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## THE DAILY BEE.

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(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, up. 1886, up. 1886, up. 1886, 19, 1886, up. 1886, u

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of January A. D. 1887.

[SEAL.] N. P. Feil. Notary Public.

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lot in Omaha is like the man without a country. He has nothing to talk about.

TREASON is punished by the rope and gallows. If political treachery were treated in the same way we should have fewer sell-outs.

Colley is now one of the original Paddock men. The sly colonel tried his best to break the Paddock following for Thurston, to whom he was pledged and mourned deeply at his failure.

According to one third of the railroad managers, the interstate commerce bill means destruction to all business interests. Another third assumes to believe that it will ruin the railroads only, while a third portion insist that it is of no account anyhow. A fair trial will give the people a chance to see which knows

It is worth noting that the adverse vote on the woman's suffrage amendment, in the United States senate a few days ago, was given mainly by democrats. Of the thirty-four nays only ten were republicans, while there was not a single democrat among the sixteen yeas. It may be remarked that the women were unfortunate in having Mr. Blair as their champion.

Reports say that the czar and czarina of Russia propose to make a tour of Europe during the coming summer, and the old emperor of Germany has expressed a desire to meet the British queen during the year, which is the ninetieth of his life and the fiftieth of his reign. These plans or hopes indicate that the summer of 1887 may be one of a good deal of royal visiting, provided that the peace of Europe can be maintained.

-It is very unfortunate for Congressman-elect McShane that the railrogue editor of the Herald has taken a sudden fancy to him. His blarney may not turn Mr. McShane's head but it will turn the stomachs of many of his friends. We presume Mr. McShane can't help himself, but if he has any influence with Con Gallagher he may be able to convince Dr. Mitter's man that there is such a thing as killing your friends with too much kindness.

THE organizers of the movement to se cure a university in Omaha have started in the right way. They propose to assure a first class establishment or none at all. If funds sufficient to found an institution for the higher education on a firm financial basis cannot be raised, the committee will let the matter drop. The country is filled with fledgeling colleges. Omaha will not care to have her name associated with another weaking. The aim is to raise \$200,000 in Omaha which will be used to endow the proposed university, while half this sum will be collected outside and will be used in buildings and apparatus. Our people can afford to contribute liberally to an enterprise which will be started on such a basis, because it assures its permanence. It will be worth the money to Omaha as an educational and refining influence in

mr midst.

Has the Disturbing Element Been Removed?

A dispatch appeared in the Chicago News on Thursday which announced that the defeat of Yan Wyck had forever removed a disturbing element in Nebraska politics. This shows how shaflow and stupid some men are who pretend to be close observers of political currents, General Van Wyck's defeat has temporarily removed a prominent and trusted popular leader from the national senate. It has not affected the cause which he has ably and consistently championed or the following which is termed by the Chicago paper a disturbing element in Nebraska politics. Van Wyck was only the embodement of certain principles and reforms which years have been a source commotion and agitation among the people. The desire for relief, the conflict between opposing principles, the popular movement for popular expression occasioned the disturbance, not the personality of the leader. It is a shallow view which mistakes the effect for the cause.

Senator Van Wyck might have died in the middle of his term, but the disturbing element which opposes the misrule of corporate monopoly, demands living wages for the working man, insists upon honest business methods in railway management and opposes extortion and diserimination would have survived without him. He may retire from public life and politics, but the disturbing element which trusted him with its leadership will still march are large tracts on the bottoms, which forward, daily gaining new recruits, and with other leaders holding aloft the banner of emancipation from corporate slavery. For it is the disturbing elements which secure political progress. The free soilers and the abolitionists were the disturbing elements in the democratic and whig parties. Defeat after defeat only strengthened the movement and hastened the day of victory. Great leaders went down, but the cause survived. It is a poor reform which is founded on the popularity or the strength of a single man.

The disturbing element complained of is not confined to Nebraska. It permeates social conditions in every state of the union. Representing a popular demand which is the result of deep seated conviction of wrongs suffered by the people, it is the germ of a new era dawning upon American politics which cannot be permanently obscured by a passing cloud. The people have created the corporations. They must now control them. The men who have amassed wealth from labor must now recognize its just claims. A citizenry which has built up giant industries by stimulants which have imposed a heavy tax on the people demands a reduction of taxation which is no longer needed to bring fair profits to manufacturers. These are the principles which have been advocated by General Van Wyck; they are the principles of a vast number of intelligent voters. If they form a disturbing element in our politics as at present constituted, so much the

Finally, the disturbing element is not confined to any one of the parties. It is working in all. And this is the cause of its strength and progress. Tenyears have increased it from a minor factor in political calculations to one of such proper- larger, with 18,000 indicated horse power tions that it cannot longer be ignored. It | each, furnishing a speed of 18 knots, is here, and here to stay. It is not the On their massive towers they carry 19 effervescence of champaign which ceases | inches of armor, and are mounted with shortly after the cork is drawn. It is four 103-ton Armstrong guns, the heavrather like a union of chemical elements forming a reaction which will not cease until the result is accomplished.

worse for the politics.

