THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION : Dally (Morning Relition) including Sunday
Bar, One Year.
For Bra Nontas
For Three Months
The Onisha Sanday Ber, mailed to any
address, One Year.

ONAHA OPPICE, NO. 914 AND 916 FARNAM STREET, NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOM IS, THIRING BUILDING, WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 513 FOURTEENTH STREET,

CORRESPONDENCE: All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Entron of the Bes.

BUSINESS LETTERS! All business letters and remittances should be addressed to Ton Bks Publishing Convany. Omana. Drafts, cheeks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

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

THE DAILY BEE.

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

Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee week ending Feb. 4th, 1887, was as Saturay, Jan. 29......14.280

Sunday, Jan. 50, 18,550 Monday, Jan. 81 14,795 Tuesday, Feb. 1 13,975
Wednesday, Feb. 2 14,010
Thursday, Feb. 3 14,075
Friday, Feb. 4 14,075

14 099 Subscribed and sworn to in my presence this 5th day of February A. D., 1887.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

(SEAL) Notary Public.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing company, that the actual average duly circulation of the Daliy 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, 12,298 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies; for August, 1886, 12,442 copies; for September, for August, 1886, 12,464 copies; for September, 1886, 13,030 copies; for October, 1886, 12,989 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.

ILLINOIS 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 Cullom 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 in unlawful to sell whisky unless it is two years and nine months old. At that age the snakes are larger.

Ir 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

Ir was said of old that "the wicked walk in slippery places." If the pave-Omaha walked in slippery places yester

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 alliterate Burchard is now trying to explain what his father meant in his New York speech, and explanations are no doubt gratifying to Mr. Blaine and his many friends.

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

Ir 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 di-

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

"Drop your clause relating to loca 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 railrogue 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 goese in the spring. A special correspondent from our Lincoln corps Interviewed Mr. Watson, and we herewith scoop our drousy cotemporaries by announcing that he is sound on the

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, we suppose, to decide whether or not the sorrow stricken genius who mourned over his lost Lenore really drank coffin varnish and gin-slings. If Edgar could only hear the proposed debate, it is not a debatable question, but

driven to strong drink.

Extending the City Limits. The pretended alarm of a few capitalists over the damage which the new char-

ter 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 wilfully misrepresent matters for other ends than those of South Omaka. Under the provisions of the charter as it came from the committee of lifteen, all incorporated villages were to be excluded from the operation of the clause permitting the council to extend our city lim-When that clause WHS 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 federal census of 1889, 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 eripple 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 to distract attention from the real objections which the corporations have to the new

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 hubub 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 a growing city? Are the voices of a few railroad managers to weigh more with the Nebraska legislature than the | the heroism and sacrifice of which men | the present bill it is not placed at too ments bear not false witness, then all of united demand of five thousand tax-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

As Far Apart as Eyer. There evidently was no trustworthy

authority for the statement emanating from Washington last week, that an errangement 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. Cartisle and the democratic members of the ways and means committee, it was subjected to wholesale prunings 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 be acquiesce in ward tendency in prices of domestic 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 mio committee of the whole on the bill, the majority faction reserving full liberty of

The evidence of this correspondence is that the hostility of the Randall and the 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 Randal! element is still stubbornly determined that tariff taxes shall not be reduced, and Carlisle and his following are no less firm in insisting that there shall be no reduction of ina foregone conclusion, that he would be | ternal taxes unless equivalent reductions

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. Carlisie, 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. Randail 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 37,350 men, including 860 officers and men belonging to the fittle 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 are capable, still their defeat would be payers? Will honest representatives of | 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 strategieal 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 ant 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 upwools 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 taples have been strengthened by the continental war seare and local influences, such as the showing 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 bave checked short selling and caused a more active covering demand in all the speculative , arkets. The rise in wheat prices varies from i to 1 cent per bushel, are made in the tariff. There is not only and is noteworthy because it marks a poor expenses of the state and local govern-

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 \(\frac{1}{2}\) 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 im troving 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 1866 crop.

Ir appears from a Washington dis-

patch 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 circutars 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 proided that no city official could furnish any material for the city. Under this clause if Mr. Caulfield happened to be a councilman be 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 tifteen 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 bili 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 high a limit.

