

DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily (Monday Edition) including Sunday...

ADVERTISING: All communications relating to news articles...

BUSINESS LETTERS: All business letters and communications should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY...

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

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, ss. Geo. B. Tschick, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear...

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of January A. D. 1887. N. P. Fritt, Notary Public.

BOODLE got there again in California. Mr. Hearst has been elected senator.

Mr. SHELDON was not given a chance yesterday to repeat his dirty trick of Wednesday.

EXCITEMENT at Lincoln is still at fever heat, and will remain so until the poll of a nomination relieves the inflammation.

PATRICK GARVEY voted for McShane on the third ballot. Mr. Garvey values his position in the railroad effort more than his pledges to his constituents.

THE Douglas county delegation cast an almost solid vote yesterday for Van Wyck, only one member failing to record his vote for the people's candidate for the senate.

GENERAL VAN WYCK is making a magnificent fight against the horde of railroad attorneys and deadbeats who are spending money like water to encompass his defeat.

ANTI-MONOPOLY votes cast for a railroad amendment would be difficult to explain to curious constituencies. This is the almost insurmountable objection to the Thurston boom.

THERE is a large attendance of the state bar at the capital, but law, equity and jurisprudence all give way to the two pressing questions of "what do you know" and "what will you take."

In General Hazen's office is to be filled, Captain Greely would be an admirable appointment. But the office should be abolished. A brigadier general of the weather is as much an absurdity as a captain of the horse marines.

COLONEL MORRISON is a candidate for the position of national railway commissioner. The nomination would give general satisfaction if the colored world would pledge himself in advance to a "horizontal reduction" of railway rates.

NONE of the legislative committees have yet been able to hold a meeting, but the clerks don't mind that. Their salary of \$3 a day continues without regard to wind, weather or business. That is the chief beauty of a legislative sinecure.

FOR a candidate who has been killed off a score of times during the past week, General Van Wyck exhibits remarkable staying powers. The Lincoln correspondents should change the brand of their favorite tarantula juice and get new inspiration.

THE bill for oil inspection should include a proviso for the investigation of the railroad oil rooms at the state capital. Every bottle should be branded with its proof test for the protection of such members as are not case hardened to legislative liquids.

BILLS to create offices paid with the fees collected should be promptly amended by substituting the salary for the fee system. The state is entitled to whatever fees may be collected from public business. The fee system is being generally abolished throughout the country. Nebraska can well afford to join the procession.

SCHOOL ventilation in Omaha as presented by the report to the board of education seems to be at a heavy discount. The sanitary condition of our schools is of the highest importance, much more so than the employment of any particular architect. The report of the committee of the board of education should be framed as a standing memorial of the incompetence of former building committees.

THE senatorial struggle is still in progress. Another ballot has been followed by another adjournment. The strength displayed by General Van Wyck and the staying powers of his following have surprised and disconcerted his opponents, while they have fairly reflected the public sentiment throughout the state which, regardless of party, is anxiously awaiting his election in response to the popular will. Up to the hour of writing the opponents of General Van Wyck have failed utterly in combining upon a candidate who could hope to secure the Van Wyck strength in case of a break up. The situation remains practically unchanged with the man of the people leading all opponents by more than a score of votes.

A Motley Mob.

A conservative estimate of the number of deadbeats and political bilks who are being maintained at Lincoln by the railroads places the footing at two hundred, men and boys. Sixty rooms in hotels and private blocks are at the disposal of the corporation runners-in. A horde of buttonholers and gin suckers, whose only employment during the session is to hang around the hotel lobbies and way-lay members, are supported out of the secret service fund of the railroads in return for what work they may be able to accomplish in assisting to further corporate legislation or to obstruct measures which fail to meet with the approval of the general managers and political attorneys of the monopolies. The railroad lobby is omnipresent. It confronts the rural member at every point from the depot to the capitol. The political history of Nebraska has never recorded such a gathering as is now assembled at Lincoln in the interests of the confederated monopolies. Men who have been rejected by their neighbors as unfit to represent them in the halls of the legislature, officials whose names have been subjects of investigation by grand juries for fraud in office, brazen barkeepers and small bore ward lums, without visible means of support at home and without the respect and confidence of their acquaintances at home or abroad, are all on hand in the service of the corporations banded together in the freemasonry of dead-beatdom and hopes of future employment. It is a curious and motley mob. Its size and character shows how thoroughly the railroads are out of politics.