The Real Estate Boom. No one now doubts that we are in the midst of a real estate boom. Property is the one absorbing topic of general conversation. No portion of the papers is read with more intense interest than the real estate transfers. As for the dealers their name is legion. In other words we have reached the speculative point where the question of what income a piece of property promises as an investment is subordinate to that of how much can be made from its re-transfer. Hundreds of people are buying to sell again where a score are purchasing to hold. The excitement and activity resulting constitute a boom.

It must not be assumed that there is no basis but speculative trading for the boom which we are now experiencing. The contrary is the case. The heavy purchases for permanent improvement, the large amount of prospective building, the growth of the city in business and in population are all taken into account. We are valuing the present and from it estimating the future. The rapid and steady rise in realty of the past two years seems to give good assurance, under conditions which are now working themselves out, for the hopes of the two years to come. For all this, a word of caution

will not be amiss. An excited condition of business calls for all the more care in the exercise of business judgment. Boom or no boom, values are values. Real estate has little intrinsic value. It is cheap or dear, just so far as it will return either in the present or the future a fair or a poor return upon the money invested. In other words its value is largely relative and must be guaged by the uses to which it can be put. The farther it is from the business center the less probable call will there be for its use for purposes of business or residence as Omaha prop-

erty. Shams in the Public Schools. Our public schools with all their admitted excellences and pretences of high culture are in many respects a sham and German. A single teacher imparts the instruction to a class of seventy pupils in the high school. This class comprises a large number of boys and girls who started out this year with no knowledge whatever of the German language, and many who are advanced enough to be taught German literature. As there is no distinction made between these different pupils the text books used are in effect primer baby books, and for all practical uses the whole German instruction is a farce. Beginners never reach the end of the course and advanced pupils learn nothing. If we are to have German instruction in our poulic schools it should be practical. There should be method and grading into classes. The study should begin in the grammar school classes and be carried upward into the high school to graduation. Otherwise it should be aban-

doned. Drawing is taught by two when Russian mastery over Turkey in

teachers. One of these devotes herself the Black sea will be complete. Italy to teaching painting in water colors waile the majority of her class fied difficulty in drawing a straight line or a simple circle with any approach to accuracy. Instruction in drawing should be obligatory on every boy and girl, it' should but begin at first principles and require thorough work. Mechanical drawing ought to be especially fostered. But this thing of teaching water colors is preposterous. If any of the pupils happen to develop latent talent and seek to improve it elsewhere they will find themselves compelled to unlearn most of what they have acquired. Correct methods lie at the foundation of all practical education.

There is no royal road to learning. We are paying heavily for music teachers, but the music taught has no charm to soothe anybody. There is absolutely no need of a teacher to teach the teachers. There are not enough of them to make a class and most of them can already sing as well as their instructor. Singing in the schools should be taught simply as an exercise, not as an accomplishment.

A Boom at Council Bluffs. Council Bluffs has entered upon a gennine boom, and the residents are not only enthusiastic and confident, but numerous capitalists from elsewhere are mak ing investments there. The boom is apparently on a solid basis. It is based largely on the belief that Omaha is to continue its remarkable growth, and on the proximity of Council Bluffs. There can easily be used for warehouses, yards, manufactories and other enterprises needing room. The prospect of a wagon bridge and street car line connecting the two cities also increases the faith in the future of Council Bluffs. Instead of Council Bluff's fostering a spirit of envy or attempting to be a rival to Omaha, it now realizes that the closer connection with Omaha, the more harmonious its relations, the more prosperity. Numerous Omaha capitalists are becoming interested in Council Bluffs property, and the fact is significant that maps are being prepared showing both cities as separated only by the river, and this spanned by bridges. For several years there has been little activity in Council Bluffs property, but with the prospect of a close union with Omaha, this boom starts in. Residence property, especialty for workingmen, is being eagerly bought up. There have been more transfers within a week than in any one year before.