SAN FRANCISCO requires her city printing to be done in papers having at least 8,000 circulation, and which have been continuously published for at least two years. No one in San Francisco saw any 'printing steal" in such a proviso. But when the new Omaha charter proposes that "circulation shall be considered," the readerless organs fitt the air with shricks of "steal," "swindle" and "priyate benefit."

No one who attended Saturday evening's mass meeting doubts what is the sentiment of Omaha tax-payers on the charter. If the railroad lobby succeeds in defeating charter reform the responsibility will be placed where it belongs.

PROMINENT PERSONS.

George W. Childs is steadily improving at his country place, Wooton, near Philadelphia. James P. Murdoch, the actor, celebrated

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

his seventy-fifth birthday anniversary at

time and has not been able to attend to her duties as deputy United States marshal at Samuel Simpson, General Grant's uncle, is

Miss Phoebe Couzins has been sick for some

reported on his death-bed at his home near Bantam, Clermont county, O. He is ninety-

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 guest of her father in Fond du Lac, Mr. Edward Beeson. Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth gets

Ledger. She lives in a little dingy cottage in Georgetown, near Washington. Dan Rice the veteran circus clown and temperance lecturer; has failen into bad habits in Cincinnati, and spends most of his

\$10,000 a year for writing for the New York

time in a maudlin condition from drink. Eleanor Carey, an American actress, by her marriage with W. F. Blood, has become a near relative of Lady Colin Campbell, and onsequently a connection of the Princess Louise, and the rest of the royal family.

The Rev. Milton Mc Wherter, edi'or of the Marysville (Cal.) Demograt, is on trial for murder, and the San Francisco Post mildly says: "As a journalist, Mr. McWhorter has our sympathy, but as a clergyman his conduct must be considered irregular, if not im-

Twitting on Facts.

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

High License Worth a Trial.

New York World. The object of all legislation of this sort should be revenue and restriction, not prohibition or proscription. 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 the license laws. By far the larger share of the criminal and

ment is que to this traffic. And, while experience has proved that it cannot be probleited, 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.

The spirit of earth, with glad restoring 'Mid ruin moves, in glimmering chasm And mosses mantle and the bright flower

opes; But death, the ploughman, wanders in all lands,
And to the last of earth his furrow stands. The grave is never hidden; fearful hones Follow the dead upon the fading slopes, And there wild memories meet upon the sands.

When willows fling their banners to the when rumor of winds and sound of sud-

den showers
Disturb the dream of winter—all in vain The grasses hurry to the graves, the flowers

Toss their wild torches on their windy

Yet are the bleak graves lonely in the rain.

STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Jottings.

A creamery at Wahoo is an assured The state owns 22,796 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 \$47,557. The town of Algernon has refused to grant liquor license, even to druggists. The county of Box Butte, has been

formally organized and an election called for March 8. The Grand Army boys in Plattsmouth will attack the frisky bean and luscious oyster next Saturday night.

"Must we whip our mother?" 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 Troutwine, aged twenty-five, fell asleep in his room in Burnett Saturday night, and awoke Sabbath morning

on the pright side of the Stix. An epileptic fit ferried him over. The sad news comes from Nebraska City that that the Bachelors' club is disintegrating. A few more arrivals of rosy-cheeked charmers will put the so-

ciety's regalia on the auction block. The impression has gone abroad that the charter meeting in Omaha Saturday night was a free-for-all flistcuff. This is 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 Schoenheit 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 Greelev ticket, and state senator from his county in 1881. He leaves a wife and a large family of children.

Wyoming.

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

The rails on the Cheyenne & Northern are laid to a point five miles beyond Chug station. Raymond & Campbell have fin-ished their bridge building contract.

cently.

The report was current in Chevenne saturday, says the Sun, that another accident occurred on the Short Line Wednesday night. In running into a station the air brakes on a passenger 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 Mrs. R. A. Long, of Denver, has fallen heir to one-fourth of an estate valued at

\$76,000,000 in Holland. It is announced that the railroad company will build a \$50,000 hotel in Chey-enne for the Pacific Hotel company. The building will contain about fifty rooms. A woman tried to cut her throat with a duil table knife in Denver Wednesday and failing to do so completely, she called for assistance and bids fair to re-

cover. 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 and window and "vassamania" glass.

