THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, } s. s.
County of Douglas. }

Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Jan. 28th, 1887, was as follows:

Saturday, Jan. 22	14,350
Sunday, Jan. 23	13,230
Monday, Jan. 24	14,085
Tuesday, Jan. 25	14,055
Wednesday, Jan. 26	14,075
Thursday, Jan. 27	14,065
Friday, Jan. 28	14,025
Average	14,158

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed and sworn to in my presence this 29th day of January A. D., 1887.

[SEAL] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of January, 1886, was 10,378 copies, for February, 1886, 10,595 copies; for March, 1886, 11,537 copies; for April, 1886, 12,191 copies; for May, 1886, 12,439 copies; for June, 1886, 12,238 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies; for August, 1886, 12,464 copies; for September, 1886, 13,030 copies; for October, 1886, 13,189 copies; for November, 1886, 13,348 copies; for December, 1886, 13,237 copies.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

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

[SEAL.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

As a twister of the British lion's tail, Senator Ingalls now fills the place once occupied by "Richelieu" Robinson.

ONLY fifty-three additions to Omaha have been platted and recorded since the 1st of November. This does not include the Buzzard's Roost.

ILLINOIS is not only out of debt but has $250,000 to spare. Nebraska, with good management, can soon be in the same happy and independent condition.

DR. MILLER is in Mexico on an important misson. He is acting as smelling committee to ascertain how much rock and rye a Kentucky bourbon can stow away at a grand reception.

THE lawyers of Omaha are just now agitated upon only one subject, and that is who will be the new judges in this district. If they knew in advance whom Governor Thayer would appoint they would know how to trim their sails.

COLBY is the most active bill introducer in the legislature. Up to date he has introduced measures designed to reform every condition of affairs in the heavens above, in the earth beneath and the waters under the earth, with several counties still to be heard from.

UNION PACIFIC ATTORNEY POPPLETON, officials of the horse car company, waterworks and gas company united in drafting the new charter which the lunatic of the *Herald* pronounces a raid on the corporations. The only "assault" on the corporations is a clause providing that they shall not be exempt from municipal taxation. Every town, village and city in Nebraska will join in saying Amen to this provision.

IT is expected that the supreme court of Indiana will render a decison in the Smith-Robertson case to-day. The speech of Senator Harrison on last Friday, denying the jurisdiction of the court, was an effort of extraordinary power, but republicans are not sanguine of a decision favorable to his view. Four of the five judges are democrats, and although they decided that the court had no jurisdiction to restrain the secretary of state from certifying to the speaker of the house the election returns for lieutenant governor, it is apprehended that they will hold a different view of the judicial power in the present case.

SENATOR TELLER, who has been one of the boldest of corporation tools in public life, was virtuously indignant over Mr. Beck's bill prohibiting senators from acting as attorneys for the subsidized railroads. "Mr. Teller," notes the New York *Times*, "was in good trim for speaking, owing to his recent prolonged explanation and defense of the action of the interior department, when he was secretary of the interior, with regard to the notorious and scandalous Backbone land grant—a grant which Mr. Edmunds on the same day for his edification described as "the most audacious steal I ever heard of in the United States."

REPUBLICAN members of the legislature should watch sharply Senator Suell's apportionment bill which unites Douglas and Sarpy counties and gives four senators to the district thus created. This scheme if adopted will send at least three democratic senators out of the four from the senatorial district proposed, and will correspondingly decrease the republican representation in the legislature. There is only one proper method to adopt in making the apportionment for Douglas and Sarpy counties. That method, based on fairness and on the numerical preponderance of votes in the county in which Omaha is situated, is to give three senators to republican Douglas and one float between Douglas and Sarpy.

CONGRESSMAN W. R. COX, of North Carolina, who it is understood will succeed S. S. Cox as minister to Turkey, was a brigadier general in the confederate army and commanded a division at the surrender at Appomattox. He is serving his third term in congress, having been defeated for re-nomination on account of his advocacy of the civil service policy of the administration, which is not ardently admired by the democrats of the district he represents. He is a man of good attainments and good address, and besides the fitness of having one Cox succeed another there is no reason to doubt that he would be satisfactory to the sultan and draw his salary with proper punctuality.

