years of trial which this measure, conceived in fraud and rushed through in deliance of the expressed vote of the people of the state, has received have convinced the public of its atter failure to remedy the wrongs from which they are suffering. Utterly useless to any class of citizens except those interested in the corporations, it stands in the way of the enactment of laws which would accomplish what it has failed to secure. Among the most important questions with which the legislature will be asked to deal are those relating to municipal government, judicial redistricting, revenue law amendment, changes in the procedure of our courts and in the election laws. The disquieting topic of prohibitory legislation is also likely to arise, together with the propo-

sition for a constitutional convention. Not the least important issue which will present itself early in the session is the election of a United States senator to succeed Charles H. Van Wyck. The choice is of national interest. For six years this state has been represented at Washington by a senator who has commanded attention and inspired a wholesome respect among the jobbers and corporation cormorants who infest the national capital. General Van Wyck comes before the present legislature as a candidate for re-election, who bases his claims upon faithful service, and stands pledged by the records of the past to bonest performance in the future. He is endorsed by an overwhelming majority of all votes cast upon the senatorial issue at the last election, and if pledges amount to anything he will be supported by a majority of senators and representatives elected by their constituents to vote and work for his return to the senate.

Still in Politics. The railroads are out of politics between campaigns, but their interest revives with each election and glows with fever heat when the session opens. The same old gang of sharks and barnacles have once more assembled at Lincoln to grease the way for favorable legislation on behalf of their corporate masters. The member of the third house with his mouth full of promises of rebates and his pocket overflowing with trip and annual passes, elbows his fellow employe who shouts loudly for "straight goods" and the dear old party whenever party patriotism can be conveniently used as a cover for corporation contrivance. The same old "oil rooms" to lubricate the path to the votes of legislators are once more in operation and he faces of the "steerers" have a familiar look derived from long practice at legislative sessions. Railroad superintendents, general and local attorneys and town lot agents can be met on every hand. The railroads are not out of polities at Lincoln, however much they may have drawn within their headquarters elsewhere.

An Improbable Story. The statement of a Cincinnati paper, supported by what may appear to some to be convincing circumstantial evidence that a coalition has been formed between Haistead of the Commercial-Gazette, Me-Lean of the Enquirer, and Watterson of the Louisville Courier-Journal, to boom Blaine and slaughter Cleveland, cannot be accepted as credible without further and better evidence. The obstacle to beief in such a union is Mr. McLean. An alliance between Halstead and Watterson, in the interest of Blaine, would not be necessarily incredible. Although the former would naturally be supposed to have the first interest in Sherman, as he professedly has had hitherto, it is conceivable that he might sacrifice his home candidate for the republican leader in 1884 if he believed the latter to have much the better chance of securing the nomination in 1888. Mr. Hatstead is politic, and it is very likely that the constituency of his paper is more largely Blaine than Sherman. The indications are that the friendship of the republicans of Ohio for the Maine man has not diminished during the past two years, and it was enthusiastic to a degree exceeded in no other state in the last national campaign. Mr. Sherman will undoubtedly have the delegation of his state in the next national convention, but whether it will be of any greater advantage to him than heretofore is by no means certain. Much will depend upon whether Mr. Charles Foster

shall again be the controlling spirit in it. As to Mr. Watterson, there can be no doubt of his present disposition to slaughter Cleveland. The columns of his paper testify to this almost daily. The administration has no more relentless critic than the Courier-Journal. That paper refuses to regard the president as a democrat. Nor has Mr. Watterson hesitated to proclaim that as between Cleveland and a stalwart republican "we should prefer to take our chance of the future in a square hand-to-hand fight, on principle, with the republican." Having such a feeling toward the president, and believing his renomination to be inevitable, it is not difficult to believe that Watterson might be a party to an alliance for the defeat of Cleveland by his former antagonist, justifying his course on the ground that only in this way is it possible to ultimately place the government under genuine democratic control. It is not probable that in the region dominated by Mr. Watterson he would suffer materially in

