# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1887.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

#### THE DAILY BEE.

**Bworn Statement of Circulation.** State of Nebraska, 1 s. s.

County of Douglas, )
Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee
Publishing company, does solemnly swear
That the second decode the of the Daller Dea
that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee
for the week ending Jan. 28th, 1887, was as
follows:
Saturday, Jan. 22
Sunday, Jan. 23,
Monday, Jan. 24
Tuesday, Jan. 25
Wednesday, Jan. 26
Thursday, Jan. 27 14,065
Friday, Jan. 28
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ISEALI Notary Public, Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is sceretary of the Bee Publishing company, that the actual av-erage daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of January, 1886, 6, was 10, 378 copies, for February, 1886, 10, 565 copies; for March, 1886, 11, 537 copies; for April, 1886, 12, 191 copies; for May, 1886, 12, 459 copies; for June, 1886, 12, 298 copies; for July, 1886, 12, 314 copies; for August, 1886, 12, 464 copies; for Sentember, 1886, 13, 630 copies; for October, 1886, 13, 638 copies; for December, 1886, 13, 337 copies.

December, 1886, 13,237 conies. Gro. B. Tzschuck. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of January A. D. 1887. [SEAL.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. [SEAL.]

Some of these days the street car company will discover that it does not own the earth in addition to a practical monopoly of all our best thoroughfares.

PROPERTY in Omaha continues to advance. But Omaha real estate values for inside property are still below what is asked for liked investments in rival cities.

LAST week's clearings increased 65 per cent over last year. Business is business and Omaha is getting her full share, as shown by the most reliable of commercial indicators.

CAPTAIN GREELY would render a signal service to this city in relieving Omaha of his second lieutenant who pretends to aspire to Hazen's succession. The young man has outlived his usefulness in this section.

Our of the forty-tive members of the house who recorded their votes against abolishing the railroad commission, forty are on record as opposing Van Wyck's re-election. This proves the BEE's repeated assertion that the railrogues defeated Van Wyck. The men opposed to railroad regulation are the men who opposed the champion of railroad regula-

A State Geological Survey. Attention is directed to the article of Professor Hicks of the State University published in another column under the heading "Shall We Have a Geological Survey or Nebraska." It is the first sensible and practical suggestion on this subject which has ever appeared in print in this state and is respectfully commended to the legislature now in session. This paper has been unalterably opposed to the various projects of quacks and bogus scientists for lining their pockets at the expense of the state through proposed surveys which would have been worse than useless when completed. It has insisted that we had no men at our disposal competent to make a thorough survey which in the results would return a tithe of the expense necessary for its prosecution. Prof. Hicks offers a solution of the problem which will meet with general approbation. After correspondence with the United States geologist he is able to promise Nebraska the cordial co operation of the national government in a thorough scientific survey of this state in which all the topographical work will be done by the government, the most expensive part of the publication will be assumed by the interior department and valuable assistance will be afforded by the United States geolo-Major Powell in gical survey. return simply imposes two conditions which are greatly to his credit as a scientific man and will be equally to Nebraska's advantage to grant. He will require that the survey shall have some degree of permanence so that the work shall be thoroughly and completely done, and that the person appointed state geologist shall be a man of high scientific attainments endorsed by the National Academy of Sciences or other competent authority. He also asks that the state shall speedily decide the question, as other states are urging their claims for government co-operation. The BEE will willingly and heartily promote this proposition. It is liberal, brondgauge and if secured will give to Nebraska a series of investigations into her material resources which will be of inestimable value. The results to be expected are well set forth in Prof. Hicks admirable article. Such results could not be gained under any other system than that proposed. The legislature will do well to take prompt action on the proposition just as soon as it can be put into proper form for consideration, A Checky Performance. The call for a meeting at St. Joe of representatives of various boards of trade in the Missouri valley to secure repre-

sentation on the inter-state commerce commission is a cheeky performance. It comes from a point suspiciously near to the home of Colonel Dawes, the political thimblerigger of the Burlington road at St. Joseph. What business has the Missouri valley to dictate the choice of a national railroad commissioner? And what object has the St. Joe board of trade in attempting to bring pressure upon the president? If a vacancy existed on the supreme bench would the Missouri valley

their own interests? President Max Meyer will best perform his duty by ignoring the request or bringing it before a full board for discussion. Omaha has nothing to gain by committion. The members who are bound hand ting herself to such a piece of unwarrantable interference with the executive func-

feel called upon to interfere on behalf of

debt is large and increasing, the oppressively prohibitory tariff has not justified the promises of its advocates, labor 15 discontented, the spirit of accession is active in several of the provinces, and there is widespread opposition to the policy of the government towards the United States, which will doubtless be intensified by the proposed action of congress. It is evident that the declaration of this retaliatory policy has fallen like a dynamite

bomb in the conservative ranks. The organs of that party still affect to regard it as merely a bluff, and some of the leaders profess not to feel greatly concerned about it, but it is easily apparent that all this is pretense. It was the design of Sir John McDonald to keep this issue in the background until after the elections, and the position the matter has taken was undoubtedly not expected by him, at least at this time, otherwise he would not have insisted on an appeal to the people against the nearly unanimous

judgment of his cabinet. It has suited his purpose to prevent all reciprocity arrangements with the United States. and as the belief has gained a hold in his party that he has deliberately obstructed negotiations to that end, the revolt in his ranks has become more outspoken.