They Can't Deceive the People.

One of the eminent judges of this state has given it as his experience that no criminal will hesitate to add perjury to his crime when he wants to clear himself before a jury. The reprobates who betrayed their constituents and deserted the leader whom they had pledged themselves to support in the late senatorial contest are inventing all sorts of falsehoods to cover their infamy. Nearly every one of them tells a different tale to excuse his duplicity, but these palpable falsehoods can deceive nobody. Mr. Newton, of Clay county, we are assured, tries to excuse his desertion of Van Wyck by telling some of his credulous friends that the straight republicans offered to guarantee Van Wyck's nomination in caucus, which would have insured his election, but Rosewater jumped up and said, "No, we don't need these republicans. We have democrats enough to elect Van Wyck, and will elect him without the aid of the straight republicans." Thereupon Newton and the little band of deserters made up their minds to teach Van Wyck and Rosewater a lesson.

This comes to us directly from Clay county, from a party who heard Mr. Newton tell his story, and we are asked whether it is true. Our answer is that there is not a word of truth in it. There never was any such offer made to Van Wyck, and if there had been Rosewater would have been the last man to spurn it or advise its rejection. We defy Mr. Newton to cite a credible witness who will corroborate him.

Next comes Mr. Whitmore. He has had himself quoted as calling God to witness that he didn't know anything about Thurston's aspirations to the senate until two days before balloting commenced for senator. It is an awful thing to call God to witness when a man knows that he is not telling the truth. Does any intelligent person believe Mr. Whitmore when he makes this denial in the face of the fact that his preference for Thurston as second choice was made public through the Papillion *Times* before the legislature met, and furthermore in the face of the effort of Mr. Whitmore to convert one of the Douglas delegation to Thurston during the first week of the session. Mr. Whitmore's positive denial that he tried to force a secret ballot in caucus in the interest of Thurston is flatly contradicted by various members who were in that caucus, and furthermore by the fact that he succeeded at one time in getting two of the Douglas delegation to join him in this effort. But Whitmore, like Newton, throws the blame of his defection on Rosewater. He says he refused to be Rosewater's slave any more, and therefore went over to the railroad faction. What was he ever asked to do which would confer a personal benefit upon Rosewater? Was an appeal to him to live up to his pledges and remain true to his constituents an attempt to make a slave of him? Can he ever explain away his studied indifference, at the opening of the session, when he must have known that giving away two votes to the enemy was a deliberate surrender?

Then we have the gallant Colonel Baird, of Dakota county, who wants it understood that he deserted Van Wyck and went over to Thurston because he was too pure and holy to associate with anybody who had the good will of "Rotten Joe" Holman. That will do to tell the marines. Up in Dakota county the people will always believe that Baird sold them out.

We have neither time nor space to contradict the stories that knaves and hypocrites of this stripe have concocted.

The New Charter.

Where is Dr. Miller and what has become of Lyman Richardson? We ask this question because it has become manifest to every thinking person that the paper which they own has fallen into the hands of a maniac or an idiot. Every day the community is shocked by the crazy assaults and looney schemes which emanate from the hair-brained person that has charge of the editorial page of the *Herald*.

Nothing but an absolute craze to create a sensation or disturbance could account for the stupid and silly ravings about the new city charter which appear in the last edition of the *Herald*, unless indeed there is a method in this madness and the attempt to destroy the new charter is inspired by railroad managers. The charter, as everybody knows in Omaha, was publicly discussed for three weeks and adopted in the main by the committee of fifteen. This committee was composed of representatives of the moneyed interests and corporations together with members of the council and two or three prominent citizens. The charter itself was drafted by the city attorney and finally adopted with three or four changes by the Douglas delegation.