prestige or otherwise by such a course. But there are at least two considerations which repel the idea of McLean being a party to such an al-In the first place he liance. would have to overcome a personal hostility much more bitter and inveterate than his antagonism to the administration, which at the worst may be only an has

ggravated form of displeasure. An alliance of Haistead and McLean, for a political or any other purpose, suggests a parallel of any nearly impossible occurrence. It is as much out of the question as any event concervable that could be brought about only by preternatural circomstances. Moreover, in such a union the chief of the Enquirer would necessarrly play a subordinate part to the chief of the Commercial-Gasette, and from every point of view this would be damaging to the former. There are other features of this sensational statement which proclaim it incredible, as the association of Dana and Whitelaw Reid, but connecting McLean with the imaginary alliance is alone sufficient to condemn it as a canard.

The English Situation. The new year opens with the political situation in England so seriously complicated as to perplex the wisest, and the only certain conclusion to be drawn is that the events of the not remote future will be exceedingly interesting. It is evident that the refusal of Lord Hartington to take a place in the tory cabinet was a great disappointment to that party, and has thrown its leader into something of a quandary as to what shall next be done. On the other hand it has had the effect of reviving the hopes of the opposition. There is, however, no appearance of any disposition on the part of Salisbury to surrender, in order to allow the formation of a coalition cabinet. He will retain his hold on the premiership. Before the declination of Hartington, Salisbury announced that in the event of his refusal to accept office and to guarantee to the government the support of the unionists, he would dissolve parliament and appeal to the country on the same issue as at the last election, with the addition to his platform of planks in favor of adopting new procedure rules 1 the precedence of an English local government bill over one for the government of Ireland, a vigorous foreign policy and moderate estimates If this was intended as a menace to unionists it entirely failed of its object. Nothing has transpired since the refusal of Hartington to be drawn into a tory alliance to indicate whether or not the premier is of the same mind now as he professed to be before that event. The holidays being over the next move of the government will probably soon develop.

It is not unlikely that Salisbury may regard the present as a peculiarly auspicious time, in view of the unsettled and somewhat threatening condition of European affairs, to appeal to the country on a unionist platform promising a vigorous foreign policy. It is a curious example of inconsistency that the tories should profess to have so much faith in Irish patriotism as to believe that in the event of England becoming involved in war, or being seriously threatened. Irishmen would put aside their own grievances and their demands for redress and enthusiastically rally to the defense against a common enemy. It is possible they would, but if a tory appeal to the country depended wholly upon such a contingency for success its failure would be more than probable. It is hardly conceivable that the Irish leaders could be induced under any circumstances to relinquish an opportunity to secure compliance with their fair demands for political justice, and thereby postpone indefinitely a consummation that now

eems nearer than ever before. Meanwhile political interest in England is awaiting with some solicitude the result of Mr. Chamberlain's effort in preparing a platform upon which the liberals and unionists can unite.

Woman and the Death Penalty. The case of Mrs. Roxalana Druse, known in New York as the "Herkimer murderess," has been exceeded by few others in criminal annals in the extent of popular interest it has commanded in New York. Mrs. Druse murdered her husband in December, 1884, literally betchering him, and involved her daughter and nephew in the crime. She was convicted and sentenced to be hanged, but on the day fixed for the execution, December 24, Governor Hill granted a reprieve of sixty days. Since the day of her sentence prominent women in all parts of the state and a number of clergymen have interested themselves in the unfortunate woman's behalf with great zeal and the governor had received many petitions urging that the death sentence be commuted to imprisonment for life. This was urged not chiefly on the ground of sex, but because there were believed to be extenuating circumstances in the harsh cruelty Mrs. Druse had suffered at the hands of her husband. The object of the governor in granting the reprieve is understood to be to place upon the legislature the responsibility of discriminating, if public opinion demands it, between the penalty for murder by a man and murder by a woman.