The earnestness of the dissatisfaction with the premier for bringing on the elections at this time is shown in the fact that four of his ministers resigned in consequence of that action. This must necessarily very much weaken the conservatives, but it is not entirely certain that it will in equal degree strengthen the liberals. The liberal party is the recognized organ of reciprocity, and the bolting conservatives cannot join forces with them. The indications point to the formation of a third party, with the effeet, it is believed, of hastening the culmination of the split between upper and lower Canada, and in fact, a conflict between the English and French. A leading conservative paper recently declared that "the paramount issue is not whether liberals or conservatives shall administer Canada's affairs for the next five years, but whether the Dominion shall continue in existence." American interests would unquestionably be best

conserved by the success of the liberals. Tow Connery, the old time managing editor of the New York Herald, goes to Mexico as secretary of legation. Connery's experience with New York bug juice has made him proof against the effects of the reputation destroying mes-

cal. In addition, as a first-class newspaper man, he ought to be able to get at the "true inwardness" of the shameful gossip that emanates from the Mexican capital and to do something to stop it. The report is that a coterie of brokendown newspaper men who live there make a point of blackmailing those who cannot afford to have their reputations attacked. If such a nest of characterassassing really does exist in Mexico, steps should be taken to break it up.

ROME is informed that Germany will abrogate the May laws which have for so many years taken the control of church property and church appointments out of the hands of the vatican. This is a shrewd move on the part of Bismarck to secure the support of the Catholic party in the coming elections to the reichstag.

## STATE AND TERRITORY.

uncomplimentary. He denied that he pledged himself to Van Wyck. Shall We Have One For Nebraska?

The Holdredge Republican pronounces the Omaha coal find an unparalleled, inexcusable fabrication. It is proper to emphasize the fact right here that Omaha have had a survey already, that the United fored for natural gas and struck an inex States geologists have done the work and haustible yein. Small bores in the coun try have slight cause for jealousy. Thei published the results years ago. This is apacity is in advance of the demand.

a mistake. Hayden, it is true, examined The Plattsmonth Journal is giving daily the strata of the eastern counties, and eastigations to a chouse of residents who live and thrive and fatten off favors from Meek studied the fossils found along the Missouri river, but no complete survey he B. & M., and who oppose the interest. of Nebraska has ever been made. The of the city when the company demands it. The Journal forgers that there is a limits of the different geological formain the cooling waters of the tions have pever been accurately traced Missouri if properly and promptly apupon any published geological map. Nebraska is almost the only state which

A Lincoln paper has made the astound discovery that the railroad commis-has built a stock yard\* fence, inng duced a railroad company to put in cattle guard near a farmer's pasture, and fixed a pump handle at a station up the These great improvements cost country the state the trilling sum of \$20,000 and yet an ungrateful people are crying for a chauce to write its epitaph and plant it deen

logical reports are gathered up all the Emil Spirk, of Crete, is a man of peace facts about the soil, the climate, the water snuply, the staple products of the and mild spirit. Always ready for a joke he did not rebel when acquaintances tate. accused him of having been married on the extravagant terms of the circulars and the quiet. He accepted congratulations advertisements of land agents and immiset 'em up freely, and paraded the main gration bureaus, but in the sober language of science, and hence they com-mand confidence. I am constantly re-ceiving letters inquiring for the state street of the town wrapped in counter feit blushes, but his joking joy was rudely banished by the evening serenade, which the young and old participated. geological reports, and there is no doubt Emil stipped out through a back window that if such reports were in existence and disappeared in a chorus of cow-bells and tin pans.

they would induce many of the persons so inquiring to settle in Nebraska. 2. The information furnished by a geo-Charles Conley, of Wabash, painted his interior a corn color Saturday night. logical survey would be a valuable guide and proclaimed himself monarch of the and aid to the enterprise of our own citi zens. All the wealth of the state is ex-The billiard hall of Charles town Schnider was particularly offensive to his tracted directly or indirectly from the royal dignity and he proceeded to wipe earth. To make a careful study of this Schuider loudly protested, but ultimate source of all our wealth is cer out. Conley plugged his mouth, and when tainly Mrs. S., in a Mother Hubbard court cos-tume, appeared and hurled defiance and do, the wealth derived from the earth in a scientific investigation of the a match box at the intruster he caromed on her jaw and sent three teeth into the earth seems to be no more than fair. Its agitated corner of her bosom. By the benefits will accrue to all classes, since they all directly or indirectly get their living from the soil, but the classes mentime Conley had smashed the furniture and windows a sufficient crowd had gathered to escort him to jail. tioned below will be especially benefitted A geological survey benefits the farmer by turnishing analyses of soils, showing