The New Senators.

Twelve states—New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Michigan, Illinois, Maine, Missouri, Minnesota, Connecticut, California, Delaware and West Virginia—completed the choice of United States senators on Wednesday. In seven of these states the present senators were re-elected. The other five will be represented in the senate after the 3d of next March by new men. The vigorous battle which was waged in New York for several weeks between Miller, Morton and Hiseock resulted in favor of the latter. After a number of ballots the supporters of Morton went over in a body to Hiseock, and with one exception from the Miller ranks gave him the nomination. Mr. Hiseock is a representative in congress, where he has served several terms. He is one of the acknowledged leaders of the republican side of the house, and is a man of ability and force. He will succeed Warner Miller, and will doubtless be an improvement upon that gentleman, who has not made a remarkably strong or brilliant record. Pennsylvania replaces John I. Mitchell with M. S. Quay, whose strength and claims consist chiefly in the fact that he has been a shrewd and successful manager of the political machine under Cameron direction. He will undoubtedly continue in the control of Cameron in the senate, and there is no reason to expect that he will prove to be a great acquisition to that body. He will, however, be an undeviating supporter of the particular interests of Pennsylvania and her demands. Michigan elected F. W. Stockbridge to succeed O. D. Conger, who is one of the ablest and strongest men in the body. The senator-elect is a man of large wealth, ample acquisitions, and of a genial and jolly disposition. His experience of public affairs has not been extensive, and his usefulness will depend upon the value of his judgment in practical affairs. Samuel J. B. McMillan, of Minnesota, will be succeeded by Cushman K. Davis, and from what is said of the latter that state will not lose by the change. Davis is a lawyer of high standing, and as governor of the state, to which office he was elected in 1873, he made an excellent record. He was commended to the convention as friendly to a wise and judicious reform in methods of taxation and as a pioneer in favor of the control of corporations by the state. The leading democratic paper of Minnesota spoke of him as "the ablest, as he is the truest, exponent of republicanism in Minnesota." The vacancy caused by the death of General Logan will be filled by Charles B. Farwell, the term expiring March 3, 1891. Mr. Farwell has been in congress, and to his knowledge of public duties he adds a wide and successful experience in practical affairs.

Centennial of the Constitution.

The proposal to celebrate the centennial of the federal constitution is taking form in a way that promises the fulfillment of that purpose. On Tuesday the president sent to congress a message conveying a memorial of the executive committee of the sub-constitutional centennial commission proposing to celebrate the 17th of September, 1892, in the city of Philadelphia, "as the day upon which was framed the federal constitution concluded their labors and submitted the result for ratification to the thirteen states then comprising the United States." The president expresses his great interest in the movement and the hope that "fitting measures may be enacted by congress which will give the amplest opportunity all over these United States for a manifestation of the affection and confidence of a free and mighty nation in the institution of the government in which they are the fortunate inheritors and which they enjoy unimpeded prosperity, has been enjoyed by all classes and conditions in our social system." In the senate on Tuesday a joint resolution was passed providing for the appointment of a joint committee of five senators and eight representatives to consider the expediency of holding in 1892 an international exhibition of the industries and productions of all countries. The steps taken will introduce the matter to public attention and discussion, and we can see no good reason to suppose that the patriotism of the country will not respond favorably to the project.