There is a very general sentiment against inflicting the death penalty on woman. Doubtless a very large majority of those who believe that death should be the penalty for murder would exempt woman from capital punishment. The aversion is instinctive, and when the question is presented people generally do not pause to reason on it. Considerations of exact justice and the impartial application of the law are overborne by what with most people is an innate feeling of repulsion at the thought of breaking a woman's neck or strangling her to death at the end of a rope. All the suggestions and surroundings of barbarism connected with a hanging become greatly intensified when a woman is to be the victim. It is interesting to note how this feeling has been operative in a number of states. In New York there have been but three women convicted of murder in the first degree and subjected to the death penalty in forty years, the last having occurred in 1853. During this time there have been several other convictions and sentences to death of women, but the penalty was commuted. The uniform custom of juries in the state, however, has been to convict women of murder in the second degree, involving imprisonment for life as a penalty, even when the evidence, had the accused been a man, would have led to a verdict of murder in the first degree and the death penalty. Maine has never hanged a woman. Mrs. Barrows is now under sentence of death in that state, but it is the opinion of the governor, who recently granted her a reprieve until next April, that she will not be hanged. Connecticut

never hanged a woman,

murderesses whose cases were celebrated, notably that of Lydia Sherman, were sentenced to death. There is no case on record in Iowa in which a woman has been sentenced to death, and public sentiment there is said to be strongly against inflicting the death penalty on woman. No woman has ever been hanged in Missouri. Several have received the death sentence, but the governor or the supreme court has always interfered to prevent the execution. The popular sentiment in that state is against hanging women. A woman has never been sentenced to death in Indiana. There are eleven women now in the state penitentlary serving life sentences, some of them for revolting murders that would certainly have condemned men to the death penalty. Other states which have never hanged a women are Massachusetts, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Delaware, Nebraska and Kansas. In the states among these that inflict the death penalty-the exceptions being Michigan and Wisconsin-the taws make no distiction as to sex, and the immunity of women from capital punishment has been due altogether to public sentiment. Only one woman (colored) has suffered the death penalty in Obio, though there have been a number of women convicted of capital crime and sentenced to death. Commutation has become the rule in the case of women in that state, where juries do not convict in the second degree or for manslaughter, as is generally done. Only one woman has been hanged in Minnesota since its organization as a territory, and neither Louisiana nor Maryland has any record of the hanging of a white woman. The first person ever hanged in Georgia was a woman, and there have been several since, but there is a growing public sentiment in the state against it. North Carolina has hanged three women since the war. Several women have suffered the death penalty in Pennsylvania, and popular sentiment seems to be less averse to it there than in most other states. The records of the states clearly show that the very general public feeling is strongly against the judicial execution of women, even when guilty of marder in the most revolting

the future.

form. It is not probable that this senti-

ment will be less general and earnest in

It Need Not Worry Us. Alarmed by the warlike preparations of France and Russia, Great Britain is showing even more anxiety than Germany in the haste of her preparations for defense. To retain her supremacy she feels that it will be necessary to bring her navy to its highest point of efficiency as soon as possible, and to this end additional hands are now at work on all the eruisers, ironelads and torpedo boats under construction or making ready for sea. New contracts have been given out for additional ironelads and all the arsenals and supply shops are busy making ammunition and other war material. There is a general belief that war will break out in some part of Europe as soon as spring opens and the snow leaves the Balkans, and it is feared that it may spread like a configgration from state to

state. The isolation of the United States is its protection from international turmod The roar of the British lion awakens no terrors in our ears and the growls of the Russian bear causes us no disquiet. Continental disturbances will only afford a field for the enterprise of newspapers and an opening for the marketing of our surplus. While abroad questions of foreign policy are of paramount interest, discussions of diplomatic topics speedily clear the floor of our congress and are consistently omitted by readers of the press. America finds ample scope for her energies in the growth of her domestic institutions, the advance of her material interests and the development of a national prosperity unique among the nations of the earth.

THE work of the charter committee is still unfinished and the legislature is about to convene. The work mapped out by several members of the charter committee will be still unfinished when the legislature is about to adjourn.

Outpa's new novel is said to be very moral in tone. This is accounted for by the fact that the scene is laid in America and not among the English aristocracy.

