

THE DAILY BEE.

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THE DAILY BEE.

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

LLINOIS has had an earthquake. It was felt in Chicago. Poor old St. Louis.

The Chinese claim to have discovered natural gas centuries ago. Again Mr. Agee is left as an imitator.

Under the Callum bill railroads think all passes must be surrendered. Railroad strikers had better hurry home.

JOHN A. LOGAN, jr., is now figuring in the papers. Robert Lincoln is another, whose father's name has given some notoriety.

With Washington Territory lost, and Nebraska more doubtful than ever, Miss Susan Anthony should either contemplate suicide or matrimony.

The Illinois legislature has passed a bill making it unlawful to sell whisky unless it is two years and nine months old. At that age the snakes are larger.

It is said that Colonel Dan is not rejoicing over the arrival of the Whitney baby, as he does not know just how long it will be until he is a grandpa. By proxy, you know.

It was said of old that "the wicked walk in slippery places." If the pavements bear not false witness, then all of Omaha walked in slippery places yesterday.

The Woodstock, Vt., horror, should cause our legislature to pass one of the many bills compelling railroads to warm all cars with steam. The time is here. Act while in session.

The season of rain on the Pacific coast has set in, and it is predicted that the wheat crop will be large. An inducement to settle in California is that there will be no toboggan there.

Our dispatches yesterday stated that Dr. Miller had been to Utah instead of Mexico. Now the explanation of Brigham Young's resurrection is no longer shrouded in mystery.

The son of the illustrious Burchard is now trying to explain what his father meant in his New York speech, and explanations are no doubt gratifying to Mr. Maine and his many friends.

An attraction in a London museum is an Austrian eight foot and nine inches high. An attraction at the Nebraska legislature was a railroad lobby occupying forty rooms of a prominent hotel.

It is said that Lady Colin Campbell hesitates between the lecture platform, the stage and a book. Those who were so unfortunate as to read the evidence supposed she was hesitating for a divorce.

Mrs. Amy FARGUS, widow of Hugh Conway, has been compelled to again defend the memory of her dead husband by denying that he was the author of "Bound by a Spell," a novel now being published over his name. If Tennyson would only die and give his widow a chance.

"Drop your clause relating to local taxation of railroads," said a prominent railway official, "and your charter will go through all right." Therein lies the milk of the cocoanut. All the howling and misrepresentation of the railroad organs about other sections are only intended to mask the concerted attack on that one clause.

An Otoe county man journeyed the fifty-eight miles from Nebraska City to Lincoln to impress upon Legislator Watson's mind the necessity of opposing the bill which undertakes to make it unlawful to shoot geese in the spring. A special correspondent from our Lincoln corps interviewed Mr. Watson, and we herewith scowp our drowsy contemporaries by announcing that he is sound on the goose.

A Johnson county debating society is struggling over the question: "Was Edgar A. Poe addicted to drinking?" The knowledge of many years must be rolled back to suppose, to decide whether or not the famous stricken genius who moulted over his lost Lenore really drank coffee varnish and gin-slings. If Edgar could only hear the proposed debate, it is not a debatable question, but a foregone conclusion, that he would be taken to strong drink.

Extending the City Limits.

The pretended alarm of a few capitalists over the damage which the new charter would work to South Omaha is very amusing. South Omaha will not be included in the city limits if the charter is passed. That may as well be understood at the outset. It is understood by everyone who does not wish to willfully misrepresent matters for other ends than those of South Omaha. Under the provisions of the charter as it came from the committee of fifteen, all incorporated villages were to be excluded from the operation of the clause permitting the council to extend our city limits.