The citizens of Omaha and the legislature are now admonished by the monomaniac of the *Herald* that the new charter is a dangerous document full of hidden perils and unheard of schemes to benefit the two Rosewaters. The joke of the whole matter is that nine-tenths of the terrible features which the *Herald* raves about have been in our present charter from two to sixteen years. The powers of the mayor and council which are denounced as dangerous and extraordinary are greater in the present charter than in the new one. At present the mayor has absolute power to refuse to join the council in making a contract, and if out of spite or spleen, he choses to defeat any measure involving a contract he can do so by withholding his signature and no court can compel him to affix it. At present the mayor and council control absolutely, the police and fire departments as well as the grading of streets and other improvements, whereas, under the new charter these powers are exercised in the main by the police and fire commission, park commission and board of public works. Great hue and cry are raised over the section giving the mayor and council power to regulate tolls over bridges which is construed as meaning a scheme to fix the Union Pacific bridge tolls. This power was conferred as far back as 1871 and is now on the statute books, page 26, Session Laws, 1871. We are told that a dangerous raid is being made on the water company by giving the mayor and council power to appropriate streets and condemn private property. As a matter of fact this section was inserted at the request of and for the benefit of the water company to enable them to extend their works and remove their pumps to a point where the sewerage does not contaminate the Missouri river. A frightful picture is painted by reference to the section which allows the council to license auctioneers, pawnbrokers, ten pin alleys, express wagons, peddlers, etc. As the council has had the same power in every charter for the last twenty years, the idiocy of the man who writes such twaddle is manifest. A terrible revelation is made about the the commission of adjustment to be composed of City Engineer Rosewater and two free holders. This commission was created by the legislature two years ago, is embodied in the present charter and was approved by the committee of fifteen after full discussion. The levy and tax distribution and the limit of ten per cent are denounced as something unheard of. They have only been heard of since 1869, when Omaha got her first charter as a city of the first class.

The city engineer's salary is raised to correspond with those of engineers in other cities, and his responsibilities and duties are doubled. This was done by the committee which also raised the salary of the mayor, police judge, street commissioner and other officials. The sections which increase the responsibilities of the city engineer are modelled after those in the charter of St. Louis where no objection was raised by newspaper cranks because the engineer's name was not Rosewater. The city printing clause is denounced as a scheme of the present city printer to dive into the pockets of the tax payers. The fact is that the city printing proper, which costs from $5,000 to $10,000 is not touched by the charter. It may be done by the *Herald* but it cannot be done by the BEE because it has no job office. The city advertising is regulated on business principles. Each paper bidding is required to state its circulation and in the award the relative circulation is to be taken into account. Is there anything unfair in that? There is another safeguard in the proviso that the city shall not pay a higher rate for its advertising than the lowest rate charged to any other patront by the official paper. There can be no swindle in that. But the real objection to the new charter, way down deep, is the power granted the city to make railroads bear their share of city taxes. To a man who don't pay a dollar like the *Herald* monomaniac this is of no moment, but fair minded men and tax payers generally will regard it as just, equitable and absolutely necessary. The defeat of the charter which is called for by the railroad organ would be a blow from which this city would not recover for years. Its reformed police system, parks and boulevards, extended water works, enlarged city limits and other vital needs would be postponed for three years, which means incalculable damage to property interests, curtailed growth and complications of all sorts. We know the citizens of Omaha want this charter, and the people of Nebraska have much at stake in the growth and prosperity of Omaha which now pays one-tenth of the state tax.

The Treasury Portfolio.

There appears to be good ground for the report that Secretary Manning intends to surrender the treasury portfolio, although he is reticent on the subject. Perhaps, indeed, this fact is of itself good evidence. It is stated that Mr. Manning will retire to accept the presidency of a new bank in New York City. It is a matter of authentic information that a national bank is being organized there with a capital exceeded by only one other bank in that city, of which Treasurer Jordan is to be the vice president. There is every probability that Manning is to be its president. Such a position would be far less laborious than that of secretary of the treasury, and Mr. Manning's health will not stand hard and sedentary employment. It is true that for some months he has not been required to give close attention to the details of his office, and many matters formerly made a part of his duties have been relegated to the care of subordinates. But a conscientious public official will not be satisfied with a long continuance of this method. As a bank president Mr. Manning would have less exacting demands upon his time and attention, and he would be much better paid for his services. It is furthermore not unlikely that however congenial may be the duties of the treasury department to Secretary Manning, he feels that his usefulness has been so impaired by the refusal of his party in congress to give heed to his views and recommendations, and the promise of its doing so appears to be so hopeless, that he has no heart to continue the conflict at the expense of vital energies which require careful husbanding. Very likely were Mr. Manning in vigorous health he could not be induced to give up the effort to educate his party to his views, but under existing conditions the perils of the struggle are too great, and he naturally wishes to avoid them.