O'Neill boasts of a score or more of whisky experts. They meet at irregular intervals, to tap a new "bar'l" or stamp with their approval a fresh jug or a cas of extra dry. At a recent "meet" a flask of diluted functure of iron, neatly corked and labeled, was passed around, and the members partook with a gusto that smacked of the vintage of '48. When in

formed of their mistake there was a loud chorus for a doctor to allay their fears and feelings. Their extension fronts were reduced with emetics, and their prestige as whisky judges went out with the surplus.

#### Iowa Items.

An Oskaloosa hen eroaked last week at the ripe age of eighteen. Free mail delivery will be inaugurated

n Marshailtown next April. Iowa City is threatened with a tourna

ment of brass bands next month. John Maben, of Hancock, sues Cerro Gordo county for \$10,000 damages for a drove of cattle lost by the breaking down of a bridge.

William Summerville, of Burlington born in 1804, has voted for the democratic nominee at every presidential election from Jackson to Cleveland.

Burlington boasts of \$3,000,000 lying dle in her banks waiting call from out side borrowers, and not a fraction of i can be had for local improvements. The old Methodist church building a

Des Moines is being leveled and carted ence is settled by a geological survey. It may be objected that even a geological away to make room for the crection of a six-story building of the Iowa Loan and

os not completely. Times of reasonable and useless paper will ap-line you may possibly find coal; on that

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Written for the Bie by Prof. Hicks, of the

State Datassitu 1

It is supposed by many persons that we

state has never spent a dollar for a sur-

Why should we spend anything now?

1. Because the publications of a geo-

logical survey furnish reliable informa-

tion of the resources of the state, and

thes stimulate immigration. In the geo-

a reasonable To spend a sm

These facts are not dressed up in

spend a small part

the relation of the soil to the underlying

souts to resist drouth by reason of their

chemical and physical structure. It aids

in the perpetuation of the fertility of the

land, and in renovating worn out fields

by discovering and developing beds of

marl and other natural fortilizers. It

benefits the manufacturers of brick and

beds of common clay and fire clay. The

elays of New Jersey form an important

part of the resources of that common-wealth. In the city of Trenton about

2,000 persons are employed in the pot-

duct is nearly \$2,000,000. We have ex-

cellent clays in Nebraska. Many of the

beds have had no development whatever,

A geological survey benefits the miner

and prospector for coal, salt or ores. This

is true whether any of these are dis-

covered or not. The money saved to the

commonwealth by preventing misdirected

explorations where a geologist would know at once that nothing is to be found.

is as important as the money made in

a geological survey to say that we have

no coal or metallic ores in Nebraska, and

are not likely to find any. The people

think we have these things, and will

never stop hunting for them in impossible

places until the question of their exist

survey would not settle that question.

But

and their value is not appreciated.

teries.

and the annual value of the pro-

geological formation, and the capacity of

thing

feet, we can have by paying the addltional cost.

Several other states are making ar rangements for co-operation with the federal survey. The government geolo-gists cannot enter all the states at once, hence the importance of prompt action in accepting this remarkably advantageous offer, and securing to Nebraska the benefits of the federal survey which she helps to sustain. The con-ditions upon which this offer is made are two: 1. That the state survey shall have some degree of permanence, sufficient to insure good work thoroughly and com-pletely done, 2. That the person appointed as state geologist shall have the recommendation of the National Academy of Sciences, the American Associa ation for the Advancement of Science, the director of the United States Geologhas not had a survey, and Nebraska as a ical survey, or some other competent scientific authority, L. E. HICKS. scientific authority.

#### LITERARY NOTES.

Scribner's Magazine for February fulfils all promises made in advance by the publishers as to literary excellence and variety of contents. John C. Ropes, the well known writer on military history, contributes an instructive article on "The Likenesses of Julius Casar," which is graphically illustrated with eighteen reproductions of photographs from statues. That reputable artist, W. B. Closson, is the engraver of the frontispicce which has been taken from a bust of Casar in the vatican. "The Residuary Legatee," a promising novelette by J. S. of Dale, is commenced in this number. Octave Thanet recites an interesting story of the war entitled "Half a Curse." The scene id around St. Augustine. Ex-Minister Washburne publishes his second instal ment of "Reminiscences of the Siege and Commune of Paris," which is doubly interesting now inasmuch as the revelations made have drawn out the criticism of the entire French press. "Seth's Brother's Wife'' is continued Gouverney Morris' diary-glimpses are ended, and II. C. Bunner's "Story of a New York House" has seemingly reached the highest point of interest. Several other valuable articles combine to make this number of Seribner a rare publication, especially