When that clause was drafted it was supposed that South Omaha was the only village which could thus be exempted. Later it was discovered that several other communities close to our present city limits were preparing to incorporate in order to secure the exemption intended for South Omaha alone. But one course remained to be adopted if our city limits were to be extended at all. The city council requested the delegation to strike out the clause, and passed a resolution by unanimous vote pledging themselves to exclude South Omaha from the extension of the limits which they will make next spring in case the charter is passed. As no further extension of the city limits can be made until after the general census of 1890, or for four years at least to come, the owners of South Omaha are secure until that time against any effort to include their village within the corporate limits of Omaha. There is no reason to doubt that the sentiment now existing against taking any step which will cripple South Omaha will be as strong then as it is now. It is safe to say that just as long as South Omaha desires a separate corporate existence it can have it, so far as Omaha is concerned. The cry raised by the railroad lobby that South Omaha is assailed by the new charter is false. Like the other slogans ringing in the air it has the usual object of distract attention from the real objections which the corporations have to the new charter.

Keep it in View.

The legislature of Nebraska, before whom the Omaha charter is now brought for consideration, must not allow themselves to lose sight of the real issue involved. The question upon which, according to the railroad managers, the defeat or success of the new charter is to turn, is whether corporations enjoying all the benefits of municipal life are to bear their share of city taxation. This is the point at stake. All the hubbub and uproar about the board of public works, South Omaha, the removal of the city treasurer and a half a dozen other matters, are raised simply to befog this issue.

The railroad strikers in our last charter meeting preferred to adjourn the meeting rather than to debate publicly the question of how to stop corporate tax shirking. They prefer in Lincoln to-day to leave Omaha without any city government rather than to confine the discussion of the new charter to the four lines on which alone there is any difference of opinion among honest men. Are the citizens and tax-payers of Omaha to be allowed to make their own charter adapted to their municipal needs and the pressing requirements of a great and growing city? Are the voices of a few railroad managers to weigh more with the Nebraska legislature than the united demand of five thousand tax-payers? Will honest representatives of Nebraska turn a deaf ear to the just claims of its leading city and listen to the specious arguments of a few corporate tax-shirkers? Is Omaha to be retarded in her splendid growth, checked in her work of rapidly extending her markets for the state, thrown into municipal chaos and blocked in her corporate advancement because her citizens at this late day insist that 2,000 city lots owned by the railroads shall contribute something in taxes to the municipal treasury?

Let the legislature of Nebraska keep in view that there is no raid to be made on the corporations. Let them understand that equity, justice and public policy are all on the side of the people and that arrayed against an overwhelming public sentiment stands only the railroad managers and the corporation lobby.

As FAR APART AS EVER.

There evidently was no trustworthy authority for the statement emanating from Washington last week that an arrangement had been effected between Mr. Randall and Speaker Carlisle by which the revenue bill of the former should be accorded certain privileges that would bring it at once before the house. The correspondence between these factional leaders since published does not indicate that there was any such understanding. It shows simply that there were negotiations, and that they were a complete failure. It also shows that these leaders and their following are as far apart as ever on this question, with not the slightest indication that they can be brought nearer together at the present session. The concessions required by each of the other, as essential to concurrence, are insuperable obstacles to the union of the two factions. Mr. Randall having submitted his bill to the consideration of Mr. Carlisle and the democratic members of the ways and means committee, it was subjected to wholesale pruning and changes, wholly at variance with its purpose, and returned to its author. The reply of Mr. Randall has not at this writing been made public, but it is known that he will reject enough of the suggestions submitted to put all hope of agreement upon this bill out of the question. Neither will he acquiesce in the proposal of Mr. Carlisle to submit the measure to a caucus, all parties to be bound by its action, knowing full well that action would almost certainly be taken. He will also see no advantage in the proposal of the speaker to go into committee of the whole on the bill, the majority faction reserving full liberty of action.

The evidence of this correspondence is that the hostility of the Randall and Carlisle factions is as marked and well defined now as it has been at any time during the present congress. Not the least progress has been made toward bringing them together on a plan of revenue reduction. The Randall element is still stubbornly determined that the tariff rates shall not be reduced, and Carlisle and his following are no less firm in insisting that there shall be no reduction of internal taxes unless equivalent reductions are made in the tariff. There is not only