The hundredth anniversary of the assembling of the convention which framed the constitution will occur on the 14th of May next. It was composed of delegates from all the states except Rhode Island, and was presided over by George Washington. The convention completed its labors and submitted the constitution for the ratification of the states on the 17th of September, 1787, and two years later the organic law framed "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity," had received the ratification of eleven of the states and went into effect. The work of the convention De Toqueville declared to be "a great discovery in modern political science," and Gladstone has said of it that it was "the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man." The wisdom of the authors of the constitution is attested by nearly a hundred years of successful government under it, during which the nation has achieved unparalleled growth and prosperity. If the proposed celebration shall take place in 1892 the great work accomplished by the representatives of little more than three millions of people, very poor in all material conditions, but rich in courage and patriotism, will be commemorated by a great nation of nearly sixty-five millions of people, of almost boundless wealth, and with every reason to command that can mature a still further growth and prosperity the extent of which it would be idle to attempt to forecast.

There is danger of one obstacle to the proposed celebration, as intimated in the message of the president, and that is local competition. There may be a strong opposition from New York to the plan of centering the celebration at Philadelphia, on the ground that the first president under the constitution was inaugurated in New York and therefore the government had its constitutional beginning in that city. As between these two cities, however, it is probable the popular verdict would be in favor of Philadelphia, where the great work of the constitutional convention was entered upon and consummated.

Proposing to Strike Back.

A policy of retaliation upon Canada for its unjust and unwarrantable treatment of American fishermen has been formally presented to the consideration of congress. On Wednesday a bill was introduced from the foreign relations committee of the senate to protect the rights of American fishing, trading and other vessels, and American fishermen. It empowers the president, whenever he shall be satisfied that American vessels and crews in the waters and ports of the British Dominions of North America are denied or abridged in any of the privileges secured them by the treaty law, or are unjustly vexed or harassed in the enjoyment of such rights, or shall be prevented from purchasing supplies as provided for by treaty, to issue a proclamation denying vessels and crews of the British Dominions of North America any entrance to the waters and ports of the United States, such proclamations to be qualified and limited in the discretion of the president. Several penalties are prescribed for the violation of such proclamations. The report accompanying the bill contains the three-mile limit in the treaty to mean three miles from shore irrespective of headlands. It also refers to Canadian legislation relative to this matter as especially adopted to harassing and embarrassing American fishing and other vessels. The committee found that commercially the most important advantage to American vessels with cargoes of the privilege of entering Canadian ports is where there are railway connections with the states. Otherwise the right has

Little value.

The matter will probably come up for action at an early day.

If congress adopt this retaliatory policy, and there is no doubt that it will, the consequences will be more serious to the vessel interests of the Dominion than to those of the United States, and the Canadian government will encounter in this an added element of opposition to those now arrayed against it. We have not at hand any data showing the number of Canadian vessels which annually enter American ports, or of American vessels that go into the ports of the Dominion, but it is probable there are three of the former to one of the latter. It seems impossible, however, that the Dominion government can have failed to see that the proposed action on the part of the United States was inevitable if it persisted in its unjustifiable policy, and it must be assumed that it is fully prepared to accept any consequences that may result. Its whole policy, as we showed some days ago, has been to aggravate the issue, obstruct the way to a fair settlement, and force the United States into a retaliatory position, from what motive it is not easy to determine. The object evidently sought seems now pretty certain to be attained, with the effect of placing a new barrier between the commercial relations of the United States and Canada, to the greater disadvantage of the latter. It is not easy to conceive of a more blindly, foolish policy on the part of the government whose people can ill afford to maintain an attitude of commercial hostility and independence toward a powerful and opulent nation with which they cannot hope to compete, but whose friendship would most surely contribute to their prosperity. Interest in the situation promises to be speedily confined to the Canadian people, who must determine from practical results whether they will endorse a continuance of the policy which has thus far brought them no advantage, has added largely to the public debt, and promises to be still more damaging to their welfare.

FIELD OF INDUSTRY.

The chairmakers have had a busy, early winter.

Two new glass factories are to be erected in Florida. A new structural steel plant will likely be erected in Chicago.