EX-SENATOR PADDOCK has contributed \$500 to the fund for Mrs. Logan. Mr Paddock is starting his senatorial campaign at high water mark.

PROMINENT PERSONS,

Boston is Indignant because Munkaesy, the artist, did not visit that city. Mrs. Secretary Whitney sent a check for \$500 as a Christmas offering to the poor people of Charleston, S. C. General Nelson A. Miles, the Indian

fighter, is said to be the handsomest officer in the United States army. Mr. George Burns, one of the three found-

ers of the Cunard steamship company, is still living, ninety-one years old. Oscar Wilde has grown quite obese, and ome of his friends fear that he is suffering

from fatty degeneration of the intellect. General Sherman, it now appears, does no like New York any better than St. Louis, He has bought the large double house built by Secretary Stanton in Washington, and will

Colonel Frederick Grant has a small aquarelle painting in a gilt frame. It repreents a group of Indians and shows evidence of artistic skill and training. "It is one of a series painted by my father," said Colonel Grant to a reporter.

Mrs. Cleveland's photographs are now doing duty as chromos in the hands of canvassers for orders for articles in the grocers' line. Buy so much starch, soap, or stove polish and you get a photograph of the presi-dent's wife thrown in.

Whistler, the artist, indignantly repels the accusation that he was born in Ohio. He says he was a native of Baltimore, and his parents were from Virginia and Kentucky. Ohio can now hold up her head once more, but sympathy for Maryland is in order.

Taxes and Prohibition.

San Francisco Alta, Iowa prohibition has so increased taxes that in many cases they represent one-third the income of property.

Chicago Enterprise.

Pittsburg Gazette.
Chicago will have its Logan monument completed before New York puts up money enough to lay the corner-stone of its Grant monument.

Swelled Head. The New York World thinks that Mr. Cleveland is suffering from an attack of

since colonial days, though several swelled head. But this would not be an unmixed calamity. It would add to the president's symmetry if his head would keep on swelling until it was the size of his neck.

Will Require a Special Edition. Burlington Hawkeys. An exchange takes up half a column in telling its readers "What saloonkeepers owe to democrats." The amount of what the democrats owe to saloonkeepers is probably reserved for a mammoth special edition.

Religious Speculation. San Francisco Examiner.
Jay Gould has been to church six Sundays n succession. Now that he owns the earth, Goold is turning his thoughts toward heaven. This is what might be called religious specu-

Lost Vonth.

Helen Irveine Grigg.
"I want the moon," we lisping said;
"I want it in my little bed." When older grown we tossed a ball Skyward, and hoped a star would fall.

Bring me a ladder long, and I Will ride the clouds and climb the sky; I'll peep into the crimson west, Where the great sun has gone to rest."

In youth we entered "No Man's Land." and plucked the fruit ripe to each har by Song's bright sea on singing sand Rose our fair eastles, frail as grand. Today the moon is high in beaven;

The stars to mortals are not given For shining toys; Care's drifting sand Has choked the path to "No Man's Land. Friend! in dim wood and shady lane

Ve loiter, seeking youth in vain; but somewhere she is waiting yet We hear the far-off thrilling flute, And sigh; the music is not mute, but not for us the magic strain; She will not come this way again.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. The hollerdays have gone. Honest fact. Fairbury improved to the amount of 2,000 last year.

The Elkhorn Valley road will build to eward for a bonus of \$60,000. Black Hills sports have applied to the governor of Nebraska for permission to rry by express through the state, quail

for breeding purposes. Messrs. De Witt Paimer and Daniel C. rane have given a conditional deed for fifteen acres of land to the city of Hastings, the ground to be used for park pur-