that by Professor J. R. Soley, on "Our Naval Policy," and Brander Matthews sketch of the great French actor, M. Co quelin. In the Century for February the reader's first attention is called 'to the Hay and Nicolay "Life of Lincoln." The instalment in the present number is of exceeding interest, treating, as it does, o the great president's first term in congress and his life as a lawyer. The dis-cussion of the causes of the Mexican war in this article will very likely urge the

pottery by discovering and developing military and political critics to take up their pens. President McCosh, of Princeton, is biographically treated John van Cleve, and in another article the Rev. Dr. C. A Bartol unites with Walt Whitman in sketching the oratorical powers of Father Taylor, the Boston Methodist. The fact of the author of "Blade o' Grass" turning his attention to favorable clerical criti cism is enough in itself to give interest to this latter sketch. Professor Langley has an attractive astronomical paper on "The Stars." Professor Rodolfo Lan-ciani, director of the new Museo Urbano in Rome, writes on the bronzes of Rome. George P. Lathrop puts a decidedly new dress on an old event by giving to the public for the first time some striking in mining. Hence it is no argument against terviews with the main actors in the

Bailing of Jefferson Davis. In fact the entire contents of the Century for February are of universal interest, and cater in variety to almost any find literary taste. There has not been placed on the BER's table in a very long time a magazine of more interest, general in-struction and careful selection of attractive subjects.

it continues to be the most popular book It contains more merriin the world. ment than any other book extant, and at the same time is wonderfully interestin It is a masterpiece in every sense of the word, and awakens intense admiration with all, while it produces hearty laugh-As a picture of child-life it is Dature itself, for every page sparkles with gema of thought and humor. The interest bagins with the first sentence and is kept up to the last word. By T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia, Price, 50 cents.

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### HISTORY RECORDED ON COINS Curious Specimens in the National

Museum Collection. Washington Star: "The United States," observed the coin man, after looking over rows of coppers, "ought to issue every time a new president is inaugurated a special coin, on which should be struck a finely-engraved head of the president and a suitable inscription. The is-sue might be limited, of course. Why? Because history is recorded on coins. These coins," he remarked, turning to the rows of pennies with their liberty heads, "have no meaning that would enlighten any one centuries hence. In the days of the Roman empire when there were no newspapers, some record of great historic events was struck on the coins, and to-day these coins are the only records of such events. There was a kingdom occupying a portion of Syria. whose identity was completely lost unti a collection of the country was found. These coins gave an outline of the history of the country. Coins are almost imperishable. If a record was made of each new administration on an issue of some standard coin-say silver twenty-live cent pieces-those coins would probably be taken out of circulation at once by the people, who would treasure them for their historic value."

The National museum has already a large collection of coins, which is rapidly growing through donations, deposits, or exchanges. It is proposed to exhibit a collection not only of coins of value on account of their rarity or historic import-ance, but to make, if possible, a complete exhibit of the current moneys of world. Already a portion of the coins in the possession of the museum has been placed on exhibition in the Historica hall, arranged according to a plan devised by Mr. G. Brown Goode. This plan contemplates arranging the coins of different countries in geographical order with full descriptive labels, telling no only the values of the different cours their weights and fineness, but giving their value also in United States com. There will be a full exhibit of the coinage of the United States, together with proof im pressions from the bureau of engraving and printing of United States notes of every denomination issued. Mr. Paul Beekwith is at present associated with Mr. A. H. Clark, who has charge of the historical collections, in the arrangement and installation of the collections of In addition to coins, a collection coins. of medals is being made. Some of the drawers in Mr. Clark's cabinets are tilled with society badges and partisan badges or pins worn in presidential campaigns. In the coin collection are many curious specimens. The Japanese series comprises not only old coins, but also a full collection of the current coinage of that country adopted in recent years and based upon the decimal system. These nodern coins were made on the model of the United States currency, and, like the hinese system, includes a trade dollar. The ancient Japanese coins are irregular bits or slabs of metal. Some of them are very large, corrugated and inscribed with India ink The Mexican coins and moneys offer an interesting study. There is a collection of the nickel coins recently issued by the national government, but which the people with their states right tendencies refused to receive. The government gathered the coins together and sold them for old metal, while the people Popular Science has a notably interest-ing number for February. Professor William James, of Harvard has a most instructive article on "The Laws of

and foot to the monopoly chariot wheels are the members who voted under the whip of the corporations to defeat their

HENRY WARD BEECHER has expressed himself in favor of the right of women to be hanged, equally with men, but he thinks it doubtful if anybody should be hanged, and is quite sure that it should be done in private if at all. The capital punishment commission of New York state, according to Dr. Southwick of Buffalo, one of the members, will report to the legislature in favor of execution by electricity. But Matthew Hale, of Albany, says that owing to the absence of Chairman Gerry in Europe the commis sion has in fact agreed upon nothing, and will so report and ask for an exten sion of time.