no probability that this breach will be closed, but there is reason to believe that it may be widened. If Mr. Randall takes the position, which it is understood he will do in his reply to Mr. Carlisle, that the attitude of the opposition to him violates the pledge of the party in its last national platform. This situation accords with the views presented in these columns at the beginning of the present session of congress. It was perfectly obvious, after the result of the last elections, that Mr. Randall would gain increased confidence in his position, while the public declarations of Carlisle and Morrison made it certain that no concession could be expected from them. There was a small hope that the influence of the administration might prove to be strong enough to effect a union on a middle ground, but it is evident that these leaders are quite as wary of conceding anything to the administration as to each other. It may be safely said that nothing will be done in the present congress to reduce the revenues, although the country is standing face to face with a dangerous surplus, and the popular demand for relief from taxation grows more urgent. Is there anything better to be hoped from the next congress, in which the friends of tax reduction will have less strength than in the present? We cannot see that there is.

Canada's War Strength.

People who talk glibly of what an easy conquest Canada would be in the event of a war with the United States do so under the mistaken impression that the Dominion has no military reserves worthy of consideration. It is true that Canada does not maintain a standing army, but she has a militia service which if not so good as a regular force would nevertheless prove a valuable nucleus in case it became necessary to organize an army on a large scale. The Dominion is divided into twelve military districts, and the total strength of the active militia in these districts on the 1st of January, 1886, was 27,379 men, including officers and men belonging to the title regular force distributed at Kingston, Quebec, Toronto and Fredericton, who are constantly under military discipline and drill. This militia is fully equipped and could be put in the field on a week's notice or sooner. This force is subjected to military drill and discipline for a short period every other year, one-half this and the other half next year. The enrolled militia and reserve numbers 600,000 men, and although not soldiers can be called upon when required to do military service. The policy of the Dominion government has not been favorable to the creation and maintenance of a military establishment. The opinion has always prevailed that it would be a useless extravagance, since the United States is the only nation with which Canada could possibly have any serious trouble, and if this country wanted the Dominion it could take it anyway. Whether or not this opinion will undergo any change hereafter, and Canada will conclude that it is expedient to maintain a standing army, is a question of the future.

There is, of course, nothing in the above figures to reassure Canadians, or create a doubt in the mind of Americans, as to the result of a land conflict between this country and Canada. Granting that the patriotism of the Canadians would lead them to defend their soil with all the heroism and sacrifice of which men are capable, still their defeat would be inevitable. As soon as men could be moved, the United States government, if it pleased, could pour into Canada a quarter of a million soldiers, the greater part of them veterans. However bravely resisted the march of such an army would overwhelm every obstacle, and in a few months would give it possession of every vital and strategic position in the Dominion. But it must not be supposed that it would be a bloodless campaign on our part. The Canadian people are not without patriotism, and they would undoubtedly defend their homes with all their might. Even those who deprecate the policy of their government would in such an exigency rally to the common defense. We should conquer, but not without cost and perhaps the victory would be more dearly bought than most people are now disposed to think. The boundless self-confidence of the American people is apt to lead them to regard too lightly the ability of others.

Such an exigency, however, is an extremely remote possibility. The American people do not desire war. There are other methods which will just as surely bring the justice they demand, with much less cost to the nation in money and without any sacrifice of life. We can refuse to have anything to do with a people who deny us our rights and repudiate their obligations. In pursuing this peaceful and legitimate course we shall maintain our national dignity and commend ourselves to the approval of mankind.

The Business Situation.

The business situation shows few changes from last week. The flurry in foreign financial centers growing out of the Franco-German war scare has had an unfavorable effect on the speculation in stocks and in cotton, but has strengthened confidence in the breadstuffs and provision markets. The prospect of war in Europe contributes to the favorable promise of general business in this country, from which the wastes and wants of the warring nations of the Old World would have to be to a great extent supplied. Wool has been in better demand. The markets are strong in view of moderate stocks and a further advance of 1 cent per pound in colonial wools at London; but the upward tendency in prices of domestic wools seems to have been checked for the present. The dry goods trade is moderately active, and cotton goods are very firm, with a continued tendency to improvement both in trade and prices. The iron and steel markets are less active owing to the high prices and generally oversold condition of mills and furnaces, but there has been no weakening of values either of crude or finished products.