A phrenologist, psychologist and mes meric professor suddenly lett Grand Island last week, just about the time the usiness community had discovered it bad been beautifully "worked" by the long-haired professional. Mr. Carrigan, an engineer on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha,

has been shot at on three different oceasions during the past three months while running through the big Wixer cut be tween Craig and Tekamah, and he feets hat his position is becoming quite tick-Fremont improved \$307,000 during the

year, and did a jobbing business amounting to \$1,766,500, a magnificent showing for the metropolis of Dodge. The Trib-une predicts that in ten years the town will approach very near Omaha. may possibly become a suburb of this city, if she behaves herself. The newspapers of Hastings are en-

deavoring to work up a ubscriptions to the stock of her base ball company by erying out against Omaha as a rival. For x long weary weeks the town has been outing for a place in the league, vet of the \$5,000 capital stock of the company only \$3,000 has been subscribed. Hastings is "a nice little girl," and she can play bawl with her prouth. Iowa Items.

There are \$3,176 Methodists in the Paullina improved to the amount of

Decatur county spent \$10,517 on her poor during the year.

The district judges of the state will be feasted at Des Moines on the 6th. The Dubname Traveling Men's association has a membership of 214, and a eash balance in the treasury of \$623.05. The farmers around Delaware, having

xhausted the corn and feed they raised this year, are shipping in food for their The old flag of Logan's Fifteenth army corps is in the possession of Tor-rence post, Grand Army of the Republic,

of Keokuk. As a matter of business activity at Burlington an account was kept for one day

recently of the number of teams passing a certain street intersection. The number amounted to 1,937. The hog cholera disease has broken out with increased violence in the vicinity of Carson, J. N. Griffis has lost 200 head

during the last ten days. Examination proves that it is not cholera, as many suppose, but a disease of the lungs. Some of the victims will cat heartily, and in a few moments later will be

Dakota. All saloons in Lincoln county have cen refused licenses. Rapid City refused to reduce saloon license from \$500 to \$300.

Rapid City's improvement record foots up the snug sum of \$358,750. Native hay at Deadwood is \$20 per ton, while the Nebraska product retails at from \$25 to \$30. Burglars made a Christmas raid on a

Rapid City store and filled their pockets with \$1,500 worth of jewelry. The engaging manners and courteous attentions displayed by the old bachelors of Yankton at their receptions are liable to beautifully diminish the membership

Colorado

Denver has sixty-two churches. Denver spent \$2,000,661 on buildings ast vear. The total valuation of state property \$124,269,710.

roll by spring time.

Denver is enjoying a period of pneumonia weather. A factory for the manufacture of glass being built at Golden.

Real estate transactions in Denver last ear amounted to \$10,894,852. It is estimated that the population of the state increased 25,000 during the year. Denver has seven banks with a total

capital of \$1,320,000, and deposits of \$11,153,700. The coal product of the state last year was 1,436,211 tons, valued at \$3,375,095. The number of persons employed in coal mines averaged 5,000.

The Denver Tribune-Republican no onger parts its name in the middle. It has dropped the hyphen and now appears as a stalwart Republican. The output of gold, silver and lead in

Leadville during the year amounted to \$13,750,000. This proves that the town holds high rank as a mineral center. The trade of Denver for the year 1886, including the product of manufactories in the city, amounted to over \$72,000,000. Of this the smelters produced \$10,000.

The business of the internal revenue collector's office in Denver during the year amounted to \$222,607; 2,677,075 ci-gars were made in the state and 121,375

Close estimates of the bullion product of Colorado mines last year are as follows: Silver, \$16,450,921; lead, \$5,123,296; gold, \$5,087,961; copper, \$132,570; making a grand total of \$26,794,688. This is an increase of \$4,294,688 over the figures given by us for 1855, and of \$3,302,080 over the revised figures published by the director of the mint in May last. THE NEW SOUTH.