The question of a successor to Secretary Manning, earnestly discussed when he tendered his resignation last summer, will now be renewed. A just recognition of faithful and meritorious service, as well as a regard for the principle of civil service reform in its best application, would give the succession to Assistant Secretary Fairchild. Such promotion would also satisfy the country. There is no question respecting the ability of Mr. Fairchild, and his course during the period in which he was acting secretary commended him to the country as a judicious and safe man. The wisdom of the policy he pursued has been abundantly justified by results, and indeed it is entirely fair to say that whatever success has attended the management of the treasury department under the present administration is to be credited quite as much to him as to the secretary. The country would feel more certain of a judicious and conservative policy on the part of the treasury with Fairchild at its head than it would be likely to do with a new and untried man. But there will be democratic aspirants whose claims to consideration the president will not find it easy, or perhaps convenient, to ignore. It is believed that Mr. Cleveland is more susceptible to party demands now than formerly, and these may outweigh all other considerations. If this belief is well founded the chance of Mr. Fairchild being elevated to a cabinet position is not very promising.

THREE weeks of discussion of the Omaha charter, during which every proposed change was published and commented upon by the press, have made our citizens thoroughly familiar with its contents. It has since been passed upon section by section by the Douglas county delegation. This is a very late day to raise a disturbance over the charter and to accuse its framers of secret designs against corporations and in favor of individuals.

The Treaty of 1818.

The frequent reference made to the treaty of 1818, in discussions of the fishery dispute, and the fact that it is upon this convention that the Canadians rely for a justification of their course, as does the government of the United States for its ground of complaint against the outrages of the Dominion authorities upon American vessels, give it a peculiar interest at this time. The first article of the treaty is the only one bearing upon the fisheries, which for a number of years before the negotiation of the treaty had been a source of controversy and more or less ill feeling and trouble, threatening at times serious results. This article recites that whereas differences had arisen respecting the liberty claimed by the United States for its inhabitants to "take, dry and cure fish on certain coasts, bays, harbors and creeks of his Britannic majesty's dominions in America, it is agreed between the high contracting parties that the inhabitants of the United States shall have forever, in common with the subjects of his Britannic majesty, the liberty to take fish of any kind in that part of the south coast of Newfoundland which extends from Cape Ray to the Rameau islands—on the western and northern coasts of Newfoundland, from the said Cape Ray to the Quipiron islands, on the shores of the Magdalen islands, and also in the coasts, bays, harbors and creeks, from Mount Joly on the southern coast of Labrador to and through the Straits of Belle Isle, and thence northwardly indefinitely along the coast." It was also agreed that American fishermen should have the liberty forever to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbors and creeks of the southern part of the coast of Newfoundland and of the coast of Labrador, so long as these remained unsettled. The United States renounced forever any liberty theretofore enjoyed or claimed to take, dry or cure fish on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors of his majesty's dominions in America not included within the above mentioned limits, it being however provided that American fishermen "shall be admitted to enter such bays or harbors for the purpose of shelter and repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever."

Nothing could be plainer than that reference is made in this article to inshore fisheries, those within three marine miles of the coast line, which our fishermen have repeatedly declared they do not wish to invade, and which were not invaded by any one of the vessels seized by the Dominion authorities last summer. But if it be granted for the sake of argument that there might be a fair difference of opinion on this point, there certainly can be none regarding the rights guaranteed by the last clause. Yet it was for attempting to avail themselves of these clearly defined rights, about which no possible question can exist, that several American vessels were seized. It is the unquestionable violation of the treaty in this matter of which the United States chiefly complains, and which, together with the declared purpose of the Dominion government, through hostile legislation, to continue this policy on an enlarged scale, is the incentive and the justification of the proposed policy of retaliation.