A shouter named Fred Schiverea is doing the revival act in Denver, and mangles the gospel and language as flu-ently as Sam Jones. Here is a specimen of last Sunday's sermon: "What is society but a poor, miserable, hypocritical wretch? Thousands of your society are going to hell every day. Thousands of husbands, I don't doubt, would profess Christ but for their fashionable wives. To hell with your wine suppers and your euchre parties, and you'll go there, too, if you're not careful. That's where the suppers and euchre parties belong. You'd better let 'em go there. I'd rather go to heaven alone than go to hell with a crowd. The teeming multitude is going crowd. there, I tell you."

Zola at Work. Aligemeine Zeitung: Zola writes every-

thing 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 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 like a lasso a sentence scribbled in an 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 semicolon is changed into a full point; a comma before or after the "et" effectively divides a phrase; participles are replaced by adjectives; substantives take the place pronouns; redundant adverbs must also disappear; "the past definite" is substituted for the "imperfect;" scriptive 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 Brown ell hall will be performed by Bishop Worthington, atter which a reception will take place from 8 until 11 o'clock. The invi-tations are extended in the name of the rector and faculty.

Indignation in Otoe County. DUNBAR, Neb , Yeb, 7 .- To the Editor

of the BEE.]-The following expression of opinion was read at the last meeting of the Lyceum in District No. 90, Otoo 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 the counties did not express a preference, which, if they had, would have largely increased the number of votes of preference, so that it would be a safe estimate to say that, "the old man," as he is called, would have received 25,000 majority if we could have voted for him directly. With the knowledge of this staring our representatives in the face, utterly regardless of their constituents' wishes or desires, they have elected a man who did not receive a single vote as preference for United perpetrated on an honest public has just been receive a single vote as preference for United States senator. No wonder that there is universal indignation throughout the state among the honest voters. No wonder we denounce it as one of the most damnable plots since the days of Cataline, to defeat a man because he is honest and upright, and not afraid to denounce fraud and crime on any and every occasion. As his cause is our cause so is his defeat our defeat. Then let us mark each one of those traitors as God did Cain, indelibly; and on no occasion what-ever cast a vote for a man who was instru-mental in defeating Van Wyck.

A victory gained by the corporate monopo-lies against the people's will can only be of a transient character, and we carnestly believe that this victory will be more costly eventu-ally to the victors than to the vanguished. We believe also that the outraged people will now be awakened and will go to work in carnest to make those traitors and monopo-lists regret their acts and deeds of January 20, 1887. That there has been "boodle" given to the representatives, there is not a shadow of doubt. The monopolists were never more lavish with their money than in the instance referred to. The Union Pacific railroad has, according to reports, spent more than \$.00.000 in defeating the people's choice. The B. & M. has been even more liberal and the land grabbers and cattle kings have also lavishly squandered their shekels in his defeat.

graphers and cattle kings have als a lavishly squandered their shekels in his defeat.

The opinion of some of the best informed men is that at least one million dollars were spent in defeating Van Wyck, or the people, as we prefer to term it. Can it be possible that the honest voters of Nebraska will regard this as a mere joke? Can it be that they will be so indifferent as to meekly submit to this outrage, and quietly go to the next elec-tion and continue to vote for those little one horse lawyers who have not as much honesty as a first class horse to We believe, we trust, we hope (not think") that this outrage will remain fresh in the minds of the honest voters and that they will yet teach those unscrupu-lous traitors and thieving monopolists that

ious traitors and thieving monopolists that Nebraska is not to be run on a mortebank system; aroused by such treachery as has occurred recently, will assert and defend its rights at any and all hazzards.