The production of coke in 1886 was 30 per cent greater than in 1885. A Wheeling mill turned out week before last 8,000 kegs of nails.

Technical education is receiving a great deal of attention in Germany. Ice-making machines of extraordinary capacity are being erected in the south.

The Cincinnati tinners will demand an advance of 20 per cent in wages on May 1. Piano makers have had quite a rush of orders; a great many pianos have been sold lately.

The electric lighting companies are extending their capacity and in some cases doubling it. Boston concern has just received an order from Denmark for corrugated brass-tube radiators.

Textile manufacturing establishments are quietly increasing their machinery in view of a heavier demand. The western jobbing interests claim that they did 25 per cent more business last year than they did in 1885.

Nearly all the industrial organizations of the country demand the re-establishment of the progressive income tax. Krupp, the German manufacturer, has taken an order for 30,000 tons of steel rails from the Victorian government.

An Alliance (Ohio) firm is completing shears of 250 tons which will cut steel plate 10 feet long and 1 1/2 inches thick. The Knights of Labor or their leaders are advising greater secrecy, partly because of the disposition of newspapers to criticize them.

A Dubuque concern will ship next week a carload of harrows to St. Petersburg; their plows have already a good sale in that country. The trades and labor assemblies of the Ohio valley and Wheeling and vicinity will hold a banquet and industrial exhibition on February 14-19.

The jobbers in dry goods and carpets, etc., west of the Mississippi river are dealing more largely with the distributive centers along the Atlantic coast. The introduction of electric lights into factories and mills throughout the country has been reported, and every precaution has been taken to prevent the possibility of fire.

The sugar producers of the world are to hold a world's convention sometime soon in Belgium to consider the best means of controlling that rapidly increasing industry. A year or more ago Wheeling manufacturers of iron trembled because the steel rail had crowded out their puddling furnaces. Natural gas has caused the starting up of all of them.

And still another silk mill is to be started at Anden, Union county, N. J. The exodus from Anden is reported to be so rapid, it is possible to spin all the silk required for manufacturing operations in that city. The increase in the manufacture of window shades during the past two years was as 25 to 32. The class manufacturers have had a hard problem to solve in getting better prices without letting in more foreign glass.

The River prairie cloth manufacturers have sold 1,000,000 pieces for future delivery, and the productive capacity is from 9,000,000 to 10,000,000 pieces a year. Stocks have not been as low for years. Wages have been increased 10 per cent. Some shrewd Japanese have been visiting the Paterson silk mills. Two of the party are said to have picked up the best means of controlling that rapidly increasing industry. The Cooke spinning frames, making 10,000 to 12,000 revolutions a minute, filled with women, are being used in steel making enterprises during the year.

A Philadelphia firm has now under contract seven large steel plants, both Bessemer and open hearth, and has inquiries from a group of companies who contemplate investing large sums of money in iron and steel making enterprises during the year. A scheme is on foot to supply New York city with natural gas. The company expect to begin during the next two years with a gas of withstanding a pressure of one pound to the square inch. Enough gas will be furnished for the afternoon to supply the night's requirements.

The cabinetmakers and furniture manufacturers have disposed of the bulk of their supplies, and are sold up much cleaner than usual. The employees want the wages and hours of labor settled now or soon, and by way of preparation are strengthening their organizations. The lumber manufacturers and dealers have business enough before them to keep prices, for good dry lumber especially, very firm. Lumber cutters and loggers have been opened in Virginia, Tennessee, Michigan and Wisconsin, and factories are going new.

A Philadelphia corporation has opened a vein of iron ore in North Carolina 300 feet wide which gives 40,000,000 tons of ore in a mile. It is estimated that a railroad is being built from South Carolina through the ore region to the Ohio river, by which this ore will be delivered to furnaces that may want it. Several new iron-making establishments are to be erected in both northern and southern cities, and a large volume of money will be expended as soon as the season opens. The demands for piping are so far ahead of the facilities for supply that no less than seven times as many are talked of in various parts of the country.