The markets for food staples have been strengthened by the continental war scare and local influences, such as the closing of light stocks of hog products in Chicago and a smaller run of receipts of grain and hogs in nearly all sections of the country. These features of the situation have checked short selling and caused a more active covering demand in all the speculative markets. The rise in wheat prices varies from 1 to 1 cent per bushel, and is noteworthy because it marks a

change in speculative sentiment in the face of a sluggish legitimate demand and a decline in actual exports. The latter is due in part to the labor troubles in New York. Corn prices are 4 cent per bushel higher in Chicago and about 1 cent higher on the seaboard. The strength of the corn market has been largely due to the activity of the home consumptive demand, but has been helped by larger exports, an improving foreign inquiry and the advance in provisions. The country movement of corn is comparatively light, and invisible stocks are beginning to decrease after a steady growth for several weeks following the rush of receipts of the 1886 crop.

It appears from a Washington dispatch that Representative Glover, of Missouri, who has a quarrel with Senator Vest, of that state, has had recourse to an expedient very common before the war between parties in the south who had serious grievances against each other, but which has not been much practiced since that of publicly "posting" a man by distributing and displaying on dead walls circulars denouncing him. In this case it seems that the congressman had written an insulting letter to the senator, which the latter refused to pay any attention to, whereupon the congressman had the letter printed in circular form and scattered freely in the public places and hotels. Twenty-five years ago such a proceeding would have been very sure to eventuate in a shooting affair, but there seems to be no danger of such a result in the present case. The duel is not now so much a necessity to establish the honor and courage of a man as it was in the days of southern chivalry. And doubtless in the present instance, judicious people will conclude that in attempting to show Mr. Vest vile, Mr. Glover has fully succeeded in proving that he is himself capable of being a blackguard.

The old charter provided that no city official could furnish any material for the city. Under this clause if Mr. Caulfield happened to be a councilman he was precluded from selling a dozen lead pencils to a contractor on the streets. If Mr. Fried held an office he could not sell a keg of nails to a carpenter laying sidewalks even if the contractor had already made their bids and received the award. This was the only effect of the old clause. It did not prevent city officials from contracting with the city. That was already forbidden as it is in the new charter. It simply closed the doors of legitimate trade to citizens who happened to be serving the city in any capacity. There was no resulting benefit to the city in the clause and it was cut out by the committee of fifteen on that account.

The bill raising the age of consent in girls to eighteen years passed the house yesterday at Lincoln by a close vote. The closeness of the vote is accounted for by the high limit of age placed by the bill. There seems to be serious objections to the measure as it finally passed. It is very doubtful whether it will prevent marriages below the age mentioned, and whether the marital relation before the age of eighteen under the provisions will not be a penitentiary offense. There is no doubt that the age of consent at present on our statute books is too low. There is considerable doubt whether by the present bill it is not placed at too high a limit.

PROMINENT PERSONS.

George W. Childs is steadily improving at his country place, Wooton, near Philadelphia. James P. Murdoch, the actor, celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday anniversary at Cincinnati last week. Sam Jones declined to preach to the newspaper men of Boston because he came to call sinners and not the righteous to repentance. General John C. Fremont recently celebrated his seventy-fourth birthday anniversary. He and his wife enjoy very good health.

Miss Phoebe Couzins has been sick for some time and has not been able to attend to her duties as deputy United States marshal at St. Louis.

Samuel Simpson, General Grant's uncle, is reported on his death-bed at his home near Bantam, Clermont county, O. He is ninety-two years old.

Miss Minnie Welsh, granddaughter of the late Minister Welsh of Philadelphia, is to marry John Wanamaker, and her parents do not like the match.

Abbie Carrington, the Fond du Lac opera singer who has achieved a European success, is the eldest son of the late Ferdinand Carrington, of Fond du Lac, Wis., near Milwaukee.

Mrs. Emma D. E. Southworth gets \$100,000 a year for writing for the New York Ledger. She lives in a little dingy cottage in Georgetown, near Washington.

Rice the veteran circus clown and temperance lecturer has fallen into bad habits in Cincinnati, and spends most of his time in a macabre gin and drink. Eleanor Carey, an American actress, by her marriage with W. E. Blood, has become a near relative of Lady Colin Campbell, and consequently a connection of the Princess Louise, and the rest of the royal family.