THE wine crop in 1886 was only 553 .-000,000 gallons, being the smallest for fifty years, not more than a third of some of the crops and less than half an average. The quality is also poor. Now is the time for the American people to take to the California product. The chances of procuring the juice of the grape are vastly better in consuming a native than an imported wine. In fact, the consumption of California wines is growing rapidly. The French manufacturers consumed about five times as much sugar in giving alcoholic body to their products last year as in 1885. Other countries on the Mediterranean will find a good market for their wines in France, where the decline of the vintage is attributed to the mildew and the phylloxera.

#### A Miscarriage of Justice.

Another terrible example of the punish ment of the innocent is reported. In Wisconsin two boys have been in jail for three years for committing robbery and murder. Their pardon is now asked by a priest who has heard a confession from the man who is guilty of the crime. The strange circumstance is that the boys were convicted upon their own confession, testified to by two detectives who forced the false confession out of them by methods similar to those practiced by detectives at this very day. What is a man's confession worth when he is under compulsion? When detectives drag a man into a private room and threaten and excite him, he may in many cases be utterly unaccountable for what he says. If he knew enough every time to say not a word, he would be safe; but suppose it is a woman, or a boy, or weak-minded man. The testimony of detectives that a man has confessed to them in private, or the testimony that they have heard him talk in his dreams in the prison cell of the crime in a way tending to show his guilt, should never be admitted in evidence. A confession should never be considered unless it has been made in the most voluntary, free, open manner, at a time when the pris oner is awake and in the full possession of his senses. Detectives seem to proceed upon the assumption that their prisoner is guilty of violating rights in his supposed crime, and that they will therefore be justified in violating his rights to secure his conviction. It is time for a law to be passed concerning the treatment of citizens after they are placed under arrest, for they are still citizens and they are still innocent until the jury aas rendered a verdict. country are in bad condition, the public

tions, especially when public sentiment has shown no evidences of a desire in that direction. If the railroads wish to pack the commission they should be allowed to do so as corporations and not masked behind the endorsement of a few citizens who are falsely presumed to represent the wishes of entire communities. There has been too much of this prostitution of the names of boards of trade. freight bureaus and "mass meetings" to the uses of men and measures which such organizations have never endorsed and never would have endorsed had the

subjects been properly brought before them.

The Crawford Bill.

If our national state department had at its head a statesman of ordinary calibre in the person of a man of vigor and energy the investigation of the killing of Captain Emmett Crawford, a citizen of Nebraska, would long ago have been pushed to a settlement on behalf of this government and the family of a gallant and noble soldier. Senator Manderson some months ago introduced a bill to sift the matter to the bottom. As the subject related to an international complication with Mexico the bill was referred to the committee on foreign relations, and by them committed to Secretary Bayard's department. Nothing has

yet resulted. The facts in the case are so clear as to admit of no dispute. Captain Crawford was wantonly murdered by Mexican troops while leading a pursuit of hostile Indians on Mexicaa soil in pursuance of an international agreement. His death removed from our army one of its most capable, gallant and experienced of Indian fighters. It deprived Nebraska of a valued citizen. It was a wanton insult to our government and a direct violation of treaty obligations. Under all the circumstances congress should push promptly for a heavy indemnity to the family of Captain Crawtord. If the state department in its lagging zeal cannot find time to devote to the queston, congress should assume the duty of investi gation itself and direct the state department to demand redress in the only way in which redress is possible. Mr. Bayard has been grossly lax in his treatment of the Crawford case, and his delays have subjected him to well-deserved criticism throughout the country, quite irrespective of party lines.

### Canadian Politics.

The people of Canada are having plenty to think about at this time. Besides the very interesting and important question of their probable future relations with the United States they are engaged in a very earnest campaign, due to the urgent desire of Sir John McDonald to smote obtain an expression of the people on his administration. The parliamentary elections will take place on the 22d of next month, and there is fair promise that the liberal party will be successful, or at all events make very large gains. The majority to be overcome is large, but the administration is entirely on the defensive. It has been growing steadily in unpopularity since McDonald becawe premier nine years ago, and the case against it is a strong one. The financial affairs of the

Nebraska Jottings. O'Neill is agitating waterworks. Red Cloud is moving for waterworks.

The Masonic temple at Beatrice will be ready for dedication in two weeks. Bert Hardy, a Beatrice ten-year-old was playfully caressed in the chin by a pet pony.

The Fremont Herald has laid in a stock of Bourbon thunderbolts with Greeian bends. Hiram Weeks was buried under an

ivalanche of earth in a well at Anselmo, last Wednesday. Wahoo is ready to relinquish the town

pump for a system of water works of any modern pattern. The advantages of Norfolk as a rail road center is shown by a map just pub-

lished by the board of trade, The Wanneta Breeze is the title of a nusical zephyr from Chase county, Hann & Baker supply both tone and caloric.