The Pennsylvania railroad company has just built thirty-one sixty-ton engines, with four driving wheels, which can draw forty-five tons of freight with much ease, and the largest engine now on the surface can draw thirty-five cars. All the bridges are being strengthened to stand the weight of these monsters.

Prices in some British manufacturing centers have taken an upward turn. Linings, wood and every kind of iron and steel are being exported in increasing quantities. The British textile manufacturers look for a sharp improvement in demand during this year, and are quite confident that what can be done, the great bulk of it will hang on to the weekly standard and drag along the best way possible.

In commercial circles the possibility of a decline in the value of raw materials in spite of the present general improving tendency is being regarded with much anxiety. The manufacturers in all directions have the advantage and are endeavoring to hold it. The productive capacity that will be added after April will outweigh the demand, no matter what it may be, and create a reaction which will be more or less severe as our exports are restricted.

One of the largest engineering undertakings now in progress is the construction of the Illinois steel bridge at Cairo. The approaches will be 1,000 feet long and the bridge proper a mile, making the entire bridge four miles long and fifty-two feet wide with four lanes of traffic. The bridge will be the longest on the Ohio. It will be finished within three years. Another extensive railroad bridge is to be built at Fort Madison,

senators and in every case to their advantage. It is unquestionably a wise course where men prove faithful to their trusts and to the interests of the people.

For a state so small as New Jersey too much space is given to it in the associated press reports of its legislative doings.

FIELD OF INDUSTRY.

The chairmakers have had a busy, early winter.

Two new glass factories are to be erected in Florida. A new structural steel plant will likely be erected in Chicago.

The production of coke in 1886 was 30 per cent greater than in 1885. A Wheeling mill turned out week before last 8,000 kegs of nails.

Technical education is receiving a great deal of attention in Germany. Ice-making machines of extraordinary capacity are being erected in the south.

The Cincinnati tinners will demand an advance of 20 per cent in wages on May 1. Piano makers have had quite a rush of orders; a great many pianos have been sold lately.

The electric lighting companies are extending their capacity and in some cases doubling it. Boston concern has just received an order from Denmark for corrugated brass-tube radiators.

Textile manufacturing establishments are quietly increasing their machinery in view of a heavier demand. The western jobbing interests claim that they did 25 per cent more business last year than they did in 1885.

Nearly all the industrial organizations of the country demand the re-establishment of the progressive income tax. Krupp, the German manufacturer, has taken an order for 30,000 tons of steel rails from the Victorian government.

An Alliance (Ohio) firm is completing shears of 250 tons which will cut steel plate 10 feet long and 1 1/2 inches thick. The Knights of Labor or their leaders are advising greater secrecy, partly because of the disposition of newspapers to criticize them.

A Dubuque concern will ship next week a carload of harrows to St. Petersburg; their plows have already a good sale in that country. The trades and labor assemblies of the Ohio valley and Wheeling and vicinity will hold a banquet and industrial exhibition on February 14-19.

The jobbers in dry goods and carpets, etc., west of the Mississippi river are dealing more largely with the distributive centers along the Atlantic coast. The introduction of electric lights into factories and mills throughout the country has been reported, and every precaution has been taken to prevent the possibility of fire.

The sugar producers of the world are to hold a world's convention sometime soon in Belgium to consider the best means of controlling that rapidly increasing industry. A year or more ago Wheeling manufacturers of iron trembled because the steel rail had crowded out their puddling furnaces. Natural gas has caused the starting up of all of them.

And still another silk mill is to be started at Anden, Union county, N. J. The exodus from Anden is reported to be so rapid, it is possible to spin all the silk required for manufacturing operations in that city. The increase in the manufacture of window shades during the past two years was as 25 to 32. The class manufacturers have had a hard problem to solve in getting better prices without letting in more foreign glass.