The Rev. Milton McWhorter, editor of the Marysville (Cal.) Democrat, is on trial for murder, and the San Francisco Post holds out a prospect that a clergyman has conducted himself in a most disgraceful manner, and should be considered irregular, if not improper.

Advertising always pays, to be sure, but we are sorry to say that advertising is not always paid for.

The object of all legislation of this sort should be revenue and restriction, not prohibition or prohibition. There is no question that the liquor business should pay, and can well afford to pay, a higher price for the privileges given to it under our license laws. By far the larger share of the criminal and poor expenses of the state and local govern-

ment is due to this traffic. And, while experience has proved that it cannot be prohibited, it can be restricted, kept in responsible hands, improved in character, and made to pay a fair price for its monopoly. A high license law that will accomplish these results is worth a trial.

The Last Furrow. Charles Edwin Merriam. The spirit of earth, with glad restorin' hands, Mid' moves, in glimmering chasm crops, And mosses mantle and the bright flower open; But desert the ploughman, wanders in all lands. And to the last of earth his furrow stands, And never crosses a plow, who, who follow the dead upon the fading slopes, And there wild memories meet upon the sands.

When willows fling their banners to the plain, When rumor of winds and sound of sudden showers Disturb the dream of winter—all in vain The grasses hurry to the graves, the flowers Toss their wild torches on their windy towers; Yet are the bleak graves lonely in the rain.

STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Jottings. A creamery at Wahoo is an assured fact. The state owns 22,700 acres of land in Boone county.

Sioux county has declared in favor of the fence law. The deals in Hastings real estate last week amounted to \$17,557.

The town of Algerton has refused to grant a license to a saloon, and the county of Box Butte has been formally organized and an election called for March 8.

The Grand Army boys in Plattsburgh will attack the frisky bean and luscious oyster next Saturday night.

"Must we whip our mothers?" shouts a country contemporary. That depends on the size of her slipper and the vigor of her arm.

Harry Ketterly, a lad of seventeen, whose parents reside in Long Pine, is in jail in Logan, Ia., charged with house breaking and robbery.

Henry Troutman, aged twenty-five, fell asleep in his room in Burnett, Saturday night, and awoke Sabbath morning on the bright side of the Stix. An epileptic fit ferried him over.

The sad news comes from Nebraska that the "Bad Actors" club is not integrating. A few more arrivals of rose-cheeked charmers will put the society's regalia on the auction block.

The impression has gone abroad that the charter meeting in Omaha Saturday night was a free-for-all fight. It was a monopolistic mistake. It was five to one in favor of the charter on a fair and open count. The talk of pistols having been drawn is the rankest rot.

Ex-Senator Schoenfeld, of Richardson county, died in Falls City Saturday night at the age of sixty-five. He was a native of Germany, emigrated to the United States in 1838, and settled in Nebraska in 1860. He was engaged in the mercantile business in Omaha for several years, and moved to Falls City in 1864. He was a lawyer by profession. He was mayor of Falls City one term, county attorney one term, candidate for attorney general on the ticket, and president of the board of health in 1881. He leaves a wife and a large family of children.

The stone work on the university building at Laramie is finished. The little town of Peru, eight miles from Laramie, was destroyed by fire recently.

The rails on the Cheyenne & Northern are laid to a point five miles beyond Chug Creek in Omaha City Saturday night. The report was current in Cheyenne Saturday, says the Sun, that another accident occurred on the Short Line Wednesday night. In running into a bridge over the Pacific river several of the train failed to work and a collision with a freight train resulted. It was said an engineer named Bemis and a fireman were killed, but no further particulars of the affair could be learned.

Colorado. Denver rejoices over the passage of a bill establishing a military post at that point.

Mrs. R. A. Long, of Denver, has fallen heir to one-fourth of an estate valued at \$75,000,000 in Holland.

It is announced that the railroad company will build a \$20,000 hotel in Cheyenne on the Pacific hotel company's building will contain about fifty rooms.