The Navies of Europe. In the present situation of European affairs, which according to the latest dispatches have again become threatening, all information relating to the war power of the nations that would be in volved in a general war is interesting. In the February number of Harper's Magazine, Sir E. J. Reed reviews the war vessels of Italy, Russia, Germany, Austria and Turkey, with brief references to those of Greece, Spain and Portugal. Speed and battery power are the two great features of Italy's huge war ships. The Duillio and Dondolo have a speed of eleven knots, carry twenty-two inches of armor on their sides, and have each a battery of four 101-ton Armstrong guns. The Italia and Lepanto are even iest ordnance affoat in any navy. Nearly conal to these are the Re Umberto, Sicilia and Sardegna, of 17 knots speed, with 10 inches of armor on the towers. Three more great Italian war ships are the Lauria, Morosini, and Doria, of 16 knots speeds, 14 inches of tower armor, and batteries of four 103-ton guns. All these vessels have secondary batteries and torpedo appli-Besides these great battle ships, and the Palestro and Principe Amadeo. Italy has five unarmored vessels with a speed of from 15 to 17 knots nearly a hundred torpedo boats finished or under construction, several torpedo vessels of 20 knots speed, and a large one of 2,000 tons which is to make 19 knots, It is thus seen that the naval power of Italy is formidable.

The Russian navy consists of the Black Sen and Baltic fleets, besides three flotiliss, the Siberian, Caspian and Aral. Three 16-knot ships are under construction in the Black Sea fleet, to be belted through with 18-inch armor and with 14inch armor on their towers, and armed each with six 40-ton guns. There are also two circular vessels having 18-inch armor and two 40-ton guns. The Baltic fleet contains the Peter the Great with four 40-ion guns, and ten other heavily armored ships are built or building. Russia has also 130 torpedo boats built or under construction, and a few 20-knot torpedo vessels.

Germany's navy possesses four ships having 16-inch armor, and an conal number having 91 and 10 inches of armor. Her largest ironglad is the Konig Wilhelm, of 0,750 tons. 144 knots speed and 12 inches of armor, carrying eighteen 14ton guns. There are three other large war vessels, though inferior to the above, about fifteen unarmored frigates and corvettes, and more than a hundred torpedo boats, while three unarmored cruisers, to have a speed of 18 to 19 knots, are building.

Austria has two powerful ironelads, three belted ships with central battery, and two new ironclads building. There are a good many less effective ships in her nayy and a fair supply of torpedo eraft. Turkey has two powerful armored ships, thirteen smaller monclads, and a mockery. We now pretend to teach | seventen torpedo boats. Greece has twenty-seven torpedo boats, one torpedo vessel of 14 knots, one fast cruiser and two weak ironelads. Spain has the ironclad Vittoria and is building a formidable steel-turret ship, which will carry two 38-ton and two 48-ton gons, and is designed to have a speed of 16 knots. She has fourteen unarmored vessels and one building, a torpedo eateher of the remarkable speed of 24 knots, and three sea going torpedo boats. Spain is growing as a naval power. Little Portugal has but one ironelad and two fast unarmered cruisers. Referring to France, Sir E. J. Reed says she is "a really great naval power, and there are circumstances which would make a naval conflict between her and England one of the most uncertain in the history of the world.' The naval policy of Germany is defensive. Turkey is slowly but surely succumbing to Russia, and it is but a question of time

has a naval role of her own to play in Europe, and is playing it well.

Society and the Stage.

A dramatic club of Brooklyn, New York, composed of people who "strut their brief hour" in the higher walks of society in that goodly city, has recently gained some local notoriety by disparaging action regarding some of its members who have appeared on the stage in amateur dramatic entertainments. The purpose of the club is of course purely literary, but it is meditable that such a society will attract people having a more or less pronounced histrionic talent, which is developed by the study and association with kindred spirits, and with this development grows a desire, quite unconquerable with some, to give their real or fancied abilities a public airing on the stage. It seems that this Brooklyn club has produced several persons of this kind, some of whom achieved a marked success as amatear actors, and acquired thereby a good deal of popularity. Toward these persons there was first manifested on the part of certain members of the club, doubtless less gifted, a disposition to 1gnore them socially, and finally this ele ment became sufficiently strong to proclaim on behalf of the club the social ostracism of any member who should participate in a public dramatic entertainment. It is not questionable that envy had some part in prompting this action, but it was accompanied with a direct reflection upon the morality of the stage and the respectability of those who adopt it as a profession. There is a degree of stultification in such a proceeding on the part of a dramatic club, but the incident is interesting chiefly as the expression of a feeling all too general regarding the stage and its people.