The River prairie cloth manufacturers have sold 1,000,000 pieces for future delivery, and the productive capacity is from 9,000,000 to 10,000,000 pieces a year. Stocks have not been as low for years. Wages have been increased 10 per cent. Some shrewd Japanese have been visiting the Paterson silk mills. Two of the party are said to have picked up the best means of controlling that rapidly increasing industry. The Cooke spinning frames, making 10,000 to 12,000 revolutions a minute, filled with women, are being used in steel making enterprises during the year.

A Philadelphia firm has now under contract seven large steel plants, both Bessemer and open hearth, and has inquiries from a group of companies who contemplate investing large sums of money in iron and steel making enterprises during the year. A scheme is on foot to supply New York city with natural gas. The company expect to begin during the next two years with a gas of withstanding a pressure of one pound to the square inch. Enough gas will be furnished for the afternoon to supply the night's requirements.

The cabinetmakers and furniture manufacturers have disposed of the bulk of their supplies, and are sold up much cleaner than usual. The employees want the wages and hours of labor settled now or soon, and by way of preparation are strengthening their organizations. The lumber manufacturers and dealers have business enough before them to keep prices, for good dry lumber especially, very firm. Lumber cutters and loggers have been opened in Virginia, Tennessee, Michigan and Wisconsin, and factories are going new.

A Philadelphia corporation has opened a vein of iron ore in North Carolina 300 feet wide which gives 40,000,000 tons of ore in a mile. It is estimated that a railroad is being built from South Carolina through the ore region to the Ohio river, by which this ore will be delivered to furnaces that may want it. Several new iron-making establishments are to be erected in both northern and southern cities, and a large volume of money will be expended as soon as the season opens. The demands for piping are so far ahead of the facilities for supply that no less than seven times as many are talked of in various parts of the country.

The Pennsylvania railroad company has just built thirty-one sixty-ton engines, with four driving wheels, which can draw forty-five tons of freight with much ease, and the largest engine now on the surface can draw thirty-five cars. All the bridges are being strengthened to stand the weight of these monsters.

Prices in some British manufacturing centers have taken an upward turn. Linings, wood and every kind of iron and steel are being exported in increasing quantities. The British textile manufacturers look for a sharp improvement in demand during this year, and are quite confident that what can be done, the great bulk of it will hang on to the weekly standard and drag along the best way possible.

In commercial circles the possibility of a decline in the value of raw materials in spite of the present general improving tendency is being regarded with much anxiety. The manufacturers in all directions have the advantage and are endeavoring to hold it. The productive capacity that will be added after April will outweigh the demand, no matter what it may be, and create a reaction which will be more or less severe as our exports are restricted.

One of the largest engineering undertakings now in progress is the construction of the Illinois steel bridge at Cairo. The approaches will be 1,000 feet long and the bridge proper a mile, making the entire bridge four miles long and fifty-two feet wide with four lanes of traffic. The bridge will be the longest on the Ohio. It will be finished within three years. Another extensive railroad bridge is to be built at Fort Madison,

Iowa. It will be built by June 1, 1888. About twenty very heavy railroad bridges are projected across the western rivers, to be constructed during the next eighteen months, and no doubt all of them will be built if the present encouraging condition of things shall continue.

A Plea for "Castles in the Air."

And the myriad troubles that meet us day by day.

Who would not from the conflict a moment turn away. And in a far-off fairy-land, where men no longer weep and fret, Forget awhile their fears and toil in "Castles in the air?"

When many a bright-eyed prospect fades fast beyond our view, And homes which neared fruition prove but shadow and dream, May we not in the moon-land, beyond all clouds and care, Behold our Paradise restored in "Castles in the air?"

O, there are lonely chambers in every home And in life's song of sorrow each one must bear a part; But hark! what mystic melodies soon hush the voice of care.

As parted hands are clasped once more in "Castles in the air." Then never grow discouraged though fortune favor not, And we pursue life's pilgrimage unnoticed year and day.