IT now turns out that the Fremont earthquake was nothing more nor less than a collision between a meteor and a section of Dodge county. If it had fallen near South Omaha it would have been promptly laid into a new addition by our meteoric real estate men.

CURRENT TOPICS.

The lawyers who are hunting the concealed fortune of James Henry Paine, the New York miser, say there is no doubt $3,000,000 will be unearthed.

Senor Caralla, a Madrid scholar who has been for many years at work upon a rhymed version of the bible, has just completed his task. The book contains 260,000 verses.

Robert Ferguson, the burglar recently wounded and arrested in Grain Valley, Mo., while breaking into the depot, was formerly principal of the Garfield school in New Orleans.

Governor Gordon, of Georgia, does not intend that the crop of southern colonels shall become extinct during his reign. He has appointed a staff of twenty-one aides-de-camp, who are entitled to the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Little Johnny Blossom, of Harrodsburg, Ky., has swallowed sixteen cents in pennies and three cent pieces, and has suffered no inconvenience therefrom. Little Johnny is expected to bloom into a great financier, or at least a receiving teller.

Finis Gower, eighteen years old and a cousin of Frank and Jesse James, has been detected in robbing the mails in Tennessee. As he is under arrest with a strong case against him, justice will probably write "Finis" at an early day upon his career of crime.

New York Herald: C. D. Jaffray, treasurer of the American opera company, says that not a single piece of baggage has been lost since the company went on the road. This is quite remarkable, as the organization has 350 trunks under its care and a number of chest notes.

A Suggestion to Nebraska.

Philadelphia Record.

The people of Nebraska ought to repeal their law authorizing a designation of the popular choice of United States senator at the ballot box, or else they ought to send representatives to the legislature who will obey the law.

Forbearance.

Portland Transcript.

There is no other pain like this,
Of having done something amiss
That wounds a heart for which we care
More than for aught else that has birth
Like ours upon our mother earth;
Naught else can give us such despair.

That we, who think that we should die
To save that heart from coming nigh
One slightest touch of pain or grief,
Should in some sudden anger sheath
Sharp sword-points of stern words beneath
That heart, surpasses all belief.

Yet knowing this is so, shall we
Not ready with our pardon be
When those we love shall seem unkind?
Rememb'ring that we loved not less
Those sad times when we failed to bless
Because our anger made us blind.

Benefits of High License.

Philadelphia Record.

It has been said that the high-license law of Missouri yielded more revenue to the public treasury last year than did all the taxes levied by the state on railroad, telegraph and bridge companies, and on mines and manufactories put together. Under a prohibitory system there would have been as much drinking and no revenue.

The Lobbying Fund.

Chicago Herald.

Among the items of Pacific road expenditures is a little one of $2,000,000 which Mr. Huntington says went for lobbying purposes. It would be interesting to know how much of it went to defeat Van Wyck. If it had all gone for that purpose it would probably have been a paying investment.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

Grand Island puts her improvements for last year at $600,000.

The First National bank of Beaver City has been authorized to begin business.

An Illinois capitalist is negotiating for a bonus and a site for a twine factory in Columbus.

The treasurer of Platte county collected in taxes last year $130,559 and paid out $101,703. The treasury has a surplus of $60,112.

Dodge county has abolished the office of superintendent of the poor. There was a surplus of dignity and too little benefit in the title.

In the matter of business Sidney steps to the front with a record for last year of 1,094 car loads of merchandise unloaded at that point.

The tests of the Columbus waterworks prove them to be satisfactory in every respect, and up to the requirements of the contract.

The Kansas City & Omaha road offers to build through Hamilton county for a bonus of $50,000. As a carpet-bag beggar the Kansas City outfit has few equals and no superior in the state.

A Nebraska City man was held up by two road agents a few evenings ago and relieved of $1.50 and a plug of tobacco. The gentlemanly Turpins handed back the tag of the plug and kept the remainder.

The survey of the Missouri river at Nebraska City shows a ledge of hard white stone at a depth of fifty-five feet. The engineer states that there are few better places on the river for a bridge.