That the stage is inherently immoral is presumed will not be maintained by any intelligent and entirely unprejudiced person. There is not in the production of a proper play, or in the participation in such production, anything necessarily hostile to morality. On the contrary, it can be successfully shown that the stage has been, and therefore may still be, a moral force. It has been used by the church as an auxiliary to its efforts. But it is nevertheless true that the charge of immorality against the stage has been made almost since acting became a recognized art. Addison deprecated the moral deterioration of the stage in his day, and directed against it some of the severest censure of his polished pen. Nobody doubts that there was ground for it. The English stage of the past, under the patronage of a dissolute nobility, was unquestionably as bad as it could be. Even to-day it has its Violet Cameron and Fortescue, but it also has its Ellen Terry and Miss Eastlake. Does any fairminded and reasonable person believe that Henry Irving and Wilson Barrett are purveyors of vice: The French stage has done more than its share to bring the institution into disrepute, but who is there so uncharita ble and unjust as to judge all French actresses by the standard of Sarah Bernhardt? As to the American stage it can be proudly affirmed of it that there is not a stain upon the moral records of the

great native actors whose art has made it illustrious. The great majority of those who condemn the stage depend for their opinions upon tradition, or select for examples the few who dishonor their profession, ignoring the many who give it credit, character and worth. Why think only of Rachel and Bernhardt, among the great in their art, and such adventuresses as Cameron and Fortescue, and leave out of consideration Charlotte Cashman, Eliza Logan, Julia Deane Hayne, Mrs. Mowatt, Mary Anderson, Ellen Terry, Margaret Mather, and others who contributed their genius to the stage and lived unsulhed lives? No just judgment can be rendered on such one sided evidence. Granting that the stage is not free from conditions favorable to the moral decine of those in its service predisposed to go in that direction it is still to be said that the sweeping charge of immorality against the stage and those who people it is essentially unjust and cannot be sustained by the facts. It needs to be remembered, also, that the stage has not been greatly behind in the general march of moral improvement.

THERE appears to be a very loud and earnest call for legislation from congress to regulate, lessen or remove some of the conditions that contribute most largely to the immorality of the District of Columbia. The statements that come from the national capital allow no other inference than that in most respects it is one of the very wickedest cities in this or any other country, and growing steadily worse. We 'are inclined to hope that there is some exaggeration, but there can be no doubt that Washington is very much worse morally than it ought to be and that there is large opportunity for improvement. The first step which it is proposed to take in the direction of reform is to enact a strong high license liquor law, A bitl for this purpose passed the senate at the last session, and is now in the house. If this can be done it will be found comparatively easy to remedy other difficulties in the way of a better social condition.

# POLITICAL POINTS.

Senator Stewart wants to annex the south ern part of Idaho to Nevada.

The New York Star wants senators elected by popular vote, instead of by the legislature, The lower house of the Michigan legislature has voted to submit a prolifbitory amendment.

Chicago Herald: Nebraska democrats must enjoy a leadership whose highest ambition appears to be to use the party as a tender for republican land rings and combinations. It is said of Mr. Bradley, who wants to be the republican candidate for governor of Kentucky, that he was a colonel in the federal army, and that he is one of the best

rough and tumble orators in the state. New York World: The Gould men in Texas are betting on Ireland for senator. This shows that Gould is an extreme democrat in Texas, though in other states his political creed varies according to circum-

stances. A bill has been introduced in congress providing for boring into the center of the earth to see what there is inside. Let the work proceed. We are satisfied that nothing worse than an Indiana democrat will be discov ered.

A political labor party has been organized at Cincinnati for the municipal campaign in April, fifty-one unions being represented at the initial convention. The Commercial Gazette is inclined to think that the new

party will do good by foreing both the old parties to nominate honest men.

The term of Senator Wilson of Iowa, does not expire until 1889, but the legislature drosen this year will elect his successor. Congressman Henderson and Hepburn and Judges Reed and Carpenter will probably be candidates to succeed him.

Legislator Callaghan, of Westmoreland ounty, Pennsylvania, is catching it at home for making a motion that prayer be dispensed with by the house. Probably he oblected for the same reason once given by a prominent member of the Ohio senate, with slight German accent. Sald he: "Mr. Bresident, I object to hiring a breacher to do my braying. When I wants any braying done I can do it myself."

Van Wyckism Still Lives.