A woman tried to cut her throat with a dull table knife in Denver Wednesday, and failing to do so completely, she called for assistance and bids fair to recover.

The buildings for the glassworks in Denver are nearly completed. Furnaces and machinery have been put in place, and operations will begin early in the spring. The work will turn out plate glass, window and "vassmania" glass.

A shouter named Fred Schivera is doing the revival act in Denver, and mangles the gospel and language as fluently as Sam Jones. Here is a specimen of his Sunday's sermon: "What is society but a poor miserable, hypocritical, wretched? Thousands of your society are going to hell every day. Thousands of husbands, I don't doubt, would profess Christ to their wives, and their wives would profess their faith to their husbands, and you're not careful. That's where the sinners and euchre parties belong. You'd better let 'em go. I'd rather go to hell alone than to go to hell with a crowd. The teeming multitude is going there, I tell you."

Zola at Work. Algemeine Zeitung writes everything himself, he never has a secretary for his extensive correspondence. He even seals his wrappers and addresses them when he sends his friends brochures or his translators material. He also writes his literary manuscript himself. Out of it the printers compose what are called "placards," large pages with four gigantic columns of text. These are sent to the author carefully revised and free from errors, then Zola begins to correct. He fills the wide margins all round with hundreds of marks and letters; ink lines cut through the text, then threads run crossways and diagonally, entwining with a sort of scribble in the open space; scarcely a line is exempted from the hieroglyphics of the master. Here a note of interrogation must make room for one of exclamation; here a sentence is changed into a full one; a comma before or after the "et" effectively divides a phrase; particles are replaced by adjectives; substantives take the place of pronouns; redundant adverbs must be deleted; the past definite is substituted for the "imperfect"; more descriptive words supply the place of tame ones; for an expression repeated in five or six pages a synonym is introduced; whole phrases are remodeled, sentences are condensed into two or three words, and even half columns are ruthlessly consigned at once into the compositor's type case.

Brownell's Reception. On this evening the blessing of Brownell will be performed by Bishop Worthington, after which his reception will take place on Sunday. The invitations are extended in the name of the rector and faculty.

Indignation in Otoe County.

DUNBAR, Neb., Feb. 7.—[To the Editor of the BEE.]—The following expression of opinion was read at the last meeting of the Lyceum in District No. 93, Otoe county, and by a unanimous vote it was resolved to send a copy to the BEE for publication. A large proportion of this neighborhood are strong Van Wyck supporters and desire their feelings known throughout the state:

One of the greatest outrages that was ever perpetrated on an honest public has just been consummated by the so-called representatives of Nebraska, assembled at Lincoln. C. H. Van Wyck received 51,000 votes as preference for United States senator; many of them consumed by the so-called representatives of Nebraska, assembled at Lincoln. C. H. Van Wyck received 51,000 votes as preference for United States senator; many of them consumed by the so-called representatives of Nebraska, assembled at Lincoln. C. H. Van Wyck received 51,000 votes as preference for United States senator; many of them consumed by the so-called representatives of Nebraska, assembled at Lincoln.

What Concord has and Wants. Concord, Neb., Feb. 6.—[Correspondence of the BEE.]—The stringency of the money market and inconvenient railway facilities have made times rather hard in this section of Nebraska during the last three years. At present, however, a new and more prosperous state of affairs seems at hand. The benefits sure to arise from railroad and trade competition between Omaha and Sioux City will surely develop during the coming season, and make this section—"North-east Nebraska"—a favored part of the state for commercial and agricultural residence.

The little town of Concord now has two general, one hardware and a combined drug and grocery store, one lumber yard, two coal dealers, a livery stable, two blacksmiths, a harness shop, etc., with a good all-around business. There is a good large school house all paid for. Concord wants more business houses, and a hotel must be built this spring. The surrounding country is anxious for more first-class doctors. Very fine land can be purchased near town at from \$10.50 to \$14 per acre, and at a much less figure farther away from the station. The farmers and business men in this locality are all indignant at the defeat of Van Wyck.

A BURGLAR'S CAREER. A Farmer's Fright at a Negro's Hand. A Lonely Grave in the Forest.