Citizens of Fillmore county will vote March 5, on the question of granting aid to the extension of the Elkhorn Valley road. North Platte is negotiating for water-

works. A delegation of the city fathers visited and sampled the Fremont product last week.

O. M. Hayden, of Wymore, is out \$3,000 He laid it carefully away in a secret corner of his desk, where a burglar found it. A large section of country south of the

Platte river, says a Grand Island paper, is illumined nightly "by the nose of our esteemed contemporary. Counterfeit double engles are abroad in

the land and newspapermen are cautioned to exercise the eye and the ear in feathering their nests. A job lot of withered bachelors and cheerless widowers are ready for the auc-

tion block in Hastings. The proceeds will be invested in a foundling asylum. The treasurer of Gage county reports collection of taxes last year amounting to \$246,946.85 and the cancellation of \$5,000 of the bonded debt of the county. That earthquake at Fremont and North

Bend is accounted for. The editors of the Tribune and Flail came together unexpectedly and the warmth and vigor their greeting shook up the surrounding country.

The Johnson county coal mine, two miles from Tecumseh, shows a vein of eighteen inches of coal at a depth of twenty-live feet. Specimens resemble Canon City coal and burn readily.

The Republican Valley & Wyoming railroad is the latest incorporated wheel within the B. & M. The proprosed road will start from Culbertson, run through Hitchcock, Hayes and Chase counties to the Colorado line.

Bed Cloud expects the Missouri Pacific, Grand Island is ready to greet the Rock Island, Hastings wants the Elkhorn Val-

ley extension, and a score of towns want each of these, with the Union Pacific and Kansas City & Omaha thrown in. A burglar raided the residence of Sam Gardner in Blair, rummaged in a bedroom where three women were sleeping, and aroused them by smashing a lamp chimney. A triple plated yell instantly hum and he jumped for liberty.

carrying the window sash with him. Mr. Kuester visited the Wehrer home stead, six miles from Wisner, and passed around a flask of prairie dew, after sam-pling it himself. Miss Wehrer, aged seventeen, took the last nip. All were taken violently iil and the daughter died. It is supposed the whisky was poisoned.

Representative Nichol, of Neligh, recoived a lively greeting when he reached home after the senatorial contest. A large delegation of his constituents met him at the train and treated him to a shower of groans and hisses, and remarks on his conduct as emphatic as they were

pear on or before the 1st of March, an will be democrat in all things. While Des Moines claims to have lost

all evidence of the open saloon it yet delights in the odors of sour mash and grows dizzy drunk with indignation any harm threatens the prosperous flow of the old stuff.

At Creston a pair of horses became frightened and ran away. An English mastiff tried to stop them by catching them by the bridle. Failing in this he erzed the reins in his teeth and was dragged over the ground until the horses topped.

The prohibition regulators of Sious City stoop to low, unmanly methods to secure evidence against liquor sellers. Last week D. W. Wood, dence. ex-county attorney, offered a bribe of \$50 to a sixteen-year-old boy to visit saloous, purchase liquor, and turn informer.

At a high society wedding in Daven port recently, the bride blashed an of ection to the word "obey," and empha-dzed her objection in this way: "Love The appendi bonor and obey-rats." caught the ministerial ear and spread among the audience, and the solemnity of the occasion was lost in a cackling chorus.

### Dakota.

A Lutheran church has been organized at Huron. Deadwood has put in a fire alarm sys-

tem and started a flour mill. The prophecy of an early spring was frozen to death in Saturday's blizzard. Fargo has started a museum of freaks

with a white bristled pig with pink eyes. A temperance epidemic is raging in Yankton, and the capacity of the waterworks has been increased. A bill is pending in the legislature ex-

tending the time for payment of taxes from February 1 to June 1. Hon. W. F. Steele, of Steele, is in Wash

ington looking after his patent car-heat ing apparatus. It is non-explosive, and promises to take the place of stoves, now altogether used for car-heating purposes.

#### RealEstateTransfers.

Peal estate transfers filed Jan. 28, 1887 Jeremiah C Wilcox to the public, plat of herman, being in 35-15-15--dedication, Archer Eke to Jas R Davis, lot 11, blk 2, 'oster's add to Omaha, w.d.-\$2,800, Harry E Carey to C C Vennum, 34 interest n lots 5 and 6, Bensou's sub of lots 6 and 7, 18 50 Sector Omaha, w.d. S.

c 80, South Omaha, w 0-8 Daniel Keniston and wife to Harry E Cares

is 5 and 6, of Benson's sub of 10 is 6 and 7 k 80, South Omaha, w d -82,350, Julius Peycke to Aribur Remington et al, n 10, in Van Buren place, w d-£1,600. Chas W Phillips to C M Powell, lot 4, blk 3, otter & Cobb's add to South Omahn, w d