Van Wyck has been defeated, but Van Wyckism still lives,

No Truth in the Rumor. It is not true that Senator Edwards has rented the St. Paul Ice palace for a winter

A Direct Vote Wanted.

residence.

Fremont Tribune. Every honest man and every honest paper n Nebraska should advocate the election of United States senator by direct vote of the people.

Should be Sent to Congress.

Philadelphia Inquirer,

The Massachusetts legislature has a committee to expedite business. If the committee works the recipe should be sent to con-

An Unsuccessful Section Providence Journal Probably the least successful section of the nter-state commerce bill will be that which attempts to prevent members of congress

A Hint to Kansas City.

from asking for passes on the railroads.

Facilities for getting out of St. Louis will be increased by the passage vesterday of the high bridge bill. Yet St. Louis will do well to take that bridge in every night. Mr. Gould may conclude that he needs it in his business.

All Wool and a Yard Wide. Columbus Democrat,
Why continue this traffic in members of

he legislature? Either elect senators by the vote of the people, or abolish the senate, The first would be an improvement on the present system, the latter better than either

Sam Jones in Boston.

Philadelphia Press. The Rev. Sam Jones, who is now evangelizing in Boston, announces that he would like to make that town "a suburb of glory," He will not succeed, however, the people down there will never submit to it. Now if he wanted to make glory a suburb of Boston

Some Odd Names, Mr. Lie is a member of the Kentucky legisature. He has near relatives in many other legislatures, though they do not all pass by

the family name. Mr. Budge is credited with having worn the first silk hat seen in Dakota territory. It

had a brick in it. S. D. Beerup, of Meredosia, Illinois, has sold out his business and is preparing to move to Kansas. Mr. Beerup does well in

taking his captivating name to a prohibition

Senator Ernest Word, one of the leading members of the Georgia legislature, died last week. There are so few earnest words in legislative bodies, this one will be sadly

Scandal-Mongers. Did you hear the scandal-mongers Passing by, Moving cautiously and slow.

Smiling sweetly as they go Never noisy—gliding smoothly a Supping here and sliding there oothly as a snake-Through the meadows fresh and fair. Leaving subtle snine and potson in their Saw you not the scandal-monger

As she sat, Beaming brightly 'neath the rose On her hat?' In her dainty gloves and dress
Angel like, and nothing less,
Seemed she—casting smiles and pleasant
words about. Once she shrugged and shook her head, Raised her eyes and nothing said, When you spoke of friends, and yet it left a

Did you watch the scandal-monger Al the ball? Through the music, rhythm, beauty, Light and all. Moving here and inoving there, With a whisper light as air, Casting shadows on a sister woman's fame-Just a whispered word or glance-As she floated through the dance,

And a doubt forever hangs upon a name, You will find the scandal-mongers Everywhere; Sometimes men, but often women, Young and fair;

Yet their tongues orip foulest slime, And they spend their leisure time Casting mad on those who climb by work and worth!

Shun them, shun them as you go-Shun them whether high or low; They are but the carsed serpents of the

### SUNDAY GOSSIP. "Tug cause of the great drop in the prices

of range cattle," said Mr. Richard Frewen, while in Omaha the other day, "has been largely due to the close monopoly which the Chicago packing houses and other buyers have maintained as against the interests of the cattle shippers. This will adjust itself in time, I am quite sure, and I believe that the outlook for the cattlemen during the next two years is better than it has been for a long time previous. The situation will be adjusted by slaughter houses near the ranges and by shipments direct to the sea coast. The Marquis de Mores has already \$5,000,000 invested in this and kindred enterprises, and I am probably giving you a piece of newsy information when I tell you that within a short time Omaha will probably secure the benefits of one of his mammoth establishments. His slaughter houses at Superior, a few unles from Duluth. are already shipping direct to the large retail houses in New York. His Kansas City packing house is already opened, and his Medora establishment has for some time been in full operation. The Marquis de Mores is a man with unlimited capital at his command, with equally unlimited faith in the industry which he is stimulating, and he has behind him the unbounded confidence of the ranch owners and large stock growers." "THERE has already been inaugurated a

lively contest for the two additional Judgeships which the present legislature will undoubtedly create for this district," said an Omaha lawyer. "There are three active candidates in the field, and I have signed the petitions of two of them. I hope Governor Thaver, however, will not be influenced by petitions to any great extent, but appoint for the Omaha judgeship a man who in his judgment is the best qualified for the place. vigorous and industrious man is needed for this position -- a man who can do a good day's work on the bench. The overcrowded condition of our docket and the constantly increasing business from Omaha alone will fully take up the time of all three judges who will hall from this county. The fourth judge will be selected from one of the outside counties in the district."