We have an hour of victory and lustrous laurels wear— For we are victors and conquerors in "Castles in the air."

STATE AND TERRITORY.

State Lotteries.

The new Standard theater in Nebraska City was opened with appropriate flourish Monday night. A Council Bluffs capitalist wants to put up and operate a foundry in Sidney for a bonus of \$1,000.

The tournament of the State Firemen's association will be held at Kearney this week. Its next state convention in Plattsmouth. A drought of news is raging the state press at the present moment. The senatorship absorbs all the energy and ability of the fraternity.

The bachelor boys of Sidney have gone to the fair by the sheriff of Seward county on a charge of horse stealing. John and a veteran crook rusher himself, having been chief of police in Nebraska City some time ago. John McCreery, of Nebraska City, was in the sheriff's office with a woman and child, and the husband of her husband for a brief experience with a western blizzard. "D-d-darned it! I knew they had legs," he answered by jerks; "I d-d-d-d-d know how they d-d-d-d-d east, but in the w-w-west we hang 'em."

Iowa Items.

The new Catholic church at Creston will be dedicated next Sunday. The Union Investment company of Des Moines, capital \$100,000, has been incorporated. A Des Moines constable was fined \$10 for failing to appear in court and testify to the merits of beer drunk by him.

Ex-Mayor Vaughan, of Council Bluffs, has resigned the office of curator of the state university, owing to his removal to Omaha. A raid on a deserted bar in Sioux City Monday night netted two kegs of beer. They were escorted to the sheriff's office with great exit. The druggists of Centerville have entered into an agreement not to apply for a permit to sell intoxicating liquors of any kind during the winter season.

At Marshalltown on Friday a little five-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Peterson died under circumstances so suspicious that the neighbors made complaint. An investigation is now in progress, and the testimony thus far indicates that the child came to her death from severe and excessive beating.

Wyoming.

The pious residents of Douglas have put up the where-with for a \$5,000 church. The Boston Land & Improvement company of Cheyenne, capital \$125,000, has been incorporated. The Albany National bank of Laramie, with a capital of \$100,000, has been authorized to begin business.

Cheyennese have generously aided the cause of salvation in heathen parts by contributing \$125 toward the building of a church in Douglas. The Wyoming Central is making no preparations to build on west of Douglas this year, and the opinion is gaining ground that Douglas will remain the end of the track until the season of 1888.

Allany county stock ranges are noted, even in the grazing regions of the Rocky mountains. At present they support 91,820 head of cattle, valued at \$1,757,226; 9,808 head of horses, valued at \$20,585; and 90,395 sheep, valued at \$115,960.

The cattle growers of Wyoming, in the opinion of the Wyoming Sun, have made two serious mistakes. The first was the enclosing of pastures by wire fences. The second was the attempt to acquire to government land under the present laws and high prices.

Montana.

The Anaconda smelter consumes 180 tons of coal and 125 cords of wood per day. The total assessed wealth of Montana is over \$55,000,000, and of this \$20,000,000 is represented by live stock investments. The famous Drum Lummon mine paid 25 per cent on its capital stock last year, besides paying a dividend of \$70,000, laying up a reserve fund of \$70,000.

The Alice mine shipped \$28,284, bringing the day's shipments up to \$60,500. The week's shipments aggregated nearly \$150,000. The Union and Northern Pacific roads have agreed to haul the Montana Central's iron for \$1 per ton. Last spring they wanted \$35. This will enable the road to go right ahead with track laying as soon as the weather will permit.

A Fat Office Abolished.

Chicago Tribune: The office having the unique title of oil inspector of Minnesota made his report for two years of his incumbency on Monday, and set all classes of people to talking by the footing, which showed that he had collected, in fees, the appalling sum of \$4,000, but a title of which houses for clerk hire. Last year he pocketed almost twenty thousand dollars after deducting all the expenses of the office. In all of this time but one barrel of oil, 123 barrels, was condemned, and that for the reason that it contained almost half as much as the president of the United States. The more the people thought about the matter the more they got excited, and half a dozen boards of trade passed resolutions demanding that the office be abolished. Governor McGill, discovering the sensation the affair was creating, has so far failed to appoint anybody to the office, and to-day members of both houses of the legislature made the most popular move of their career by introducing bills to abolish the office, and the pressure brought by the masses will insure its almost unanimous passage. It is certain the governor will never have an opportunity to make anybody oil inspector of Minnesota.