The picket line of the Salvation army has struck Nebraska City. A preliminary reconnoisance has convinced the commander that the entire army will be required to make a successful assault on that citadel of sin.

Iowa Items.

A savings bank with a capital of $50,000 is to be started in Des Moines.

Mr. Walter Booth, near Nashua, sold $907.70 worth of butter from eighteen cows last year.

Within eight years Burlington has paid for its water service $138,876.65—more than $16,000 per annum.

General Manager Potter, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, has bought another farm near Creston.

About 85 per cent of the schools in Dubuque county have complied with the new law in regard to teaching the hygiene of the use of narcotics and alcoholic stimulants.

The ten-year-old daughter of Amos Weiler, who was visiting Stephen Hardy's farm, seven miles northeast of Des Moines, was killed by a shotgun in the hands of a playmate.

The Typographical union of Keokuk has received "letters of regret" from Mark Twain and Messrs. Childs and Drexel, of Philadelphia, for inability to be present at the ball of that society on the evening of February 10. They will be published in the Proof Sheet, which is to be the organ of the fraternity on the occasion of the dance and will be set up and printed in the hall.

Prophet Foster, of Burlington, predicts for February: "The time for the commencement of one of the greatest storm periods of the winter is close at hand. We have repeatedly given warning of these coming storms and given the dates—February 1, 7, 13 and 18—at which these storms will cross the Mississippi river, and that the first and third dates given would be very heavy storms. We expect very cold weather to follow the first storm as predicted several weeks ago. The path of the first storm was calculated to reach far south, the second and third farther north. General bad weather with great extremes in temperature are expected."

Dakota.

Rapid City is planning to move the United States court from Deadwood.

The doctors of Fargo have petitioned for a law regulating the practice of medicine.

Coal consumers of Yankton are urged to organize and break up the pool of coal sellers.

Machinery for treating ores will be placed in the Rapid City school of mines. The cost of the plant is estimated at $10,000, and the legislature has been asked to appropriate that sum.

According to Commissioner Dunlap's biennial report Yankton county raised more corn in the years 1885 and 1886 than any other county in the territory. In cattle and hogs the county stands even with Turner and Hutchinson.

A council of Congregational ministers is to assemble at Yankton to inquire into matters which have of late disturbed the Yankton church and to settle all difference upon a christian basis. The council will convene in the course of a week or so.

Wyoming.

In a quarrel over a game of cards at Fort Steele last Monday, John Johnson was shot and killed by a man named McLennan.

Governor Moonlight has appointed his daughter, Miss Nellie, his private secretary, and the number of gentlemen callers is increasing daily.

The Laramie Boomerang has information of an exclusive kind that the Union Pacific will in the spring begin the construction of a branch line leaving the main road at Rock Springs, and following a general northwest course. The Big Sandy will be crossed low on its course, the Green river will then be spanned, and the developing line will then pass through the La Barge and Fontanelle settlements, over to the Snake river, up that stream to Jackson's lake, and thence to the national park.

An Oregon Short Line train was wrecked by snow drifts near Granger Saturday. Heavy snow has prevailed in that region for several days, and at the point indicated the two locomotives drawing the train ran into a huge drift, derailing both engines, the mail, express, baggage and second class coaches, leaving only the first class coach and the Pullman on the track. One fireman was killed and an engineer slightly hurt. None of the passengers were injured.

The Cheyenne Sun has declared war on the general government as the giant land monopolist of the territory. "It is the possessor of a very large area of land and will neither pay taxes upon the same nor sell it at a reasonable price to persons who will purchase. Worse than all, it declines to make any use of its large domain. This monopolist does not raise a head of live stock, will not grow a potato nor make any valuable improvements upon its land. In short, this non-progressive, hold-fast, dog-in-the manger will do nothing to increase the taxable wealth of the territory and in all that tends to develop the resources of this part of the country it declines to contribute in any way. It is a dead head in the enterprise."

BILL COLLECTORS.

How They Are to be Supplanted—A Black List.

Bill collectors are a necessary evil of life, and they are well represented in this city. There are many full-fledged specimens of the genius here, all of whom are able to cope with the backward debtor in the most summary manner imaginable.