There is but one way that we can see by which this can be accomplished: Throw party ties asunder, for nothing remains of them except their names—and units under the name of honest government, to ight the one great enemy of our best interests—moone great enemy of our best interests-monopoly. The warfare has already begun, and if the monopolists can get us to hold on to those old party lines, as we always have done, they will simply "pluck the plum," as they did at Lincoln a few days ago. Our boasted free government will no longer be one ruled by the people, but ruled by the most corrupt and unscrupulous monopolies that ever existed on earth. We want to abolish all laws that forbid us voting directly for ish all laws that forbid us voting directly for Inited States senator and president of the Inited States. We want the laws in regard to elections amended so that heavy fines shall be imposed upon any person attempting to obtain votes by "treating" or the use of money in any form. We want a law that will prohibit candidates, saloonkeepers or any other persons from sending jugs of liquor throughout the county a few days pre-vious to an election for the purpose of influvious to an election for the purpose of influencing votes. The time has come when the farmer, the laborer, the mechanic—in fact, every honest man—should unite in one common cause against monopolies.

Denouncing a "Mis"-Representative. DANNEBROG, Neb., Feb. 7.-To the Editor of the BEE: The following resolutions were adopted at a meeting of a large number of citizens of Dannebrog and vicinity held at Dannebrog, Thursday, February 3, 1887.

Whereas, We recognize in our senior senator in the United States senate, General C. H. Van Wyck, Nebraska's ablest and greatest statesman: the true champion of the inerests of the masses in their strug-le against the domineering, grasping corporate monopolies of our state:

Whereas, By the united effort of organized capital and by the corruption of our legislative members, they encompassed the defeat of this glorious untiring advocate of the peele's rights in our young and prosperous state,

Whereas. Our representative of this district, Jens Wilhelmsen, who was elected to the honorable position he now occupies on his solemn pledge to stand by C. H. Van Wyck for e-election to the United States senate, if he at the election, November 18-6, should receive a larger popular vote than any other candidate, has fasely, basely and treacherously betrayed his faithful constituents by disre-garding his solemn pledges and persistently voted for different and other candidates, and not even once casting his ballot for the people of his district, although the Hon. Charles H. Van Wyck at the election in November received in this district a popular vote of about 659, and other candidates combined less than 100 votes, thereby showing himself a willingtool to do the biddings of the people and obedient servant of the cor-porations; therefore be it Resolved, That we, regardless of political

affiliations, hereby freely and voluntarily express our utter contempt and indignation for said Representative Wilhelmsen for his false and foul betrayal of his constituents, and the interest of the people of his district in voting against our so emphatically ex-pressed choice, and becoming a servant in the hands of the money power and monope

Resolved, That we hereby declare our unalterable devotion to our friend and champ-ion, C. H. Van Wyck, who has gained world-wide fame for his noble efforts in the United States senate in behalf of the people of his state and join with the Knights of Labor in their request to the president of the United States to place him on the interstate commerce commission, as a fitting mark e commission, as a fitting mark of es-for his faithful service; and be it

Resolved. That we tender our hearty thanks to the noble representatives of the people, who, regardless of all attempts at britisery and corruntion by the corporate powers, regardless of party affiliations, republican as well as democratic, in our house of representatives and senate, firmly and stituents and cast their ballots for Van

Wyck. Resolved, That we also tender our thanks to the Omaha BEE, Grand Island Independ-ent, Stjernen and all other representatives of the press of our state who from first to last fought for the people's choice for United States scuator and showed their noble nevotion to the cause of right and justice and the best welfare of our state. And be it

further,
Resolved, That the secretary turnish copies
of the above resolutions for publication in
the columns of the Omaha Daily Bre, Grand Island Daily Independent, Stjernen, Free Press (St. Paul) and Dannebrog (Omaha), and also request the editors of the Stjernen and Dannebrog to translate and publish the and Dannebrog to translate and phonon the same in the Danish language, and also that a copy of same be sent to our "misrepresenta-tive," Jens Wilhelmsen, house of represen-tatives, Lincoln, Neb.