A ring tail monkey from a Providence dime museum got loose and entered a church in that place, Sunday, just before services, and after fruitless efforts to capture him he was decoyed back to captivity by the use of cakes and candy.

A FAMOUS CALF-CASE.

Renewed Preparations to Take up a Very Old Law-suit.

ANAMOSA, Ia., Jan. 21.—[Correspondence of the BEE.]—Preparations are again being made by Attorney Foster, of Chicago, to commence anew the famous Jones county calf-case that has been in the courts of this state continuously for the past twelve years, in the district court at Waterloo. This case has completely bankrupted several farmers, not leaving them even their farms, and its continuation promises to ruin several more. Last winter the supreme court rendered a decision setting aside a judgment of \$11,000 for the plaintiff, for malicious prosecution, they having arrested and tried him thirteen years ago for stealing calves, he being acquitted every time the case has been on trial. It was sincerely hoped the matter had dropped, as it is known its continuation had ruined some of the defendants. The plaintiff is already about ruined financially. P. D. Young, of this county, who made an assignment several days ago, leaves liabilities over and above his assets, of about \$15,000. Several days ago Wm. Hamilton, of this city, left for southern Kansas, leaving behind him liabilities to the amount of \$2,000. He was always supposed to be financially solid, and a man of integrity. Jones county has never had such a great tide of financial depression before as that of the last year.

HE WAS A PIRATE KING.

The Old Story of Henry Watterson's Little Game of Poker.

Chicago Herald: Like all thoroughbred Kentuckians, the editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, Henry Watterson, is a great poker player. One evening some years ago he was in New York City, and went to see the first production of Gilbert & Sullivan's opera, "The Pirates of Penzance." Being an admirer of pretty women and pretty music, the performance caught him, and he was especially taken with the song, "Am a Pirate King." He hummed the air between the acts and between clothes until he had it down pat. It was on his lips when he left the theater after the performance, and the melody swelled up from his broad chest as he dropped into a well known resort and encountered a number of professional friends. There were Ned Harrigan, Nat Harrigan, Ned Thorne and other choice spirits, and to them Mr. Watterson lauded the new opera and chased snatches of the "Pirate King" through his puckered lips. Soon a modest game was suggested, and the editor of the state paper, godless and reform willingly consented to take a hand. Luck was not with him at the start, and the stack in front of him dwindled perceptibly. He warbled his favorite song, but the melody brought no substantial solace.

Pretty soon there was a jack-pot. The editor picked up his hand, and the squares saw his good eye, and began to softly whistle the "Pirate King." Ned and Nat investigated and stayed in. Thorne dropped out. Tony Hart, who was dealing, remained in with the others. Ned ten, and Harrigan saw him. Then Mr. Watterson, in one paper in review before his valuable optic, musically declared himself a pirate king, and showed up a \$20 stack. Tony Hart gazed at him searchingly over his hand, saw that the editor had a good eye, and Harrigan passed out, while Billy Barry shifted to the other foot, and began to take a deep interest in the fun. Watterson carefully "skim" his cards again and called for "a blue stack." Tony breathed a sigh of relief and wanted two cards. It was the latter's bet, and he felt his way carefully with "one seed."

The man with the melody and uncertain vision hoisted him a blue stack. Tony elevated him back. Then the editor again used his good eye as a reviewing stand, and the five cards moved by in a single file. Again the air which had crossed the Louisville editor's lips, and on the atmosphere, and he slanted two blue stacks to the leeward of the rake-off aperture. Tony looked at him against, and