A new scheme for collecting debts is being developed by a genius, and will soon be put into effect. A large wagon is being prepared for a negro who is to be appointed head bill collector. This individual, it might be mentioned here, is a muscular specimen of the race, able to cope with a half dozen angry and exasperated victims. He wears a large hat on which is inscribed the legend, "Trying to collect bad debts." The wagon which he pilots about is a gorgeous affair, noticeable two blocks away. It has a sort of cylindrical arrangement in the box, which is made to display such signs as the following: "Bad debts collected," "In the house trying to collect bad debts," etc. This vehicle stops in front of a man's house, the swarthy bill collector rings the door bell and presents his account. As a general thing, two or three visits, it is said, will bring a man to time. This is especially the case when he is possessed of a soul sensitive to the ridicule of his neighbors or townsmen.

The company which proposes to operate this wagon has issued a "black book" containing a list of Omaha people who are not worthy of credit. The names of many well-known citizens are contained therein. The book is sold by subscription among the merchants and business men of the city.

THE ENGINEER KILLED.

An Accident On the Union Pacific—Sunday Tracklaying.

News was received at Union Pacific headquarters yesterday of an a cident which occurred at Almy Junction to train No. 1 on the Union Pacific Saturday night. That train, while running at lightning speed, broke a switch target lever. The engine and three cars were derailed and badly smashed. The fireman jumped in time to escape dangerous injuries, though he was pretty badly hurt. The engineer, Murphy, was not so lucky. He was caught under the tank and squeezed to death. When taken out from beneath the tank he had evidently been dead some minutes. Fortunately none of the passengers were injured. The amount of the damage cannot yet be estimated.

Messrs. Thompson, Burns and Hackney, of the Union Pacific, returned Sunday from a tour of inspection which carried them as far west as Idaho.

TRACK LAYING.

Sunday morning at 7 o'clock a large force of Union Pacific trackmen were set to work extending a track to the Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul & Omaha transfer line, north on Thirteenth to a point beyond Nicholas. For a time it was supposed that the Sunday movement was to avoid an injunction in occupying what was supposed to be the grade of the Minneapolis road. The Union Pacific company, however, claims that the track was laid Sunday because it enabled them to save so much time, and the grade, instead of being that of the Minneapolis road, was built by the Union Pacific for its line up to Gray's new lumber yard, north of Nicholas on Thirteenth.

COMING EVENTS.

They Cast Their Shadows Before Them.

The month of February, which opens to-day promises to be prolific in interesting events. The following are a few of them:

February 5.—Ball of Swedish Library association at Masonic hall and bicycle tournament at exposition building.

February 7.—Elks ball at Millard hotel.

February 8.—Hyperion club at Masonic hall.

February 9.—K. of L. ball at Masonic hall.

February 10.—Metropolitan club at Metropolitan club hall.

February 11.—Brotherhood of Railway Brakemen ball at Cunningham hall and Union Pacific band masquerade at Annex.

February 12.—Svea Nova ball at Germania hall.

February 14.—Concordia masquerade at Masonic hall.

February 15.—Brotherhood of Engineers, masquerade ball Masonic hall.

February 17.—Philomen club at Masonic hall.

February 18—Home Circle club at Masonic hall.

February 19.—Pythagoras lodge, Knights of Pythias, ball at Annex.

February 21.—Knights of Labor ball at exposition building.

February 22.—Turnverein masquerade at exposition building and Masonic party at Masonic hall. The Musical Union orchestra has been engaged to play at the events named above.

An Engagement Party.

The engagement of Miss Ray Horwich to Dr. N. Dymondberg, was celebrated Sunday night at the lady's residence, 1020 Douglas street. Dancing, games and an excellent supper served to render the evening one not soon to be forgotten by the thirty young friends of the happy couple who were present. Miss Ray Horwich is the daughter of Mr. M. Horwich, a well known business man of this city, and is very popular wherever she is known. Dr. Dymondberg is a young physician, recently arrived from St. Paul and is about to locate in Omaha. The happy couple were the recipients of many valuable presents. The marriage will take place in about two months.