Chas W Phillips to John R Webster, lots 5 6 and 7 blk 5, Potter & Cobb's add to Omaha w d-89.0 ahn A Creizhton and wife to Benjamin A

ibson et al, w]4 sw4, sw1, 9-15 18, w d- \$50, C E Mayne et ai to Omaha Beli By Co. i

strip of land off nw side of lots 5 and 4. Mayne's add to Orchard 4101; also a strip off ide of lots 5 and 9, in same add, w d-Fred W Melcher et al to Edward Pickett, v d - \$1,375, Paddock's relace add to Omaha, y d - \$1,375, Those Eller et al to Mary A Putney, 52 nterest in part of blk 55. West Omaha, w d --

J II Hungate (trustee) to John F Mawhiney, lot 19, blk 10, and 10t 20, in blk 4, Bod-ford place, Omaha, w.d.-\$1,290, Mary Kriz and husband to Robert A Fin-lay, lot 8, blk 86, South Onaha, w.d.-\$2,000, W.m.R Homan and write to Robert A Fin-

, e 40 ft lot 4, Smith's park, Omaha, w d-Wun I Walker et al to H Pearlo England, d 8, blk 3, 1st add to South Omaha, w d-

\$1,400. Kate A Doolittle et al to Isaac Rubin et al, 60x755 ft in lot 8, Johnson's add to Omaha, w d.-85,400, Geo T Mills to Wm Fleming et al, lot 12,

blk 3. Clarendon, Omaha, w d-S650.

on will never find it. was drawn around the coal fields of Ohio by the first geological survey very nearly lifty years ago, and no coal has ever been found outside of it. The same thing has been done in most of the other states. A geological survey benefits the builder by making scientific tests of the strength and durability of building stones. Illus trations of the need of such tests are abundant. Thousands of dollars have been wasted in Nebraska by using stone of inferior strength and durability. Enough money is now being annually spent by the state in public buildings to justify a large expenditure for the purpose of determining which of our nativ building stones are most worthy of confi

3. A geological survey of Nebraska would be an important contribution to science and would thus confer a benefit upon mankind. Some important ques-tions of geological science can be settled here as well or better than in any other state, such as the question of the existence of the Permian formation in Amerca, or the existence of the Pliocene for mation in the interior of America. It is true that these are purely scientific que tions, the solution of which would not put a dollar in anybody's pocket. the money value of a scientific truth is not its real value. The educational value of the development of Nebraska geology is not to be despised. We take just pride in our intelligence, in the low percentage of illiteracy in this state. We have thousands of pupils receiving in struction in our schools and colleges who would be benefitted by correct information about the geology of the state in which we live. To collect and preserve the fossils in our rocks, some of which are the linest and most interesting in the world, is a consideration of no small importance. These fossils are being carried

off to enrich the cabinets of other states and other countries. Without a geological survey we shall lose the best of them. I will freely admit that the benefits to pure science alone would justify the expenditure of the s money in a geological But since, along with these people's survey. scientific results we shall have economic results of direct money value, the expenditure is amply justified.

If the reasons given above are good at all they would be good at any time. shall next give a reason why we should have a geological survey of Neoraska now, I have had conversation and correspondence with members of the federal survey, or the United States geological survey, in regard to co-operation on their part in the work of a Nebraska survey and I have now a definite proposition from J. W. Poweil, the director. He offers-first, to do the whole of topographical work: second, furnish a geologist to work with the state geologist in the strictly geologi al examination of the state; third, to as sume a part of the burden of publication and that the most costly part viz: the scientific results, while the state shall publish the economic results. It is well known that the great cost of geological reports arises from the illustrations, the iguring and the description of specimens, while the economic results can be adequately set forth without these ex-

Major Powell also offers to make the topographical mans upon a larger scale if the state will pay the extra cost. The scale adopted for the state of Kansus is two nules to the inch horizonal, and contour lines for each lifty fee vertical. Such a map would be very val uable in all operations of drainage, irri-gation and the making of roads and canais, and we can have it for nothing if we will provide for this co-operative survey. The topographical map is also an abso ute pre-requisite to a good geological map. A still better topographical map on the scale of one mile to the meh horizontal, and vertical contours of twenty

Habit." It is of great value to the young especially and is written in a style that can readily be understood. The controversial articles of Professor Huxley and W. S. Lilly give arguments on material ism from scientific and religious stand points, which certainly are of worth to evolutionists and strict churchmen. Mr. Lilly is a Roman Catholic, and from an orthodox barracade sends some hot shot at the professor, who is not slow in re-

turning the fire. Daniel Greenleaf Thompson writes on the teaching of reigious truths in schools; the illustrated 'South-African Diamond Mines'' is full of instruction, and m addition to the differ ent subjects treated in the "Editor" Table" are well-written articles on the land question, "Fetichism," "Misgovern ment of Great Cities," "Massage," etc.