Henry W. Grady's Address Before the New England Society. New York Commercial Advertiser: Mr. Henry W. Grady, of the Atlanta Constitution, made the speech of the evening at the New England society dinner in Del-monico's last night. His subject was "The New South," and his speech was a frank and eloquent presentation of the present conditions and state of feeting in the southern states. He declared that the war was over in the south, and after describing the energy and courage with which the confederate soldiers went to work after Lee's surrender to rebuild their ruined industries and re-establish their desolated homes, he continued as follows:

But what is the sum of our work? We

have found out that in the general sum-

ming up the free negro counts more than he did as a slave. We have planted the school house on the hill top and made it free to white and black. We have sowed towns and cities in the place of theories and put business above politics. We have challenged your spinners in Massachus etts and your iron makers in Pennsylvania. We have learned that the \$400,000,000 annually received from our cotton crop will make us rich. supplies that make it are home raised We have reduced the commercial rate of interest from 24 to 6 per cent and are floating 4 per cent bonds. We have learned that one northern immigrant is worth lifty foreigners, and have smoothed the path to southward, wiped out the place where Mason and Dixon's line used to be, and hung out our latch string to you and yours. We have reached the point that marks perfect harmony in every household when the husband confesses that the pies which his own wife cooks are as good as those his mother used to bake; and we admit that the sun shines as brightly and the moon as softly as it did "before the war." We have established thrift in city and country. We have fallen in love with work. We have restored comfort to homes from which culture and elegance never departed. We have let economy take root and spread among us as rank as the crab grass which sprang from Sherman's cavalry camps, until we are ready to lay odds on the Georgia Yankee as he squeezes pure olive oil out of his cotton seed, against any down-easter that ever swapped wooden nutmegs for flannel sausages in the valleys of Vermont.
Above all, we know that we have achieved in these "piping times of peace" a fuller independence for the south than that which our fathers sought to win in the forum by their eloquence or compel on the field by their swords. It is a rare privilege, sir, to have had part, however humble, in this work. Never was nobler duty confided to human hands than the uplifting and upbuilding of the prostrate and bleeding south, misguided, perhaps, but beautiful in her suffering, and hon est, brave and generous always. In the record of her social, industrial and politleal illustration we await with confidence the verdict of the world.

We understand that when Lincoln signed the emancipation proclamaton your victory was assured, for he then committed you to the cause of human iberty, against which the arms of man cannot prevail, while those of our statesmen who made slavery the corner stone of the confederacy doomed us to defeat, committing us to a cause that reason could not defend or the sword maintain in the sight of advancing civili-zation. Had Mr. Toombs said, which he did not say, that he would call the roll of his slaves at the toot of Bunker Hill, he would have been foolish, for he might have known that whenever slavery came entangled in war it must perish. and that the chattel in human flesh ended forever in New England when your fathers-not to be blamed for parting with what didn't pay-sold their slaves to our fathers-not to be praised for knowing a paying thing when

When Lee surrendered-I don't say when Johnson surrendered, because I understand he still alludes to the time when he met General Sherman last as the time when he "determined to abandon any further prosecution of the -when Lee Burregdered, I say, and Johnson quit, the south became, and has been since, loyal to this union. We fought hard enough to know that we were whipped, and in perfect frankness accepted as final the arbitrament of the sword to which we had appealed. The south found her jewel in a tond's head. The shackles that had held her in narrow limitations fell forever when the shackles of the negro slave were broken. Under the old regime the negroes were slaves to the south, the south was a slave to the system. Thus was gathered in the hands of a splendid and chivalric oligarchy the substance that should have been diffused among the people, as the rich blood is gathered at the heart, filling that with affluent rapture, but leaving the body chill and colorless. The old south rested every-

thing on slavery and agriculture, un-conscious that these could neither give nor maintain healthy growth. The new south presents a perfect democracy, the oligarchs leading into the popular move-ment—a social system compact and closely knitted, less splendid on the surface but stronger at the core—a hundred farms for every plantation, tifty homes for every palace, and a diversified industry that meets the complex needs of this complex age. This message, Mr. President, comes to