Milledgeville, Ga., Chronicle: It will be remembered that about a year ago much interest was excited at the capture by Sheriff Ennis, of this county, of one of the most notorious negro burglars that ever lived in middle Georgia. His name was Alex Egan, alias Alex Egan Watson. After committing a series of robberies in Hancock county he was captured by the authorities of that county, but by a shrewd artifice escaped. He was next captured in Macon, and lodged in jail there to await trial. But he contrived to play the insanity dodge that he was declared insane and sent to the asylum at this place. After a short confinement he succeeded in fleeing out, and his subsequent career has been a record of burglaries and was a terror to this section for a long while.

He was finally captured by Sheriff Ennis and lodged in jail at this place. As soon as recaptured he took up his role of insanity. But this ruse failed to operate, though carried out to the greatest perfection.

His being indicted in Hancock county, the officers of Hancock were sent for to receive him. But before they came Sheriff Ennis concluded to put Alex's mental condition to a test. He approached him in the asylum, and asked that for a large moneyed consideration he would liberate him. At once Alex became all attention, and eagerly caught at the chance. He promised a large sum for his liberation.

"But, where is the money?" inquired the sheriff. "You shall have it," he replied. "I have \$500 buried in the woods between this place and Eatonton, and if you will let me out the money is yours."

"But how am I to know that you are dealing square with me?" asked the sheriff. "You and I can go to the place together, and if I do not produce the money you can bring me back."

The sheriff then left him, telling him to be ready to accompany him by a certain hour. At last came the place where he went to his cell and found Alex ready for traveling. "Are you ready?" inquired the sheriff. "Yes, sir," he answered readily. "Well, we are ready to go. The officers from Hancock are here for you now. You must go with them."

No sooner had the words issued from the sheriff's lips than Alex began jabbering incessantly, and looking every which way as if he were afraid. He then went to his cell and found Alex ready for traveling. "Are you ready?" inquired the sheriff. "Yes, sir," he answered readily. "Well, we are ready to go. The officers from Hancock are here for you now. You must go with them."

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Indignation in Otoe County.

DUNBAR, Neb., Feb. 7.—[To the Editor of the BEE.]—The following expression of opinion was read at the last meeting of the Lyceum in District No. 93, Otoe county, and by a unanimous vote it was resolved to send a copy to the BEE for publication. A large proportion of this neighborhood are strong Van Wyck supporters and desire their feelings known throughout the state:

One of the greatest outrages that was ever perpetrated on an honest public has just been consummated by the so-called representatives of Nebraska, assembled at Lincoln. C. H. Van Wyck received 51,000 votes as preference for United States senator; many of them consumed by the so-called representatives of Nebraska, assembled at Lincoln. C. H. Van Wyck received 51,000 votes as preference for United States senator; many of them consumed by the so-called representatives of Nebraska, assembled at Lincoln.

What Concord has and Wants. Concord, Neb., Feb. 6.—[Correspondence of the BEE.]—The stringency of the money market and inconvenient railway facilities have made times rather hard in this section of Nebraska during the last three years. At present, however, a new and more prosperous state of affairs seems at hand. The benefits sure to arise from railroad and trade competition between Omaha and Sioux City will surely develop during the coming season, and make this section—"North-east Nebraska"—a favored part of the state for commercial and agricultural residence.

The little town of Concord now has two general, one hardware and a combined drug and grocery store, one lumber yard, two coal dealers, a livery stable, two blacksmiths, a harness shop, etc., with a good all-around business. There is a good large school house all paid for. Concord wants more business houses, and a hotel must be built this spring. The surrounding country is anxious for more first-class doctors. Very fine land can be purchased near town at from \$10.50 to \$14 per acre, and at a much less figure farther away from the station. The farmers and business men in this locality are all indignant at the defeat of Van Wyck.

A BURGLAR'S CAREER. A Farmer's Fright at a Negro's Hand. A Lonely Grave in the Forest.

Milledgeville, Ga., Chronicle: It will be remembered that about a year ago much interest was excited at the capture by Sheriff Ennis, of this county, of one of the most notorious