St. Nicholas-No matter how near or far away are the holidays, the publishers of St. Nicholas, "the friend of the young," are monthly on hand with a store of readable and salutary articles for the reading public. This "Santa Claus" in literature is unusually bright and instructive for February. Otis commences his serial entitled "Jenny's Boarding House;" Hjalmer H Boyesen contributes a thrilling tale o leclandie adventure; "Effic's Realistic Novel' is a pleasing and instructive sketch by Alice Wellington Rollins; Rev. Washington Gladden suggests many practical things in his article, "If I Were a Boy," and there is more than the usual amount of other readable and timely contributions with some of the best illustrations seen in St. Nicholas for

many a day. Harper's Magazine for February is certainly a very attractive number. There are interesting chapters of three popular serials, four illustrated descriptive articles and a large supply of short sketches, poems, etc. Mr. Curtis gives a sketches, poems, etc. Mr. Curtis gives a lively pen-talk of the American opera and also handles, in his usually brilliant and also handles, in his usually be as an style, the value of domestic service as an W Howells continues his careful and valuable work in the Editor's Study, and Charles Dudley Warner and George Du Maurier fill the Editor's Drawer with spicy humor. The whole number is realete with good things, and is suitable in every way to take a favorite place with any previous issue of this popular publication.

The Golden Argosy, published by Frank Munsey, at Si Warren street, New York, has been entarged to a sixteen page journal. Eight pages are largely levoted to illustrations, and these piet utes cover a variety and range of sub ects that appeal to all tastes. Argosy is finely printed on a handsome ream tinted paper, and its contributors include the best known names of litera ture for boys and girls. The tone of its contents is healthy and pure, and it aims to set a high ideal before the youth of the

Love," by Emile Zola, pu by T. P. Peterson & Brothers, is the latest production of that world-famous realistic novelist's pen, and a most vonderful and absorbing romance Spicy, brilliant, original and startling, a fascinates from the opening paragraph to the closing word. As the setting for this amnitious and daring work. Zola has taken the Behemian branch of the artistic world in Paris, and the hovel progresses amid a thorough dissection of artist life and a complete expose of the dorngs and methods of a host of aspiring painters.

that when he was in Mexico he found in some places pieces of hard soap bearing the government stamp and circulating a money. Whether this money got its value from the rarity of soap or otherwise was not stated. "The fact," said the numismatist, probably explains the slang term 'soap' for money. You have probably heard people ask, 'How are you off for soap.'"

#### About Diamonds.

From "The South-African Diamond-Mines," in Popular Science Monthly for February: It is a pleasant fancy of a writer in the Cornhill Magazine, to argue for the plausibility of the fairy-story of the princess from whose pretty lips "fe liamonds, both in speaking and in singing, and even in silence," when she merely smiled. "For, consider," he says, "into what does the diamond blaze, when, on combustion, the spirit of the gem leaps unward home again to its parent, the sun; into what but carbolic acid gas?that earbon dioxide of the chemist which attends the combustion of every fire and gas-burner, the decomposition of every vegetable, which is exhaled in every breath we breathe?". The same writer also utters the less pleasing but equally striking thought that "the chimney-sweep s covered by that which, under happier

auspices, would be jewels." The diamond is mentioned very an ciently in literature. Jupiter, according to classical mythology, was anxious to make men forget the days he had spent among them, and finding one man-Dia mond of Crete-remembered him, turned him into a stone: not a very credible story of the origin of the gem, but men of science in the nineteenth century are not much nearer to knowing the truth on the subject. The Greeks call the stop adamas, the indometable or unchange able; and from this has come down out word adamantine, and, after the letters have undergone changes of a kind that are not rare in the growth of language our name of the stone itself. But, long before the Greeks had emerged from the larkness of the mythic age, the diamond was made among the Hebrews, the pecu-liar jewel of the tribe, of Zebulon, and Aaron's breastplate, when he was dressed in his priestly robes, was adorned in the second of the four rows of its setting with precious stones—with an emeraid, a sapphire, and a diamond; and Jeremian when the Greeks were just beginning to be known, rebuking the misgoings of his people, said: "The sin of Judah is write ten with a pen of iron, and with the point of a diamond."

But, although the ancients considered diamond indestructible, and were capable of trying the most during experments with it, no specimen that is known to have belonged to them has comdown to us. Some persons suppose that the Koh-i-nor is five thousand years old as man's possession, but no one knows or can trace its history back with cer tainty for more than a few centuries.

irving slyceum theater in London for season of seven months. Her programme a performances is not definitely arranged, b probably she will begin the senson with one of the noetical comed as of W. S. Gibert and subsequently will present a new play by Mr. Wills, and still fater a new tragte drama Mr. With, and shift later a new frage drama by Lott Lython. It is possible also that Miss Anderson will give her performance of "Rosallud," which has never yetheen sort in London, and that she will revive one of the most famous of Victor Hir o's play. and will effect another Shakespearcan is yield.

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All of whom are more or less cranks. Zola fairly revels amid these piquant revelations, and they give a zost to his book impossible to describe, and cer-tainly unsurpassed.

sixul.

Mary Anderson loss taken a lease of Henry