you from consecrated ground. Every foot of the soil about the city in which live is as sacred as a battle ground of the republic. Every hill that invests it is hallowed to you by the blood of your brothers who died for your victory, and doubly hallowed to us by the blow of those who died hopeless but undaunted in defeat—sacred soil to all of us—rich with memories that make us purer and stronger and better-silent but staunch wit-ness in its rich desolation of the matchless valor of American hearts, the deathless glory of American arms-speaking and eloquent witness in its white peace and prosperity to the indissoluble union of American states and the imperishable brotherhood of the American people. What answer has New England to this message? Will she permit the prejudice of war to remain in the hears of the conquerors when it has died in the hearts of the conquered? Will she transmit this prejudice to the next generation, that in hearts which never felt the generous ardor of conflict it may perpetuate itself? Will she withhold, save in strained coprtesy, the hand which, straight from his soldier's heart, Grant offered to Lee at Appointant Will she make the vision of a restored and happy people which gathered above the of your dying captain, his heart with grace, to

his heart with grace, touching his fips with praise and gloryfying his path to the grave—will she make this vision on which the last sigh of his ex-plaing soul breathed a benediction, a cheat and a delusion? If she does, the south, never abject in asking for com-radeship, must accept with dignity its refusal; but if she does not refuse to accept in frankness and sincerity this message of goo! will and friendship, then will the prophesy of Webster, delivered in this very society forty years ago, and tremendous applause, become true, be veri fied in its fullest and final sense, when he 'Standing hand to hand and clasping hands, we should remain united as we have for sixty years, citizens of the same country; members of the same government, united, all united now and united for ever.' There have been difficulties, contentions and controversies,

but I tell you that, in my judgment,
"Those oppressed eyes.
Which like the meteor of troubled beaven,
All of one nature, of one substance bred,
Did lately meet in th' intestine shock,
Shall now, in includ well blessing ranks,
March all one way."

Take a new start with the new year, and see what "Omaha dirt" can do for you in the coming year. Take the experience of others for the past year and see if you can do as well in 1887. We have men living in Omnha who are worth \$50,000 made in 1886, with a start of less than \$5,000, and the prospects for 1887 are greater than ever beforc.

We have a targe list of both inside as well as outside property, which we would be pleased to show you at any time.

We are selling South Omaha property very rapidly, and people are making from 100 to 300 per cent on money invested in less than 90 days.

We are agents for Cotner & Archer's addition. This addition contains about 20 acres of land and is perfectly level. To see the plat you would hardly know which lot to choose. This addition has been on the market about one week, and one-half the lots are sold. Prices range from \$250 to \$300.

IF YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY INVEST NOW.

See if anything in this list of inside property suits you:

Block 18, 8 lots Credit Foncier, A bargain. \$21,000 Brick block on Harney street, 4 stories, lot 33x132. 31,000 66x132 in Capitol addition. 7,500 5-room cottage on Ohio street . . 2,800

avenue. A bargain.

House on 17th street, in Improve-ment Association, with 6 rooms, lot 99x154. This is a bargain at. 3,500

House, 9 rooms, new, all modern improvements, in Idlewild, fine for a home, in Idlewild. A bar-House in Omaha View with 7

rooms, with lot 100x120. A great Bouse, 9 rooms, in Hauscom Place. This is one of the best built houses in the city, and for a person wanting a home it would pay them to look at it. Price...... lot, 30x140, Horbach's addition, with two houses, one of 12 rooms and one of 3 rooms, rents \$50 per

10-room house. Rents for \$27 3,000 with two lots on corner ...... 5,500 Lot in Hanseom Place, block 5.... 2,500

We have unimproved property in all parts of the city. Inquire about them.

We have a few choice bargains in business property in South

Full lot in block 79, South Omaha. \$2,000 Full lot in block 74, South Omaha. . 1,300 

These are a few of the bargains we have on our list.

We are agents for Baker Place.

We have 50 acres of land with: in 3-4 of a mile of the packing houses in South Omaha, west. Price \$800 per acre.

We have lots for sale in Rush & Selby's addition, or in any of the additions in South Omaha. Call or write us.

We have money to loan on city or farm property improved for from one to five years at the lowest rates of interest.

We can sell first mortgage

Special attention given to ex. change. Call or write us.

D.R. Archer, C. H. Sobotker

Room 9, Redick Block, 1509 FARNAM STREET. 2ND FLOOR.