O. D. Riasmessen, Chairman, C. S. Minnich, Secretary.

Treachery in Pawnee County. PAWNEE CITY, Feb. 5 .- To the Editor of the BEE: Noticing the gallant fight

the BEE has made in the interest of General Van Wyck and the general indignation expressed at his defeat doubtiess a word from Pawnee will be in order, Twelve hundred out of 1900 votes cast in this county were for General Van Wyck as the preference in spite of the machine effort to lay the old man out. At the convention the "machine" succe eded in foisting upon the people candidates who were known to be opposed to the senator and the result was that nominees of the

democratic party so turned the tables that the "machine" showed signs of loeing out of order. The situation was last changing and something had to be done and the only alternative was to give up the "anti-Van Wyck" horse and mount the other. This they did by agreeing to vote for him in case a majority people preferred him. This satisfied the Van Wyck republicans and enough aid was given to elect the ticket by a small

majority. After election the machine could be put in order and to make it run they claimed the majority of republicans did not support Van Wyck and the men elected were in no way bound to support him because of democratic support. The manner in which these men conducted themselves is now a matter of record and indignation runs high, so much so that strong republicans claim that they should be publicly ignored for all time as a warning to future gener-ations. The majority has again suffered, but that principle for which they fought lives, and though the organ of the machine in this county now hoists Van Wyck's name for congress in order to pacify an outraged people, time will show that false pledges and deceitful bickerings only cause resentment at the polls. This once called "burnt district" will show up sadly to the disadvantage of republicans in the future. S.

What Concord has and Wants. CONCORD, Neb., Feb. 6 .- [Correspond ence of the BEE. I-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 Sloux City will surely develope during the coming season, and make this section-"Northeast 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 stock dealers, a blacksmith 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 settlers. 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 Wyek.

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 one 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 Ethridge, alias Ike Watson. After committing many daring 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 rial. But so well did he play the insanity dodge that he was declared insane and sent to the asylum at this place. After a short confinement he succeeded in breaking out of that institution and resumed his midnight burglaries and was a terror to this section for a long

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

There being indictments in Hancock county, the officers of Hancock were sent for to receive him. But before they came Sheriff Ennis concluded to put Alex's proached him in his cell and told him 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 liberty. 'But, where is the money?" inquired the sheriff.

"You shall have it," he replied. "I have \$700 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

"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 the hour designated the sheriff went to his cell and found Alex ready for traveling. Are you ready?" inquired the sheriff.

"Yes, sir," he answered glibly, "Well, we are too late, Alex. 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 incoherently, and looking every inch the senseless lunatic.

The officers took him to Hancock county and lodged him in jail. He was taken from jail by a band of armed men, and nothing is known of his fate unless an incident which recently came to our ears throws some light on it.

A short time after Ethridge disappeared, an aged Hancock county farmer lost some hogs, and thinking that he might get some clue to the thief, he began searching the woods and fields with the hope of finding where they had been killed. At last he came to a place where the earth had been freshly removed and thrown back. He was satisfied that here the hogs had been butchered and the offul buried. To satisfy himself, he began to scratch away the earth. Suddenly he tore up from the loose dirt, not a part of the hog, but negro's hand He sprang from the ground and in terror fled from the spot, nor stopped until he had placed two miles between himself and the grave.

He was so much afraid of being charged with murder himself, that he told no one of the discovery until a short time ago. It is not improbable that the bones of Alex Ethridge are mouldering in this forest, over which the long, leafless limbs of the forest oak are tossed in restless undulations, through which the winds moan a requiem to the dead, while crouching shadows whisper to each the story of a midnight scene of blood

THE SCOTT FAMILY.

Their Destitution to be Relieved-Thoughtless Words.

The children of Centre school will contribute to the relief of the Scott family, the destitute condition of which was mentioned in Monday's Brig. Little Fannie Scott, who was drowned on Sunday, was a pupil in the Centre school. She was a bright girl and anxious to learn. The extreme novand anxious to learn. The extreme pov-erty of her mother compelled her to attend in clothes which were by no means the best. It was only last week that some of the better clad numis of Centre school tauntingly called her a little "raggamuffli."
Their teacher called them to account for

Their teacher called them to account this and "shained them" for their conduct. The young cirl was very sensitive about her appearance, and plantively remarked to her teacher with tears in her exes: "How can I help being poor?" The chitaren who thought lessly transfed the girl about her shabby dressessly transfed the girl about her shabby dressess. would have riven anything to have recalled their cruel words.

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets" cure sick and billous headache, sour stomach, and all