friends," said Eii Perkins (Melville D. Landon) while visiting in Omaha last week. "I knew him well. I was associated with him for a number of years during his short but brilliant career, and since his death I have been in passession of most of his papers and a number of his original manuscripts. Browne was a genial, hail fellow well met, His humor was spontaneous and was as frequently exercised for the benefit of his intimate friends as for that of the outside public. In fact, most of his jokes were tried on his circle of acquaintances before they were incorporated in his tamous lectures. He was reckless and Improvident, but he was the humorist who set he key to all American humor subsequent to

"I remember one joke that really didn't beong to him, although he got the credit for originating it," continued Mr. Perkins. "One evening we were 'kissing the bowl to pass it by' in a little restaurant in New York. when Artemas was handed Manager Maguire's dispatch from San Francisco asking him 'What will you take for ten nights?' He was in rather a mandlin condition at the time, and passed the dispatch over to one of his acquaintances, who slipped out of the room, and wrote and sent the famous reply; Brandy and water. A. Ward.' The dispatch was published in every paper on the Pacine coast, and gave Ward a great reputation before his arrival. It was the means of coining him many golden dollars when he reached the Pacific coast with his lecture on The Babes in the Wood, which he delivered in every town and mining camp. He made a second trip over the same circuit with the same lecture, only changing the title to 'The Seven Grandmothers.' The Pacific coast people enjoyed the joke lingely.

"Artemas Ward's humor was peculiarly American. Numerous attempts have been made to translate it into other languages, but they all proved utter failures. No person except one versed in our slang can appreciate the keen touches, the bursts of wild extravagances, the peculiarities of dialect, in which Artemas Ward was so successful in his writings and on the stage. He died before ie reached the zenith of his powers, but his humor still lives. It lives in the jokes of endmen revamped before a new generation which imagines the wittielsms of 1862-63 new and novel in those of 1866-67. Artemas Ward has had numerous imitators but no equals.

"A large portion of the great humorist's wit tay in extravagance of statement, but there are writers and tale-tellers who lay no claim to being humorists who tell more remarkable stories to-day without having their truth for a moment called in question. In fact truth is stranger than fiction. I heard some of these kind of stories only a few days ago. Although widely extravagant in detail, they bear the stamp of truth in every line. A worthy Presbyterian minister who lives in Texas met me last week and told me that Cleveland Smythe, an aged colored man of Galveston county, Texas, when a boy, ran a needle into his hind foot. The accident caused him no serious annovance, and was forgotten. A few days ago Cleveland felt n sharp pain in his left wrist, and when an incision was made, much to his astonishment, a paper of needles worked their way to the outer world. The needles were two dozen in number and were neatly done up and labeled. Mr. Smythe exhibits the needles to all who are curiously inclined.

"Not long ago while I was in Boston I had an interview with Charles Francis Adams, who related to me, without moving a muscle, a very remarkable incident which occurred to a distant relative of his. Miss Samantha Adams, of Adams, Adams county, Massachusetts. This lady, he said, two years ago swallowed a campaign lie. She thought little of the matter at the time, but a few days ago she was seized with violent convulsions. 'The family physician was called,' said Mr. Adams, 'and finally extracted from the lady's right arm an autograph letter from Mark Twain and two photographs of Eli Perkins.'

"These two incidents beat any snake stories produced during the year 1885. But I had a singular anatomical occurrence in my own family, which I am willing to back with dueats against any competitor in a free-forall championship. My little son Willie, when he was three years old, swallowed a silver dollar having on it the date of Washington's birthday, February 22d. As Washington could not tell a lie, and Willie be longed to my family, the date did not naturally agree with him, but still he retained the coin in his stomach for two years. Twice he exhibited symptoms of poisoning. The other day, however, he extracted from his left ear a dollar and twelve cents, the twelve cents being the interest on the dollar for two years at 6 per cent per annum."

CAPTAIN KING, nuther of "The Colonel's Daughter," in his broughure entitled "Campaigning with Creok," tells an amusing and characteristic anecdote of Colonel Royall, now commanding the Fourth Cavalry, but then lieutenant colonel of the Third. He Bays: "A story is going the rounds of the camp

which does us all good even in this dismal weather. Colonel Royall ordered one of his battalion commanders to put that battalion in camp on the other side of the river, facing east. "A prominent and well known habit of the

subordinate officer was a tendency to split hairs, discuss orders, and, in time, to make trouble where there was a ghost of a chance of so doing unpunished. "Presently the colonel saw that his instruc-

tions were not being carried out, and not being in a mood for indirect action, he put spurs to his horse, dashed through the stream and reined up alongside the victim, with 'Didn't I order you, sir, to put your battallon in camp along the river, facing east?" 'Yes, sir. But this isn't a river; it's only

a creek. "Creek, sir! Creek, sir! What do you mean, sir? It's a river-a river from time forth, by order, sir. Now do as I tel

"There was no further delay." "The two lots, 132 feet square, at the portheast corner of Douglas and Fifteenth streets, known as the Byers' property, have an interesting little history," said an old rettler of Omaha yesterday. "In the early days Byers and his partner, a Council Bluffs man, bought these two lots for a mere songabout fifty dollars, I think. They also owned two lots in Council Bluffs. When they divided their partnership property, Byers took the Omaha lots and his partner the Council Bluffs lots in Hall's addition. Byers gave his partner the choice. A few years afterwards Byers, who had moved to Leavenworth, failed in business, and his two Omaha lots were not put in the schedule of his assets as they were considered of so little value that they were not worth bothering with. Byers, however, leased the property for sufficient to pay the taxes, and has continued to lease it up to the present time. To-day the property cannot be bought for \$125,000. The iots in Hall's addition, Council Bluffs, which

Byers' partner took, are not worth \$1,000," "Tabking about the real estate boom," said a well-known man, "reminds me of a" little story I heard the other day about outside lots. The purchaser of one of these lots upon being handed his deed asked the seller where he should have the document recorded. At Papilition, Sarpy county,' was the reply. It does begin to look as if Omaha would soon take in Florence on the north and the whole of Sarpy county on the south."

"I was somewhat surprised the other day,"

remarked a real estate owner, "to find one agent, A. R. Soner, who refused to handle what he calls wild cat property, I offered him a tract of land some considerable distance from the city and wanted him to put it on the market for me in town lots, the whole business to be done in his name. He refused to list it, called it wild cat, and said he didn't want the earth."

OMAHA is to be congratulated upon the acquisition of such business men as the Vierl ing brothers-Robert and A.J. Vierling-who came here last year from Chicago, bringing with them Chicago enterprise and capital. They have established in this city an important industry, the Paxton & Vierling iron works, and have already built up a large business. Mr. Robert Vierling is president of the Vierling & McDowell fron works in Chicago and A. J. Vierling is secretary and treasurer of the Omaha concern. The two establishments work in unison and in this way secure many advantages. The Omaha works are on a splendid basis, being finely equipped, and by a recent purchase of additional ground they have more extensive track facilities than any iron works in Chi-CARO.

"THE outlook for building in Omaha this year," said Mr. A. J. Vierling, of the Paxton & Vierling iron works, "is certainly very encouraging. Although I am a new man in Omaha I confidently make the prediction that there will be nearly twice as much building in this city this year as there was last year. I base this prediction on the fact that our company has already taken a large number of orders for structural iron work. and all for first-class and costly buildings. I believe that the Omaha work alone will keep us busy throughout the entire year.

#### A WOMAN IN THE CASE.

Mrs. Cassler, an Omaha Woman, Connected With the Zeigle Snicide. Interesting and in a measure startling derelopments were produced yesterday by the investigation into the causes of the suicide of J. M. Zeigle at the Paxton house on Thursday evening. A number of citizens who viewed the remains at Drexel & Maul's undertaking establishment recognized the deceased as a former resident of Omaha. Mr. L. M. Van Scoten, the Dodge street hardware man

to whom a letter was left by the suicide, arrived in the city last night from the western part of the state in response to a telegram announcing Zeigle's death. He said that he had known the deceased for a number of years as a quiet, industrious man, and knew no reason why he should be ied to self-murder. Mr. Van Scoten also received a telegram from Mrs. Cassler, from Kansas City, asking that no disposition be made of the remains until she could arrive. It was to Mrs. Cassler to when

disposition be made of the remains until sine could arrive. It was to Mrs. Cassler to whom the suicide had left the following note:

"Go to a good lawyer and sue McIntyre for \$5,000 damages. Do it in this way; His commissions are due April 1. Attach them. He is with the Standard Lighting company of Cleveland, O." Cleveland, O."

Mrs. Cassler arrived from Kansas City last night. She went at once to the Paxton house, Zeigle having telegraphed her that there would be a letter there for her. The letter having been placed in the hands of the coroner Mrs. Cassler proceeded to Coroner Drayel's office and asked for the letter and to Drexel's office and asked for the letter and to see Zeigle's remains. When she was shown into the room where the dead man was lying she broke down completely and cried and

mouned piteously until taken from the room by friends with whom she is stopping. Mrs, Cassler is a tall, rather handsome German woman about thirty years of age. In response to questions, she stated that be had lived in Omaha for eight years. In March, 1885, she secured a divorce from her husband, Charles Cassier, and for some time afterwards kept a boarding house. She rented a large house from Peter McIntyre then in the commission business on Four teenth street, and purchased the furniture from him. At McIntyre's request she took Zeigie, his nephew, to board. She said: "McIntyre came and asked me if I would take his nepliew to board, as he wanted a nico quiet place. I assented and Zeigle came to board with me. He was a nice pleasant man and always treated me so well, and I had had such a hard time with my husband that I commenced to like Zeigle and we soon became intimate. In the meantime his uncle promised him a better position, but did not keep his word, and they quarreled and his uncle refused to pay him four months' salary which was due him. A dispute at once arose between them, and we decided to leave Omaha and go live in some place where we were not known, so we went to Kansas City. We arrived there last Sunday and took rooms at the California house. Zeigle in the mean-time obtained a position as traveling sales-

nan for the Twin Barner Gasoline company, of St. Louis. We were to have been married in a short time, and myself and my two children were so happy together."

When asked why Zeigle had returned to Omaha, Mrs. Cassler replied that McIntyre had made a claim against ber property and Zeigle came to seitle that and get four months' back pay that McIntyre's fault," moaned Mrs. Cassler as she disappeared with owed him, "It is all McIntyre's fault," moaned Mrs. Cassler as she disappeared with her friends.

It was subsequely learned that Mrs. Cassler owned property on West Douglas street which she sold recently for \$5,000. The uncle, which she sold recently for \$5,000. The discre-Melntyre, who is charged by Mrs. Cassler with being responsible for Zeigle's death, has been in the commission business at 213 Fourteenth street and is now working for the Standard Lighting company, of Cleveland, Onio. The damage suit that Zeigle advises Mrs. Cassler to commence against him is for alleged wrongfull

possession of her property.

Mrs. Cassler has two children, a girl 14 years of age and a boy 9 years of age, both of whom are in Kausas City. Zeigle's remains are still at Drexel & Maul's, and will proba-bly be cared for by Mrs. Cassler.

Building Permits. Superintendent Whitlock issued building permits yesterday as follows:

Frank O. Oleson, one and one-half story frame dwelling, Twenty-first, near Dorcas. P. H. Carey, two story frame addition to Doran house, Howard near Eigh-Riley, brick basement to dwelling, 512 North Twenty-lifth... Peter Lindblad, one story frame cottage,

Twentieth and Dorcas
John Helling, one story frame cottage, Cherry between Second and Fourth.

The Deutscher Club. The Deutscher club gave its initial enter-tainment last night at its rooms in Germania hall, in the form of a banquet and ball. Shortly after 19 o'clock more than two hundred people, comprising the members of the club and their friends, gathered about the banquet board and parlook of a bounteous supper. Toasts were a pleasant feature of the evening, and the evening's pleasure was concluded with dancing, which was kept up

Litigation Without End.

Another batch of attachments were issued from the county court yesterday against the grocery firm of J. H. Johnson & Co. on St. Mary's avenue by various firms as follows: Edward Morony, \$339.43; Weldman & Co., \$199.53; E. B. Branch & Co., \$155.43; Kopp & Driebus, \$79.34; W. A. Grandican, \$196; Wm. Preston & Co., \$191.25; E. Simon, \$22.76

Sloan, Johnson & Co. have commenced an netion in replevin to secure \$2,500 worth goods taken by Sheriff Coburn, upon whi the plaintiffs claim to hold a mort age.

Another Canadian Recruit. JEERS T CITY, N. J., Jan. 29, The Germania Savings bank, No. 14, closed its doors this morning. Schroeder, secretary and treasurer, is missing, and it is believed be has gone to Canada. There is a deficit of \$30,000 in the cash account. An application will be made for a receiver. The vice-presi-dent says that the securities are intact, and

Mrs. Emmons is Sane. WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 .- The jury in the Emmons lunacy trial rendered a verdict that Mrs. Emmons is sane and capable of manag-

"ARTEMAS WARD was one of my earliest

that the dencit will not exceed the figures named

ing her own affairs. Warmer, fair weather is p dicted for